SAANICH HERITAGE REGISTER 2008

DONALD LUXTON & ASSOCIATES inc.
with JENNIFER NELL BARR

The Corporation of the
DISTRICT OF SAANICH

Updates made to February 09, 2024

Note: See www.saanich.ca for the most up to date version of the Register

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Acknowledgements

PROJECT TEAM:

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DISTRICT OF SAANICH STAFF

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1950 Lansdowne, First Class, 1914 (detail) [Robert Grubb Family Collection]

Introduction

HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN SAANICH

Heritage conservation is not measured by past actions, it is determined by present and future stewardship. The Saanich Heritage Register describes those sites, passed by Resolution of Saanich Council, determined to have community heritage value. Sites on the Register have been consistently surveyed and researched to develop a profile of their significance, and this document is a summary of available information on these important heritage sites. This information will allow heritage factors to be considered in the initial stages of the planning process, not as an afterthought or a regret.

For many years, there have been significant heritage conservation initiatives in Saanich. On May 14th, 1974–at an early point in the history of municipal heritage planning–Saanich Council established a Heritage Advisory Committee to identify and formulate policy for the conservation of historic structures and to advise Council on other heritage matters. The same year, Saanich Heritage Evaluation, the result of a summer student project funded by the Federal Government's Opportunities for Youth Program, identified 118 notable buildings. In 1977, the provincial government enacted the Heritage Conservation Act to provide municipal authorities with the statutory power to intervene and act in the interest of protecting the architectural and archeological heritage of British Columbia. The power to enact heritage protection was first exercised by Saanich in 1979 with a series of bylaws designating 13 institutional buildings. In 1983, Council adopted Bylaw #5114 that established a procedure for dealing with claims for compensation for economic loss resulting from heritage designation. The role of the Saanich Heritage Advisory Committee was also expanded to include advising Council on matters concerning the Saanich Municipal Archives, and in 1983 the Committee released a report on 67 buildings, 16 of them already designated, with the remainder proposed for primary and secondary listing.

The provision of heritage incentives commenced with the 1984 founding of the Saanich Heritage Foundation, a non-profit society established to promote the preservation, maintenance, and restoration of designated buildings and structures and to administer a grants program funded by the municipality. On April 15, 1985, the first heritage designations were enacted on private residences, 18 at one time.

Further progress was made on understanding the extent of the heritage resources of Saanich when in 1987, heritage consultant Jennifer Nell Barr was contracted to undertake an extensive inventory and research project assessing the heritage merits of sites throughout all of Saanich. After four years, Saanich Heritage Structures: An Inventory was endorsed by Council as the official listing of heritage structures for the municipality. This document identified and described 280 historic properties. In 1991, Council also endorsed the first Saanich Heritage Management Plan, written by Saanich planner, Neil Findlow.

The ability of municipalities to manage heritage issues was greatly enhanced in 1994 when the provincial government enacted wide-ranging new heritage legislation. In 1997, Saanich Heritage Structures: An Inventory was adopted by Council as a Community Heritage Register under the revised Local Government Act. Two years later, Council endorsed an updated Heritage Management Plan, undertaken by Donald Luxton & Associates. In 2002, a process was initiated to update the Heritage Register, to add new sites that were now recognized to have heritage value. From 2003-2005, 66 Register sites were documented for inclusion on the new Canadian Register of Historic Places. This revised Heritage Register, completed in 2007, includes many new sites and extensive, updated research information.

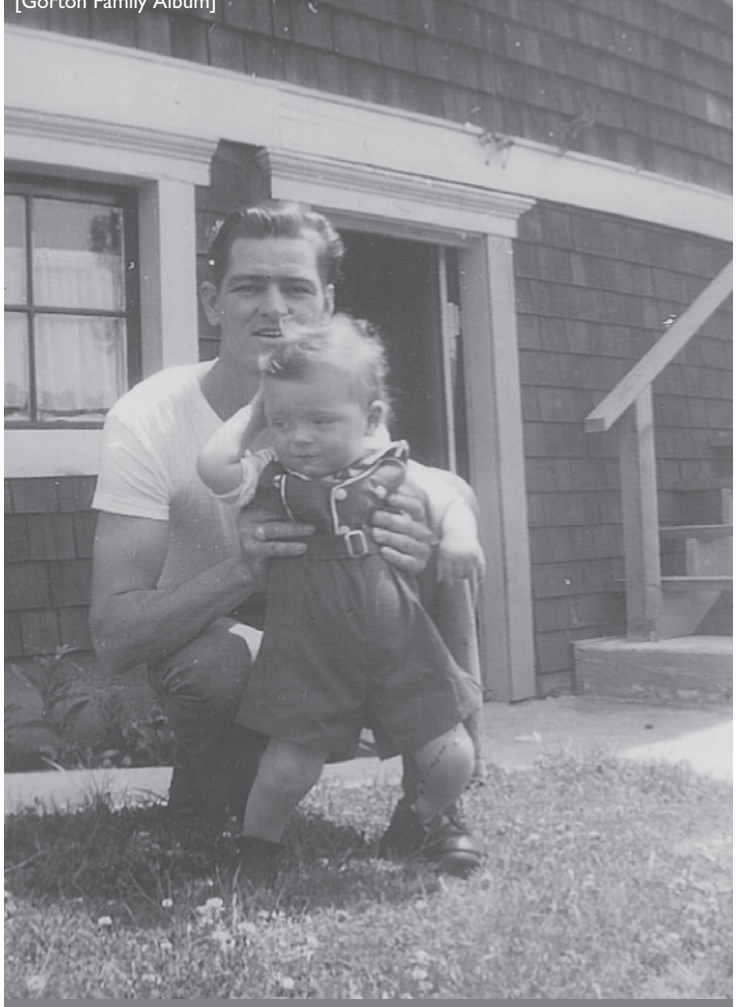
The heritage program further evolved when in 2006 the Saanich Heritage Advisory & Archival Committee was disbanded by Council, and its duties and responsibilities were split between the Saanich Heritage Foundation and a new Arts, Culture, & Heritage Advisory Committee. At the time of its Centennial of Incorporation, and with this long history of commitment to heritage conservation, Saanich remains as one of the leading municipalities in heritage conservation in British Columbia.

HERITAGE TREES

In addition to heritage buildings and structures, Saanich has also initiated conservation programs for significant heritage trees. In 1972, the Heritage Tree Project, a branch of the Victoria Horticultural Society, was initiated. The purpose of the Project was to identify and record native and exotic (imported) trees within the Capital Regional District and other specific sites within the Province of British Columbia. The goals of the project included stimulation of greater interest in trees and bringing to public attention the need for tree preservation and protection. Criteria for

inclusion were specimens that were outstanding in size or age, rare, unique, historical, part of a grouping or heritage area, or a visual landmark. Trees identified in Saanich were listed in Saanich Heritage Structures: An Inventory in 1991. Tree Preservation Bylaw No. 7632 was passed in 1997, and has since been amended, most recently in March 2006 as Bylaw No. 8740. This bylaw lists over 150 significant trees and groupings, and is available on the District of Saanich website.

653 Ralph Street, Stan Gorton with his nephew, Dewey Kennedy 1942 (detail) [Gorton Family Album]



HERITAGE REGISTER UPDATE METHODOLOGY

The update of the Heritage Register was a collaborative process that built upon the large body of work undertaken in previous studies. The 1987-1991 Inventory completed a nine-month windshield survey of Saanich, and identified approximately 1,400 potential heritage sites. Based on further review, this list was priorized to include about 450 sites. Research profiles were developed, and the sites were evaluated by the consultant and a subcommittee of the Saanich Heritage Advisory & Archival Committee, resulting in a final list of 280 sites. The street files for all 1,400 sites were deposited in the Saanich Municipal Archives. Since 1991, much new research information has become available and has been deposited in these street files.

The Register was updated over time to reflect the change in status to individual sites. Demolished and seriously altered buildings were removed, and designated sites added, resulting in a count of 244. This current update commenced with a review of the Archives street files, to determine which previously-identified sites should be reviewed for possible inclusion. Potential sites, including those identified by the consultants, were surveyed, with Sheila Colwill representing the Saanich Heritage Advisory & Archival Committee. A list of 148 potential sites were identified by the consultants and the public, and 69 were proposed for addition to the Register, and a Public Open House held to discuss the implications with owners, who were given the opportunity to decline the inclusion of their property. As a result, 52 sites were added to the Register, bringing the total number of sites on the updated Register to 296.

Since the 1991 Inventory was completed, many new sources of research have become available, particularly on the internet. During the update, extensive research was undertaken on both the existing sites and those that were added to the Register. Biographical information was consistently searched by Maryanne McGrath, including B.C. Vital Events, obituaries, military records, 1871-1901 census records and genealogical sources. Architect's projects lists and tender calls were reviewed for attributions. Land titles were searched to determine original ownership. Directories and voter's lists yielded valuable insights. Personal interviews, and new published sources (as listed in the Bibliography) were also invaluable. The result is a more comprehensive documentation of the value of these historic structures, and their place within the overall development of the Saanich community. The depth and richness of the history and heritage of Saanich is remarkable, and there are undoubtedly many more stories and anecdotes that will be revealed over time. We thank those who shared their knowledge of these sites and look forward to future contributions.

NOTE: The inclusion of a site in this document does not mean that it is open to the public. Please do not trespass onto private property when viewing these sites. The privacy of owners should always be respected.

Chronology

From thousands of years before Europeans arrived, Saanich has been the home of the Saanich and Songhees First Peoples.

1790 Spaniard Manuel Quimper charts the coastline of the Saanich Peninsula.

1792 Captain George Vancouver and Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra sign the Nootka Convention; by 1795, Vancouver's Island is ceded by the Spanish to the British.

1837 Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) brig Cadboro enters Cadboro Bay.

1843 HBC establishes Fort Victoria with Charles Ross as Chief Factor.

1845 HBC establishes three dairy farms, including North Dairy Farm, later in the Quadra area, to supply foodstuffs for Fort Victoria; this is the first European settlement of Saanich area.

1846 Oregon Boundary Treaty between United States and Great Britain sets the 49th parallel as the boundary.

1848 Single-log bridge is laid over the Gorge, and is later doubled (located at what is now Tillicum Road).

1849 Vancouver Island becomes British Colony of Vancouver's Island.

1850 Fort Victoria becomes HBC's administration center west of the Rocky Mountains, under James Douglas. Britain selects Richard Blanshard as govenor for the colony.

1851 James Douglas becomes govenor. HBC retiree John Tod completes his farmhouse in Oak Bay, now the oldest home still standing west of the Great Lakes. James Tod, son of Chief Trader John Tod, becomes first settler in Saanich at Spring Farm on Section 17 in what is now Gordon Head; descendants lived in a later house on the property until the 1990s (4344 Cedar Hill Road).

Royal Oak Grocery, West Saanich Road, 1913 [Saanich Archives 1980-012-003]

Kobblehurst [Newbury Family Album]

1852 February 7: South Saanich is "purchased" from Saanich First Nations for 41.6 Pounds ($200) by Governor Douglas for the British Colony of Vancouver's Island; North Saanich is acquired four days later. Joseph Despard Pemberton surveys Saanich Peninsula. James Yates begins buying land along the north side of the Gorge Waterway, eventually owning hundreds of acres of Saanich. William Fraser Tolmie, HBC fur trader, surgeon and later B.C. MLA, begins acquiring land above northeast Victoria, eventually owning 1,137 acres; in 1859-60 he and wife Jane (Work) build their stone house Cloverdale, demolished in 1963.

1853 The Norman Morison arrives from England bearing bailiff Kenneth McKenzie and 73 HBC indentured servants hired to develop the Puget Sound Agricultural Company's Craigflower Farm.

1855 Craigflower School, the first in the Colony of Vancouver Island, opens (2755 Admirals Road). Kenneth McKenzie begins purchasing land privately in Saanich and establishes a sheep station near Christmas Hill.

1856 Four-log bridge is built over the Gorge. HBC allows settlers to buy land on installment plan. First election for colony's House of Assembly. Robert Porter purchases the first 81 acres in the Lake District; he eventually owns 434 acres on what is now Burnside Road, close to Prospect Lake Road; Porter & Sons became prominent Victoria butchers until selling out to P. Burns & Company in 1909.

1857 George Blenkinsop purchases land in what is still known as the Blenkinsop area, and begins clearing.

1858 The Fraser River Gold Rush begins, and the population of Victoria increases from 800 to 20,000 in a few weeks. Governor James Douglas sets aside government reserve at Mount Douglas. Mainland territory of New Caledonia becomes Crown Colony of British Columbia (B.C.), James Douglas appointed governor of that colony as well. William Steinberger opened the first commercial Brewer in Victoria. Victoria Brewery was established on a site near Swan Lake.

1859 Electoral District of Saanich created, first voters' list published in December 3 British Colonist. Queen Victoria cancels HBC's Crown Grant. The oldest house remaining in Saanich is built as a country house for Captain Charles and Grace Dodd (4139 Lambrick Way). All of present-day Gordon Head is now owned by John Work, Charles Dodd (4139 Lambrick Way), James Tod (4344 Cedar Hill Road), Peter Merriman, Robert Scott and Samuel Norn.

1860 January 4: Pre-Emption Act allows settlers to buy 160 acres of unsurveyed land without payment; after surveying, settler can obtain title at no more than ten shillings per acre.

1861 January 18: first Land Registry Act passed for Vancouver Island; after land re-registered for five years, owner is automatically granted indefeasible title.

1862 Victoria is incorporated as a city. October 25: first St. Luke's Anglican Church is consecrated by Bishop George Hills (3801 Cedar Hill Cross Road). Gold rush to Barkerville and Cariboo begins.

1863 Douglas retires as governor of both colonies.

1866 First Royal Oak School built by James Bailey, Henry Caspar Van Allman and others. Kenneth McKenzie leaves Craigflower Farm and retires to his 846-acre Lakehill Farm at Christmas Hill, where he dies in 1874; the house is demolished on Christmas Day, 1985. Transatlantic telegraph cable from England and San Francisco to Victoria and Saanich. November 19: Vancouver Island and B.C. are united as Crown Colony of B.C.

1867 July 1: Confederation of Canada: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the first four provinces. First vehicular bridge is built over the Gorge, likely by Daniel Adams (2803 Adelaide Street).

1868 Victoria is chosen as capital of B.C.

1870 Gold reported on Mount Douglas, but it is not a sufficient amount for a gold rush.

1871 July 19: Colony of British Columbia joins Confederation as a province of the Dominion of Canada.

1872 Opening of first Provincial Legislative Assembly; members pass bill giving more rights to married women.

1873 Dam and pipelines are constructed at Beaver Lake in Saanich for City water supply; completed 1879.

1875 Victoria receives first piped water from Elk and Beaver Lakes.

1877 First section of present Victoria City Hall is built, John Teague, architect. Death of Sir James Douglas.

1878 R.B. McMicking and Bell Telephone Company install first two telephones in Victoria.

1885 November: last spike of transcontinental railroad is driven; first freight train from Eastern Canada arrives in Vancouver.

1886 Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway is operational. City of Vancouver is incorporated.

1887 Government Graving Dock (Old Dry Dock) is completed at Esquimalt under terms of B.C. joining Confederation. George Rogers, Sr. (931 Woodhall Drive) buys dairy herd and rents Craigie Lea Farm in Gorge / Tillicum area from James Stuart Yates. Lights turned on at Canada's first incandescent electric light station, in Victoria. John Vantreight carries a petition to the government requesting establishment of a school in Gordon Head.

1888 Door to door mail delivery is initiated in Victoria.

1889 Mt. Douglas Park is established.

1890 Gorge Bridge is replaced. Electric streetcar service begins in Victoria.

1891 August: Realtor Henry Edward Croasdaile launches massive advertising campaign to sell building lots in his Mount Tolmie Park; bus service to the area is soon established from the Royal Jubilee streetcar terminal.

1892 Local smallpox epidemic, Port of Victoria is shut, local economic depression begins.

1893 Great worldwide trade depression.

1894 Victoria & Sidney (V&S) Railway is completed.

1895 San Francisco's Giant Powder Works Company establishes a dynamite manufacturing plant at Telegraph Bay (3965 Telegraph Bay Road). Daily Colonist notes first "motor carriages" in the area.

1896 Gold is discovered in the Klondike. Rollercoaster on top of Mount Tolmie burns down.

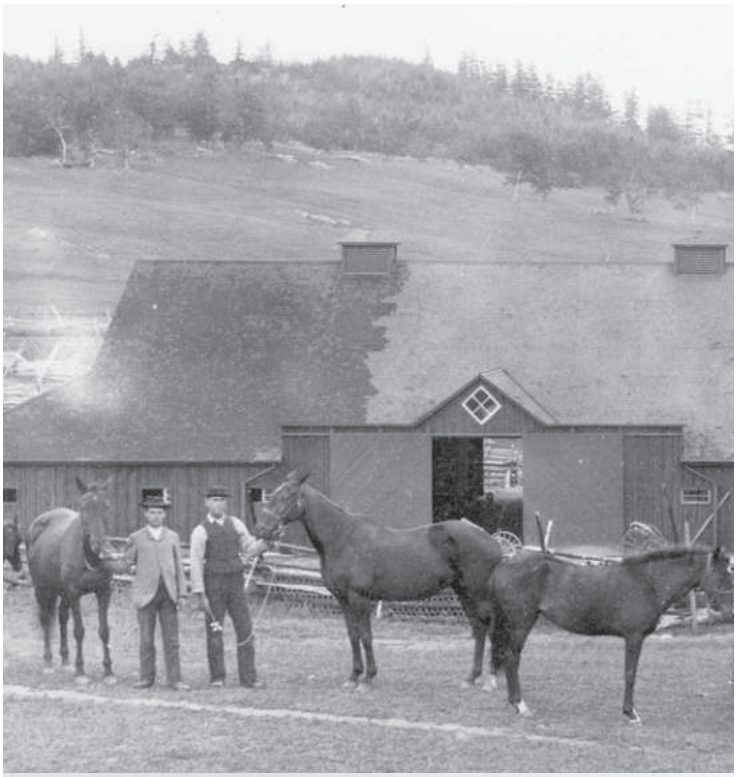
1898 Opening ceremonies for B.C.'s new Parliament Buildings on the Inner Harbour in Victoria.

1899 New bridge is built over the Gorge by Hamilton Bridge Company, designed by J.A. Waddell.

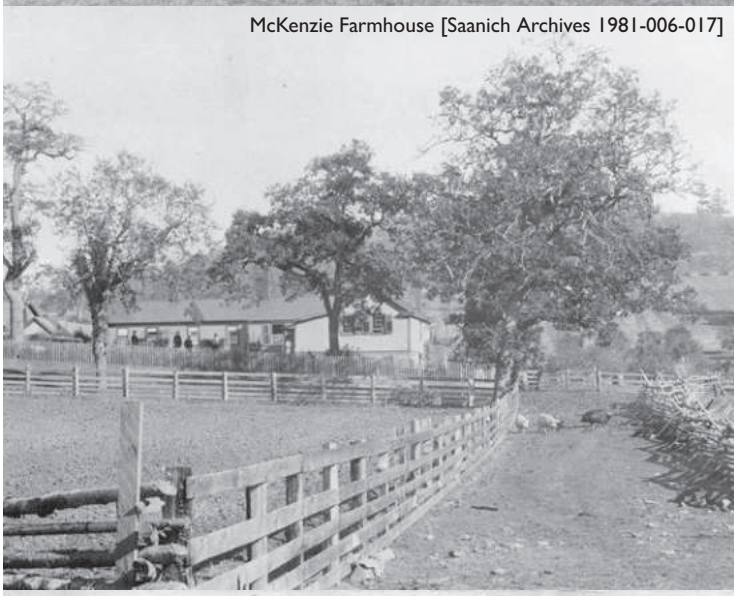
1900 Lake Hill Pumping Station is established for City water supply (3940 Quadra Street). Telephone service is extended to Saanichton and Sidney.

1901 Death of Queen Victoria; King Edward VII ascends throne.

1902 First gas-powered automobile and first motorcycle arrive in area.



McKenzie Farmhouse [Saanich Archives 1981-006-017]



2533 Richmond Road, c.1915-22 [Warren Family Album]

Martha Warren, 2533 Richmond Road, 1915-22 (detail) [Warren Family Album]

1904 License plates become compulsory for motor vehicles in B.C. Mrs. R.P. Butchart opens her garden to the public.

1905 B.C. Electric Railway (BCER) opens the Tramway Gorge Park.

1906 March 1: Saanich is incorporated as District Municipality: H.O. Case, Clerk; T.A. Brydon, Reeve. Blenkinsop Road is built. July 9: first outdoor showing of moving pictures, in Gorge Park. Saanich Police department is established, with one officer. Oak Bay is incorporated as municipality. B.C.'s first automobile club forms in Victoria area; now part of B.C. Automobile Association.

1907 July 11: Japanese Tea Garden opens to public on the Gorge.

1908 Saanich is divided into six wards. Construction begins on first buildings of University School at 3400 Richmond Road.

1910 September 8: William Wallace Gibson flies his Twin Plane over Lansdowne Field; this is the first flight of a Canadian-built plane in Western Canada. First Gordon Head subdivision, on the Appleton property (4305 Gordon Head Road). Royal Oak Women's Institute is established.

1911 New Saanich Municipal Hall is built at Royal Oak (4512 West Saanich Road). Saanich population reaches 6,026. Jordan River hydroelectric plant begins service to Victoria and area.

1912 Esquimalt is incorporated as municipality. September: Vancouver Island's coal mines shut down, and the "Big Strike" begins, it continues until World War One is declared in August 1914.

1913 The Colquitz Gaol (Wilkinson Road Jail) is completed (4216 Wilkinson Road). June 13: BCER begins operation from Victoria to North Saanich; what is now Interurban Road is the former right-of-way. Telephone lines are installed in Gordon Head. Roads are paved, including Cedar Hill, Gorge, Burnside, Carey, North Quadra, Mount Tolmie (Richmond) and East Saanich north of Royal Oak. New reinforced concrete Gorge Bridge, designed and constructed by Caleb Payne, C.E. (2847 Dysart Road), with a span of 60 feet, retaining walls running to 300 feet in length, roadway of 38 feet, 6 foot sidewalks either side. In July and August, the miners' strike erupts in riots in Cumberland, South Wellington, Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Extension. Province-wide depression begins. Partial opening of the Panama Canal, offering much quicker and safer access to European settlers and goods.

1914 August 4: Britain declares war on Germany; Canada, as a member of the British Empire, is automatically embroiled in World War One.

1915 Provincial Normal School (3100 Foul Bay Road) opens. Saanich population reaches 10,056; 24 streetlights and 306 telephones in Saanich. Saanich Water Works Department is established. Construction of Shelbourne Street is begun, supervised by John Irvine (3958 Cedar Hill Road). Robert Suttie is hanged at the Wilkinson Road Jail– the first and last hanging there. First Saanich police car is purchased. Jitneys (independent taxis) begin competition with BCER (1149 Tattersall Drive).

1916 Record snowfall in February of 70 inches in seven days; country areas are isolated for 4 to 6 weeks. Hydro lines are installed along East Saanich Road. Water mains are installed along Burnside, Wilkinson, Hastings, Holland, Salsbury, Camrose, Ocean View, McRae, Shelbourne to Cedar Hill Cross, Lodge, Falmouth, Reynolds, etc. November 18: Shelbourne Street is officially opened. Gordon Head strawberry farmer Geoffrey Vantreight begins growing daffodils (4423 Tyndall Avenue). Provincial referendum establishes womens' suffrage in B.C.

1917 January 1: B.C. compensation act mandating collieries, logging companies, etc., to provide widows' pensions. April 30: Canadian Northern Pacific Railway begins operation (now Lochside Trail). Saanich No. 1 Firehall opens at 3698 Douglas Street. Cedar Hill public golf course is established on private land (1445 Ocean View Road). October 1: Prohibition of alcohol in B.C. Federal Government establishes "temporary" income tax. Workman's Compensation Board is established.

1918 Dominion Astrophysical Observatory on Little Saanich Mountain begins operation (5071 West Saanich Road). Police horses are replaced by bicycles in Saanich. October and November: Spanish Influenza epidemic forces closure of public places; eventually kills more people worldwide than were killed in World War One. The Armistice on November 11 ends World War One.

1919 George McMorran opens Canuck Tea Rooms in Cordova Bay (5109 Cordova Bay Road). Victoria and Sidney Railway is closed. Saanich Volunteer Fire Department is established.

1920 Saanich War Memorial Health Centre is built (4353 West Saanich Road). Giant Powder Works are closed at Telegraph Bay and moved to James Island. Cadboro Bay Beach Hotel opens. Women vote for first time in provincial election.

1921 Gordon Head receives electricity. Beach (Marine) Drive is sanded and oiled and a section of Cadboro Bay Road is paved. London Plane trees and American Mountain Ash are planted along Shelbourne Street

Elk Lake Road, c.1920s [Saanich Archives]

Gorge Bridge, c.1920s [Collection Les Copan]

St. Luke's Church (detail) [Saanich Archives 1981-012-004]

as a "memorial avenue" to soldiers killed in World War One. June 15: Prohibition of alcohol in B.C. ends. Saanich uses Federal Government's Better Housing Act funds to build 19 Soldier's Settlement Houses for returned soldiers (including 3390 Maplewood Road, 3115 Wascana Avenue).

1922 January 1: B.C. drivers change from left to right side of the road. Water mains are installed in Gordon Head: Feltham, Grandview, Ferndale, Barrie, San Juan, Tyndall, Gordon Head Road and north Shelbourne.

1923 Road names are posted in Saanich. Royal Oak Burial Park is established by Saanich and Victoria (4673 Falaise Drive).

1924 B.C. Electric Railway's Interurban line is closed.

1925 193 fire hydrants are now located in Saanich municipality (there are 1,867 hydrants by 1990). J. Carl Pendray is elected mayor of Victoria and serves until 1928 (5117 Cordova Bay Road).

1926 Oldfield Road is constructed.

1927 Canada's Old Age Pension Act is instituted, for any British subject 70 years or older, resident in Canada 20 years, if their income is under $365 a year, and they are not a native Indian.

1928 Lansdowne Field, B.C.'s first licensed airport, is opened. B.C. Electric Railway Company conveys Interurban Line's right of way to Saanich municipality. Observatory Road is conveyed to Dominion Government. August 21: Saanich-born Simon Fraser Tolmie, son of William and Jane Tolmie, born in 1867, becomes Premier of British Columbia, serving until 1933; Tolmie died in 1937 in the family home, Cloverdale.

1929 January: B.C. Power Corporation is incorporated. B.C. Water Act creates Provincial Water Board. Saanich purchases Mt. Tolmie for park purposes from Anglican Synod for $2,000. Maplewood Road is constructed. Portion of Blenkinsop Road west of Maplewood is re-named Tattersall Drive. The B.C. Government, at request of Premier Tolmie, builds the concrete road, Benvenuto Avenue, from West Saanich Road to Butchart Gardens, Vancouver Island's main tourist attraction. Water mains are installed along Maplewood and Blenkinsop to Royal Oak Avenue. Saturday, July 29 is declared a paid holiday for employees in order to hold Municipal Picnic. School zone signs are installed at instigation of Automobile Club of British Columbia. October 29: New York Stock Market crashes; Great Depression begins.

1930 Telephones are installed at Elk Lake. Water mains are installed along north end of Wilkinson Road.

1931 Regular fire department is established in Saanich. First high schools built in Saanich: Mount Douglas, Mount Newton and Mount View.

1932 Cadborosaurus is first "sighted" off Chatham Island.

1933 Gorge Bridge is replaced, after being down all summer.

1934 Water mains are installed along West Saanich Road to Goward Road. B.C. Government cancels annual October tax sale on lands in tax arrears; farmers can work out one year's arrears on public works.

1935 Water tower is built at Dominion Astrophysical Observatory on Little Saanich Mountain. Federal Government enacts Dominion Housing Act to lend funds for housing through financial institutions and other governments; creates Economic Council of Canada to advise on housing conditions. Renowned Canadian feminist and author Nellie McClung retires to Saanich with her husband Wesley (1861 Ferndale Road).

1936 Federal Government's Home Improvement Loan & Guarantee Act enables small loans up to $2,000 at 3.25% for upgrading homes.

1938 Federal Government rewrites National Housing Act, and Ottawa increases its share of loans, limit up to 90% of purchase price. First stop signs installed at Saanich intersections.

1939 Royal Oak Inn, the third structure with that name, is built for Colin and Florence Forrest (4509 West Saanich Road). Water mains are installed along Tudor Avenue and Cordova Bay Road. September 3: Britain and France declare war on Germany, and World War Two begins. September 10: Canada declares war on Germany. December: construction begins on wireless station for Federal Department of Transportation (2260 McCoy Road).

1940 Gordon Head Army Camp is established; closes 1946 (3800 Finnerty Road).

1941 April: the Federal Government revives income tax as a "temporary war-time measure" and the right to strike is removed for duration of war. December 7: Japan bombs Pearl Harbour, U.S.A. in World War Two; war in Pacific begins. Saanich population is estimated at 20,500.

1942 West Coast Japanese relocated to internment camps in B.C.'s interior. Federal government creates crown corporation, Wartime Housing Limited, to build "Victory Houses."

1943 Federal government passes "Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy;" confiscates property and belongings of Japanese Canadians.

1944 June 6: D-Day in Europe; Allies enter France. Sources of building materials dry up as all are being put into the war effort.

1945 May 7: VE-Day, the end of European conflict. August 14: VJ-Day, Japan surrenders, and World War Two ends. Veterans' housing program begun.

1946 January 1: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is organized. June 23: worst earthquake in recent Vancouver Island history, 7.8 magnitude, epicentre near Courtenay/Cumberland, chimneys topple on Chapman Street in Victoria. Beginning of the "Baby Boom." 28 houses are built in Braefoot Estate subdivision, an initiative using federal funding under the Veterans' Land Act. The construction is very shoddy, and there are words in Parliament about the appalling conditions that veterans and their families are dealing with.

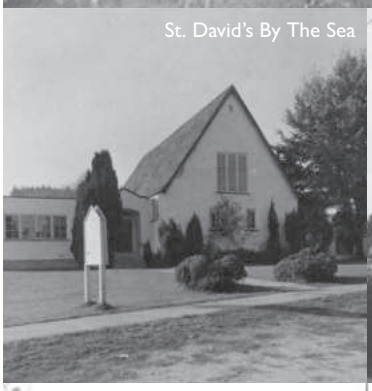
1947 In December, Major-General Pearkes (1268 Tattersall Drive) is still questioning Minister Ian Mackenzie of Veterans' Affairs on the floor of the House of Commons about the conditions at Braefoot Estate.

1948 Electric streetcar system is abandoned.

1950 Ward Six of Saanich Municipality is incorporated as Central Saanich Municipality. First woman Alderman is elected, Mrs. Grace Shaw. Korean War begins, severe metal shortages (i.e.: hot water tanks, furnaces, hardware). First senior citizen housing in Capital Region opens on Cedar Hill Road in Saanich – Twilight Homes Limited builds 20 units of duplex housing for 77 people, who, for the rest of their lives, will pay just $20 a month to cover maintenance costs.

1951 Through the National Housing Act, the federal government doubles down-payments required for houses and reduces amount available for loans. The National Home Builders' Association promotes bomb shelters in homes during the Cold War.

Eve Gorton & George Kennedy (they later married), 653 Ralph Street, 1942 [Gorton Family Photos]



St. David's By The Sea

Prospect Lake Store, 1968 [Saanich Archives 1978-001-003]

5321 Old West Saanich Road, 1990 [Saanich Archives] Barr Photo

1953 Rowland Heights housing subdivision is developed on 150 acres of the former farm of Mathias Rowland, who established Strawberry Vale Farm and Burnside Farm, and was proprietor of the Burnside Hotel.

1954 New National Housing Act: Federal loan contributions are replaced by a loan-insurance system; banks can make mortgage loans for houses (formerly only available from life insurance companies); down-payment percentages lowered; amortization periods extended to 25 years. April 26: Gyro Club of Victoria donates Cadboro Gyro Park to Saanich.

1958 Centennial of Colony of British Columbia. March: Saanich hires its first qualified Municipal Planner, A.L. Parr, who begins developing detailed Community Plan for Gordon Head area. Saanich Parks Department is established.

1959 Saanich hires its first Assistant Municipal Planner, T.W. Loney; Planning Department is formed.

1960 B.C. Ferry Corporation commences service between Swartz Bay and Tsawwassen.

1961 New Police and Fire Station is built on Vernon Avenue.

1962 Saanich Planning Department expands to seven staff members.

1963 Health and Welfare Building is built on Vernon Avenue. Town and Country Shopping Centre opens. University of Victoria campus is established on site of old Gordon Head Army Camp.

1965 New Saanich Municipal Hall opens (770 Vernon Avenue).

1966 Saanich population is 59,000, surpassing Victoria.

1967 Gorge Bridge is rebuilt. Saanich purchases McRae dairy farm to expand Cedar Hill Golf Course and park(1445 Ocean View Road).

1968 General George R. and Mrs. Constance B. Pearkes (1268 Tattersall Drive) are declared the first Freemen of Saanich. George Pearkes Arena is built.

1969 Hardest winter in years; snow covers ground from Boxing Day 1968 to mid-March 1969.

1970 Title of "Reeve" is changed to "Mayor." Camosun College is established in old Provincial Normal School (3100 Foul Bay Road).

1971 Scotia Green Family Housing complex opens. Gordon Head Recreational Centre in Lambrick Park opens. Saanich Senior Citizens Activity Centre in Hampton Park opens (274 Hampton Drive). B.C.'s Centennial as a province of Canada.

1972 Lake Hill Corners Family Housing opens. Saanich-Victoria Branch Library opens (renamed Emily Carr Branch in 1999). Saanich Planning Department expands to 14 staff members.

1973 Cedar Hill Community Centre opens. Hallmark Society is formed by citizens of Greater Victoria as a volunteer group dedicated to preserving the area's heritage; Carolyn Smyly elected first president (4354 Wilkinson Road).

1974 Number 3 Fire Hall opens on McKenzie Avenue. Saanich population is 67,000.

1976 Nellie McClung Branch Library opens at Cedar Hill Road and McKenzie Avenue.

1980 July: Council establishes Saanich Municipal Archives with Jo-Anne Morrison as archivist.

1990 September: CNR abandons last rail lines through Saanich municipality. Journalist and author Bruce Hutchison is made a Freeman of the Municipality of Saanich (820 Rogers Avenue).

1991 Goward House Society for seniors finalizes its occupancy agreement with Saanich and moves into Goward House (2495 Arbutus Road).

1993 Commonwealth Place recreation center opens.

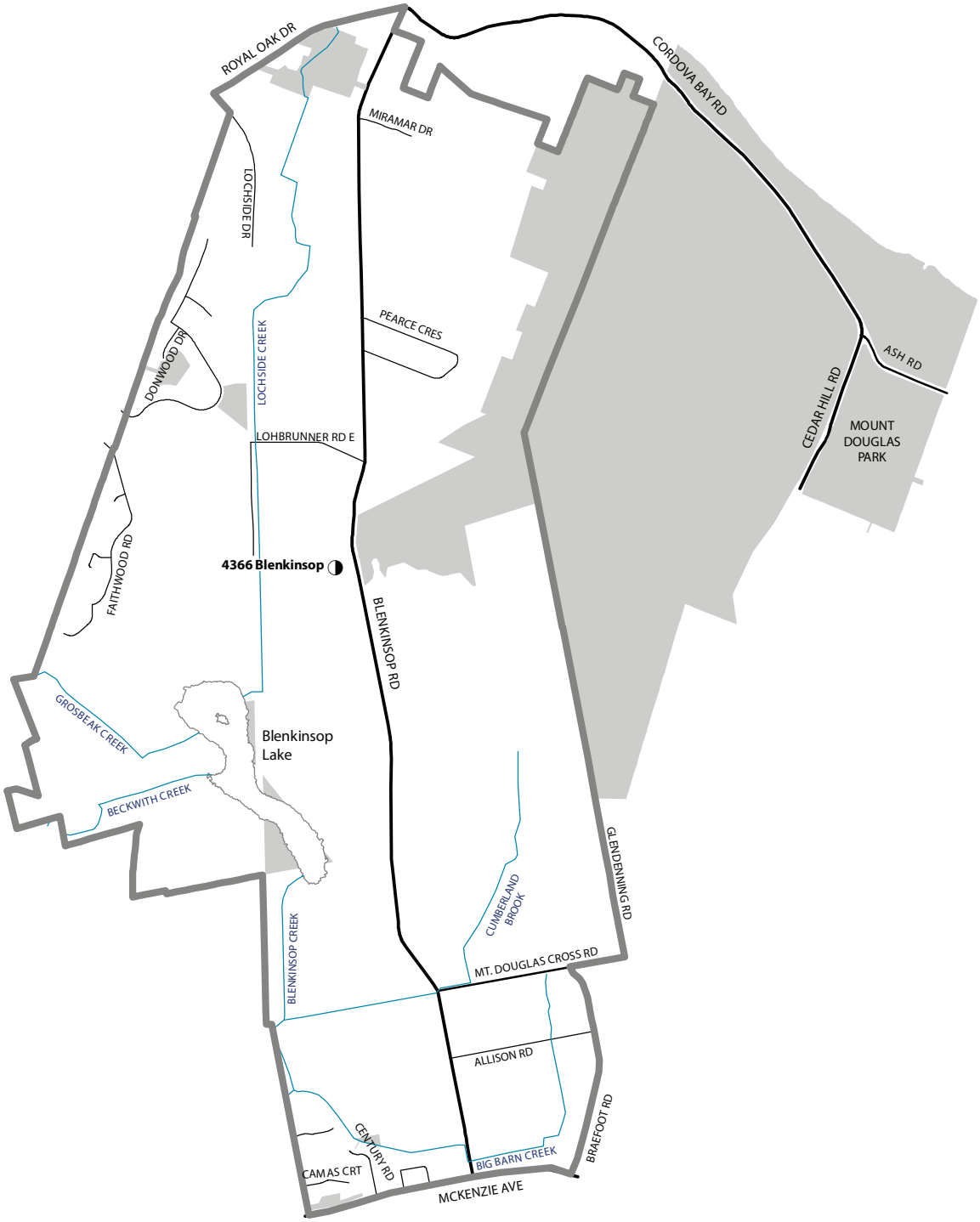
1994 Bruce Hutchison Branch Library opens. Commonwealth Games held in Saanich and Victoria.

2006 Saanich celebrates its Centennial as the Corporation of the District of Saanich.

Blenkinsop

Blenkinsop is a rural residential agricultural area centrally located within the municipality and bisected by Blenkinsop Road. The key geographical element of this area, Blenkinsop Lake, was originally called Lost Lake, apparently named after a British Naval Officer who got lost in the area. It was changed to Blenkinsop during the 1900s, after Hudson's Bay Company Factor George Blenkinsop (1822-1904), who had a farm residence on the east side of Blenkinsop Road near Mount Douglas. Land sales officially began in the early 1900's, and William Mercer (see 4366 Blenkinsop Road) was one of the earliest buyers. The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway, which became the Canadian National Railway, originally ran a passenger line through this area across Blenkinsop Lake and along Lochside Drive to Patricia Bay during and shortly after the First World War, before cars became affordable. The track running through this area became inactive by 1935, leaving only a spur line to Quadra Street, which remained in use until 1990. The trestle over the lake fell into disuse and disrepair, leaving rows of pilings behind, which were removed in the 1950s. In 2000 it was rebuilt as a link between the Galloping Goose Trail and the Lochside Trail System.

Lochside Trail Trestle, 2006
[T. Robin Sutherland]



LEGEND

- ● REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
- ◑ DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
- ✕ REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
- PARKS

ROADS

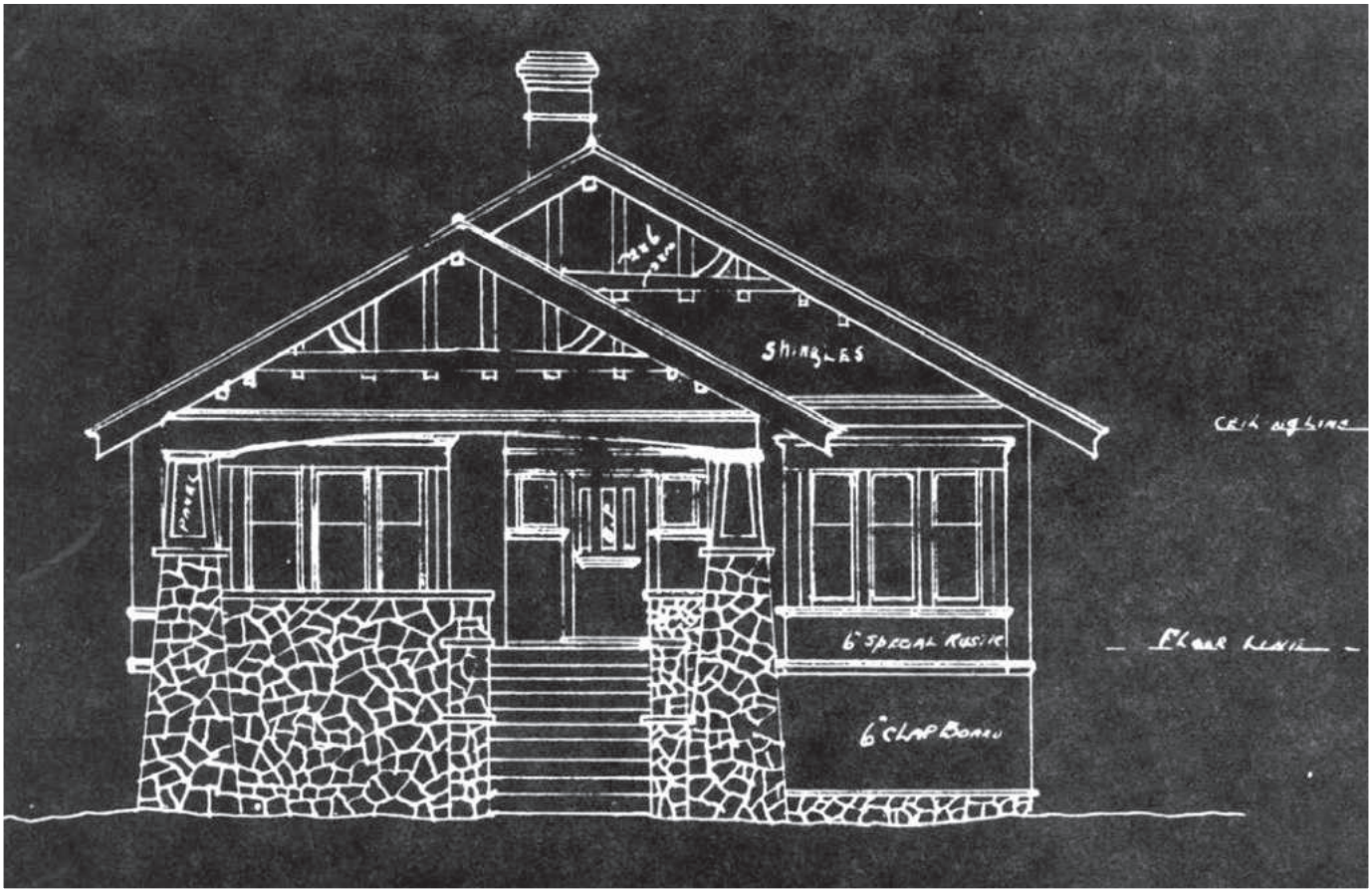
- Highway
- Major
- Collector
- Residential

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

LAKE VIEW
4366 Blenkinsop Road (designated)
Robert & Gertrude Mercer, Owners
William F. Drysdale, Designer/Contractor; 1916

In 1916, this stylish farmhouse was built for Robert William Mercer(1892-1988), born in Cedar Hill, and Gertrude Marion Mercer (née Yarwood, 1891-1975), born in Victoria, as a wedding present from Robert's father, William Mercer (1859-1925), a native Englishman, who owned the land. The Mercers left Preston, Lancashire, England in 1887, and eventually moved to Victoria in 1890. William's wife, Rebecca Mercer (née Wood, 1865-1941), was also born in England. They started a small dairy business, which operated from their first house at the corner of Alpha and Gamma Streets, and expanded when they moved to Burnside Road. In 1902, William Mercer bought land from Adam Glendinning in the Blenkinsop Valley. When the family moved there in 1909, they called the farm *Lake View*; Blenkinsop Road was formerly called Lost Lake Road. The Mercers were mixed farmers, and raised sheep, turkeys and a herd of Holsteins and Jerseys. William Mercer died in 1925 and Robert sold the last of the land in 1981.

This elaborate and sophisticated house was designed and built by contractor William Drysdale for a cost of $2,600. It is unusual for having been built during wartime, when little domestic construction occurred; as a measure of wartime economy, salvaged materials were used. Designed in the popular Craftsman bungalow style, it features contrasting finishes such as wood siding, shingles, brick and granite. It is clad with bull-nosed, double-bevelled siding on the main floor and shingles in the gables; other detailing includes dentilled bargeboards, prominent gable screens, drop finials and stained and leaded glass panels. The verandah has stone foundations and piers topped with tapered wooden columns. Inside, there are numerous surviving interior features including two stone fireplaces with red unglazed hearth tiles, wooden door and window trim, wood floors and plaster walls. The rural landscape includes a manicured lawn, fruit trees and an early garage. Three small shed-roofed dormers were added to the roof in 1992.

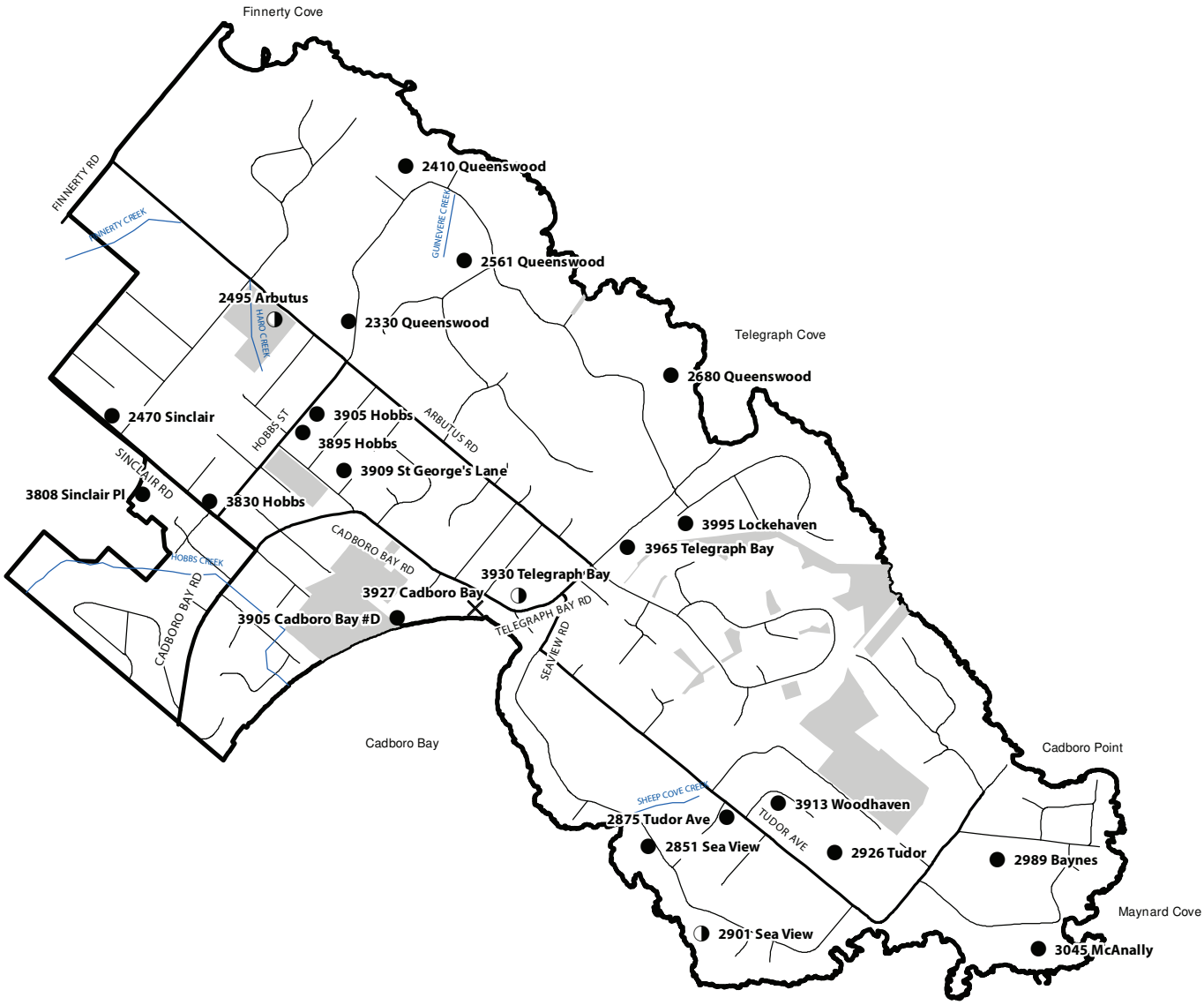


Plans by Williams F. Drysdale, contractor/builder; 1916 [Saanich Archives]

Cadboro Bay

Cadboro Bay is bounded on three sides by water, and contains three neighbourhoods: the Village, Queenswood, and Ten Mile Point. Historically, the Cadboro Bay shoreline was home to the Songhees First Nations, and a number of archaeological sites have been identified along the shoreline. The bay was named after the Hudson's Bay Company brig Cadboro, which sailed into the bay in 1837. By 1850, seventeen employees lived in the area, employed by the Hudson's Bay Company Uplands Farm that was located on the plateau area now occupied by the University of Victoria. In 1861, Vancouver Island's first telegraph connection was made between Telegraph Cove and Olympia, Washington. Telegraph Cove was also the site of the Husdon's Bay Company dock and in 1895 became the location of the explosives plant of the Giant Powder Company of San Francisco. The flat, inland portions of Cadboro Bay continued to develop as farms, and the area around Cadboro Bay beach became a seaside resort as early as 1900. The Cadboro Bay Beach Hotel was opened in 1920, and was a popular attraction until it was destroyed by fire in 1930. City water mains were extended to the Village in the 1920s, and the surrounding farmland was gradually subdivided and developed as residential property.

View down Sinclair's Hill to Cadboro Bay, Early 1900s
[Saanich Archives 1980-018-001]



LEGEND

- ● REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
- ◑ DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
- ✕ REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
- PARKS

ROADS

- Highway
- Major
- Collector
- Residential

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

WOODLANDS
(now GOWARD HOUSE)
2495 Arbutus Road (designated)

Mary & Bernard Goward, Owners
Mary Goward & George Phillips, Designers; 1908
Addition 1911-12: H.J. Rous Cullin, Architect;
A.H. Mitchell, Contractor

Mary Goward (née Beale, 1872-1940), who was born in Aden, and the Goward's friend, architectural designer George Phillips, superintendent of the Esquimalt Dockyard, initially designed *Woodlands*, the finest example in Saanich of a vernacular British Colonial bungalow. Mary Goward was the daughter of Major-General Edward Charles Beale; the Beale family lived in India for many years, and the design of this bungalow reflects the bungalow vernacular common in that country. Between 1911 and 1912, architect H.J. Rous Cullin designed additions and alterations, which were built by contractor A.H. Mitchell. A California redwood tree, grown from seeds that the Gowards brought back from California in 1913, still stands on the property.

During the design process, Mary wanted wide eaves but George disagreed because he believed that wide eaves would reduce light into the house. In the end, the house was built with wide eaves. In 1948, son Owen Goward and his wife Elizabeth, who agreed with Phillips, cut two feet off the wide eaves. They also opened up the attic and added the dormer windows.

Bernard Goodwin Goward, born in England (1869-1932) was a barrister, who for many years acted for the British Electric Company. Albert T. Goward, Bernard's brother, was the firm's Vice-President. Bernard and Mary were married in 1905. Their son, Owen (1906-1983) was a logging engineer in Oregon and, later, on Vancouver Island. He married Elizabeth Remington (1910-2002) in Portland in 1939, and inherited *Woodlands* in 1940. When he retired in 1971, Owen and Elizabeth, both artists, opened an art gallery at home to display their paintings. In 1973 they sold the house with its 6.15 acres to Saanich municipality, but retained lifetime occupancy of the property, which Elizabeth Goward relinquished in January 1986. Saanich currently leases this property to the Goward House Society, a non-profit organization, for use as a senior citizens' activity center. In addition to offering art classes and encouraging artist groups, the facility holds art exhibitions on a revolving monthly basis, including artists from throughout the region.

WARREN RESIDENCE
2989 Baynes Road

Dr. James & Joan Warren, Owners
Alan Hodgson, Architect; Sorensen & Bowers Construction Ltd., Contractors; 1969-70

This modern house was designed for the Warrens by architect Alan Hodgson, a local Victoria architect known for his contemporary and expressionist architectural style, as well as his sensitive restoration work which won a National Heritage Conservation award in 1981. Among his many commissions are the Education and Music Building at the University of Victoria, the Mayhew Sculpture Studio, and the McPherson Playhouse and the British Columbia Legislative Building restorations.

Original owners, James Darcy Warren, who was born in Selkirk, Manitoba in 1934, and his wife, Joan Laura, born in Regina, Saskatchewan, married in 1957 in Winnipeg and moved to Victoria in 1965. James, now retired, was a successful orthopedic physician and surgeon. Joan, who worked as a nurse in Winnipeg, was involved with the music department at University of Victoria and played in a variety of music groups. They sold the house in 1984-85.

Adhering to contemporary design principles, Hodgson designed the house with a characteristic flat roof with shallow copings and clean geometric design. Architectural details are limited to sections of opposing angled siding, finished with natural wood stain that blends with the natural surrounding Northwest Coast landscape. Standing in stark opposition to the rest of the house is a pentagonal glassed room at the side of the house that serves as the focal point of the design. The room is complemented by a large patio, reflecting a key modern design element of the integration of the indoors with the outside environment.

(See photos on next page)

WARREN RESIDENCE cont'd

top: exterior
right: interior
bottom left: exterior
[Alan Hodgson/Warren Family Photos]

STUART RESIDENCE (REMOVED)
3927 Cadboro Bay Road
Charles & Jane Stuart, Owners; circa 1912

REMOVED

This small beach house illustrates a common pattern of expansion, where a small, modest resort structure is expanded and made habitable through extensive additions. There is an older core, consisting of one room with a fireplace, that was built at an earlier date and now forms the current living room. The Jacob Hunter Todd family, a prominent businessman in Victoria and the province, probably built the house. Jacob's most successful venture was J.H. Todd & Son, canners of "Horseshoe Brand" salmon. The exterior of this vernacular cottage retains its dark-stained shingle siding, wooden casement windows, bargeboards and brick chimneys. Until recently, when it burnt, there was a small red barn on the property, which had been built by the Todds before 1900.

Charles Gordon Stuart, born in Napier, New Zealand, (1862-1935), was an engineer who retired here in 1912 with his wife Jane Stuart (1873-1937). Jane was a native of Paisley, Scotland and they were married in 1905. Members of the Stuart family owned the house until 1968.

Marine engineer George Gray (1894-1967), born in East Norton, Leicestershire, England, and his wife, Neva Elizabeth Gray (née Tetlow, 1900-1970) from St. Petersburg, Russia, were later owners of this beach house.

BEACHHOLME
3905D Cadboro Bay Road
Thornton & Elizabeth Fell, Owners
Samuel Maclure, Architect; circa 1909

This cottage was built as a summer home for the Fells, a prominent Victoria family. Thornton Fell, K.C., (1855-1920), was born in Chester, England and immigrated to Victoria with his parents in 1870, travelling around Cape Horn. He studied law and was called to the Bar in 1881. For many years his partner was James Gregory, and the firm of Fell & Gregory was one of the leading law firms in the city. Fell was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in 1878, and served until his death in 1920, and also served as a Victoria City Alderman from 1904 to 1907. He "took the silk" in 1912, becoming King's Counsel. In 1899, he married Elizabeth Forin (1866-1943) who was born in Belleville, Ontario.

The Fells commissioned Samuel Maclure to design this summer cottage in 1909, and five years later he also designed *Foreen*, their family residence at 921 Foul Bay Road, in Oak Bay. Maclure began his architectural career in the booming city of New Westminster in the 1890s but eventually moved to Victoria. He quickly gained a reputation for his exceptionally beautiful residential designs in the Arts and Crafts style. Some of Maclure's most notable commissions include the Temple Building in Victoria, 1893, and *Hatley Park* in Colwood, 1907-1925 (now Royal Roads University).

In 1931 the cottage became the retirement home of William Godfrey (1868-1963) and Ada Annie (née Brockington, 1869-1948) Godfrey, who had worked as Anglican missionaries on several Indian reservations in Saskatchewan. William then became a civil servant with the Federal Department of Indian Affairs. The Godfreys called the house *Beachholme*; it is now owned by the third generation of Godfreys. The property has never had any formal street or driveway access, a permanent reminder of Cadboro Bay's early days as a beach resort.

Beachholme is a side-gabled Craftsman-style cottage, with a long overhang on the beachfront covering the formerly open verandah, which was glassed in 1939. It has cedar shingle siding and a cedar shingle roof. The interior woodwork is still unpainted and it has a beautiful rock fireplace and chimney, in the best Craftsman tradition. The stone wall along the oceanfront of the property was built in 1931.

SINCLAIR RESIDENCE
3830 Hobbs Street
William & Janet Sinclair, Owners;
circa 1909

William Peter Sinclair (1877-1936), who was born in Cadboro Bay, Victoria, was a younger son of John Sinclair. John was possibly the first European settler and farmer in Cadboro Bay, acquiring land as early as 1871. His son, William, married first wife, Violet Wilson, in 1901. After she died, he married his second wife in 1909, Janet Brown (1883-1914), born in Yorkshire, England and they built their own home on a portion of his father's land. William acquired this half-acre in November 1911, and lived here most of the time until he died in 1936. He married his third wife, Jessie Annie Clark, a widow, in 1920.

From 1937 to 1968 it was the home of Frank Vicker Hobbs, who was born in Bruton, Somerset in 1862 and his wife Elizabeth Hobbs (née Hix), born in Somerset in 1865. They were married in 1895. Frank was a Justice of the Peace for almost 50 years, a member of Saanich Council for two years and a Saanich School Trustee for 14 years. The new Cadboro Bay elementary school was named in his honour in 1951. Frank died in 1959 and Elizabeth in 1958. Their daughter Frances Vicker Garnons-Williams later owned the house.

This one-storey hipped roof vernacular house is similar to another Sinclair family house that used to stand at 3860 Cadboro Bay Road. It retains its drop siding and wooden windows on the main floor, and was raised for a basement about 1940.

THE MOORING (now *FAIRWAYS LODGE*)
3895 Hobbs Street
Herman & Evelyn Brown, Owners
William J. Semeyn, Architect
Herman Rupert Brown, Contractor; 1927

The Mooring, now known as *Fairways Lodge*, began as a four-room, brown-shingled cottage on a five-acre property that Herman Rupert Brown (1887-1966), born in Duncan, British Columbia and his wife, Evelyn Mary Russell Brown (née Abbey, 1886-1966), born in Regina, Saskatchewan, bought in 1927. They were married in 1915. H.R. Brown was a prolific builder and contractor and was Reeve of Central Saanich for six years, until he retired in 1960. H.R. hired architect William Jacobus Semeyn (1890-1952) to design this house and employed 16 men to transform the cottage. Semeyn brought a refined and thoughtful sensibility to his commissions and was one of the few early British Columbia architects who did not originate from Great Britain or the United States. After working with leading Amsterdam architects for five years, Semeyn immigrated to Canada and first worked in Samuel Maclure's office. In August 1912, he set up his own firm.

This two-storey Tudor Revival residence has Craftsman-style details. It features granite verandah piers and steps, stuccoed main floor walls, clapboard upper storey walls, and half-timbered gables and dormers.

HARWOOD RESIDENCE
3905 Hobbs Street (designated)
Emily & Ernest Harwood, Owners;
circa 1923

This front-gabled Craftsman bungalow has battered granite verandah piers starting at ground-level, square columns supporting the roof, and half-timbered front gables. Gabled dormers have been added on both sides, to open up the attic space. John "Scotty" Roy, a mason who lived in the original four-room cottage at 3895 Hobbs Street, built the brick chimneys and the granite verandah piers.

Emily Vicker Harwood (1894-1966), born in Saanich, was the first owner of this house and the daughter of Edwin Hobbs, whose brother was Frank Hobbs (see 3830 Hobbs Street). Edwin settled this land in 1903 and established a dairy, and Hobbs Street was named after him. Emily's husband, whom she married in 1920, was Ernest John Harwood (1890-1974), born in Devon, England, and a purchasing agent with H.M.C. Dockyard. The Harwoods helped found the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in 1935 and its Nursing Division in 1936. Emily was the first nursing officer, and served as area superintendent for Vancouver Island until she retired in 1961. She was invested as a Commander of the Order of St. John.

West Family Photos

WEST RESIDENCE
3995 Lockehaven Drive

William & Barbara West, Owners
William West, Designer / Contractor; 1955-1975

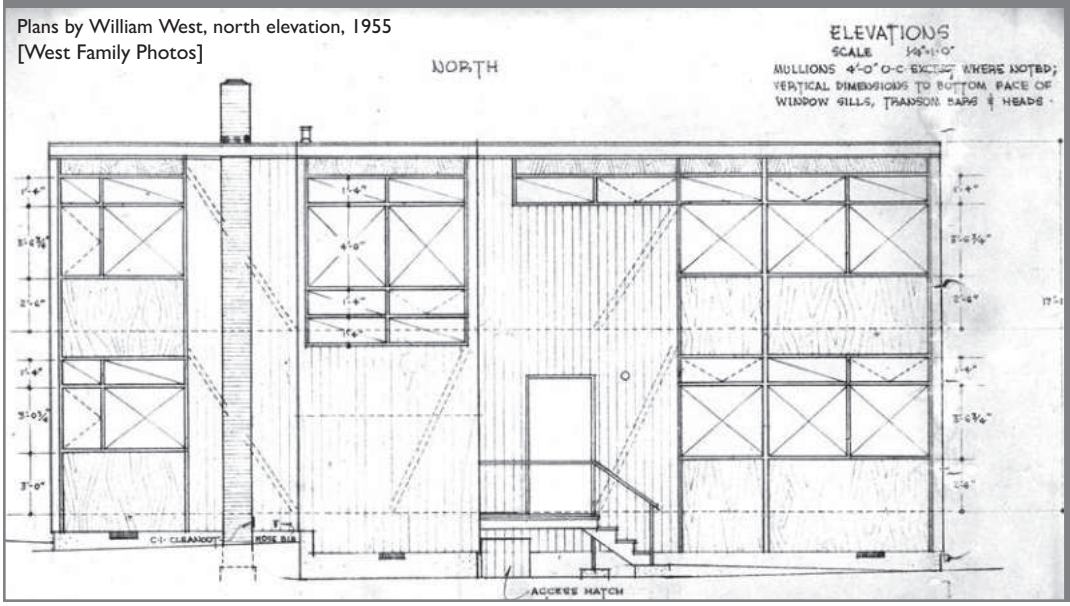
West Family Photos

c.2000 [West Family Photos]

This house was designed and built by William Duncan West for his wife Barbara and their family over the course of 20 years, from the 1950s to the 1970s. Bill was born in New Westminster in (1921-2007), Barbara Wilson in Chilliwack in 1923, and they married in New Westminster in 1947. Bill was a Captain with the Lord Strathcona Horse (RC) of Calgary from 1939 to 1946; he trained at the army camp in Gordon Head, then served in North Africa, the Italian campaign, Holland and the army of occupation in Germany. He later studied design at the Vancouver School of Art, then taught in secondary schools, summer sessions from inception (1970-71) at the University of Stanford in San Francisco, and the University of Victoria Theatre Department (1973-85). He and Barbara moved their family to the Saanich area in 1952, and bought the lot at Ten Mile Point for $1,000. Bill began construction in 1954, and built the original part of the house for $12,000. In 1959, the lower studio and garage were added, and in 1975, the upper studio, sleeping porch, carport and sunroom.

The house displays a Northwest Coast Contemporary style. While training in Vancouver, Bill was very influenced by Bert Binning and Jack Shadboldt, and became good friends with the painter Bruno Bobak; the Wests lived in the Bobaks' first house on Peters Road, which had been designed by Doug Shadboldt. The Bobaks' Wellington Road house (now demolished) was designed by Bruno himself and built around the same time as the Wests' house; there are definite affinities in style between the two houses. Bill first designed a Post and Beam house, but couldn't get a mortgage for it on the island. Influenced by artist Piet Mondrian and the Dutch De Stijl movement, the rectangular house is broken into geometric lines and panels painted different colours, which signify the different functions of the components, and are repeated on the interior: black structural members are the full depth of the wall and all the trim inside the house is also black; white plywood panels are above and below glazing; vermilion panels are on opening ventilation units; and natural narrow tongue-and-groove cedar siding is laid vertically in full height lengths where the exterior is not interrupted by glazing or ventilation. The windows are understated, ribbon windows with minimalist frames. There is an enclosed conservatory at the back on the main floor. The entire structure was blanketed with a shallow-pitched overhanging roof in 1975; the roof was originally flat, but there was a central drain which was always a problem, and a pitched roof allowed additional insulation to be put in the attic, an important factor in chilly Pacific Northwest winters.

Plans by William West, north elevation, 1955
[West Family Photos]



PINFOLD RESIDENCE
3045 McAnally Street
Albert & Jennie Pinfold, Owners; 1930

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-006]

One of Saanich's best and earliest examples of the Colonial Revival style, this two-storey, side-gabled, symmetrical house features eight-paned upper sashes over single-pane lower sashes, and paired upper and lower windows on either side of the main entrance. The house also displays a simplified version of the traditional entrance with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, and a classic New England colour scheme of white body and trim with green shutters. The years between the two World Wars were a time of entrenched traditionalism, and Period Revival houses built in the 1920s and 1930s reflected the modern ideals of economy and good design as well as an ongoing pride in the past. It was presumed at the time that a well-built house would display a traditional and readily-identifiable style as a hallmark of good taste. The use of the various Colonial Revival styles had gained new popularity during the late 1920s at the time of the American Sesquicentennial, when there was renewed interest in the country's architectural heritage.

The first owners of the house were Albert Frederick Pinfold (1897-1973) who was born in Reading, England, and his mother Jennie Pinfold (née Cruddas, 1867-1949), born in Yorkshire, England. Albert was the manager of the fur department in his brother William's firm, New Method Laundries Limited, at one time the largest laundry chain in western Canada. It is believed that Albert and his mother Jennie had this house built by contractor Saxton-White. The barn on the property is a relic from when Annie Styles (1861-1944) and Charles Acheson McAnally (1858-1921), both former residents of England, owned the property from 1906 to 1930.

L.W. & Lil Hargreaves, 1950
[Warren Family Album]

[Warren Family Album]
1945

QUEENSWOOD GAMEKEEPER'S COTTAGE
2330 Queenswood Drive
Lieutenant-Colonel Alan & Eleanora Sharland, Owners
James & Savage, Architects; McGinty & Hume, Contractors;
circa 1928

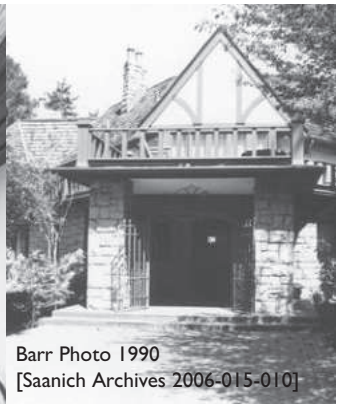
Queenswood, a grand Tudor estate home, was built about 1928 for Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Abbott Sharland and his wife, Eleanora. It was designed by Hubert Savage of James & Savage Architects and built by McGinty & Hume Contractors. On the south side of the property, Sharland commissioned the building of a game farm, stocked with deer and pheasant. The original property also contained a squash court, a summerhouse (see 4305 Gordon Head Road), a carpenter's shop, tennis courts and a greenhouse, surrounded by exquisitely manicured gardens.

In the 1940s, Colonel and Mrs. Sharland moved to South Africa and leased the property to Harold Husband, who worked for Victoria Machinery Depot as a manager. The property came under the new ownership of John Kilgour, a Winnipeg resident who owned the Birdcage Restaurant on Government Street. In December 1959, the main house was largely destroyed by fire, and it was demolished in late 1962. Florence Lilian (Lil) Hargreaves, the aristocratic wife of local architect Lord Wilfred Hargreaves (1880-1966), bought the surviving gameskeeper's cottage; they owned it from 1939-1968. Florence died while still living at the cottage in January 1968 at age 86. The Sisters of Saint Ann purchased the Queenswood estate and gamekeeper's cottage from the Hargreaves' daughter Lilian Bingham and commissioned well know local architect John A. DiCastri to design a dormitory intended to house nuns attending the University of Victoria. The dormitory opened in 1967 and is located on the property just north west of this cottage.

The cottage displays a Storybook appearance, typical of the Period-Revival work of James & Savage during the interwar years, with diamond-paned casement window, waney-edged boarding in the tops of the gables, tightly-clipped eaves and picturesque massing. The house, cross-gabled in layout, also features stuccoed walls, a prominent external chimney and is beautifully landscaped.

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-009]

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-008]



Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-010]

LAWS RESIDENCE
2410 Queenswood Drive
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry & Margaret Laws, Owners
Hubert Savage, Architect; 1930

Colonel Laws was a partner in the Queenswood Land Company Limited that attempted to develop the Queenswood area in the late 1920s. The syndicate ran into financial difficulties and unsold lots reverted to Saanich for unpaid taxes. This is one of the earliest houses that was built in the subdivision. Architect Hubert Savage was commissioned to design the house. Although the side facing the street was considerably altered and enlarged after 1965, the garden side facing the water still has its British Arts and Crafts-style butterfly plan and complex system of gable-on-hip roofs.

Colonel Henry William Laws was born in London in 1876. In 1902-03, as Chief Mining Manager and Engineer of the Niger Company, he discovered alluvial tin deposits in Nigeria, which became an important part of that country's economy. He led three prospecting expeditions into Bauchai Province and succeeded in locating the rich tin areas in the Garra Mountains of the Badiko District. After the tin fields were established, Laws moved the company headquarters from Naraguta to Jos, and built a bungalow he called *Tudun Wada*. This house later became a residence for the Governor of Nigeria. At the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914, he joined the Royal Naval Division and took part in the ill-fated Antwerp Expedition. Later, in Gallipoli, he raised a tunneling company called the 8th Corps Mining Company for underground defence of the trenches. He later commanded similar forces in France. He received the C.M.G. and D.S.O. for his services, and retired to Saanich in 1930 until his death in 1954. His hobbies were building and altering his houses, gardening and motoring. His wife, Margaret Grace (née Davidson, 1891-1938), was born in New Westminster.

Barr Photo 1990

COOK RESIDENCE
2561 Queenswood Drive
Joseph & Iva Cook, Owners
Percy Leonard James, Architect; E.J. Hunter, Contractor; 1942

Iva Pearl Cook (née Corrigan, 1882-1947), born in Inkerman, Ontario, and her husband, Joseph V. Cook, were the first owners of this house. Iva died after living in Victoria for five years, and Joseph moved to Richmond by 1951. The house, known as a "Semi-Bungalow," is a simple and elegant design by P.L. James (1878-1970), and reflects the entrenched traditionalism of residential design at the time. Some of James most famous projects include the Crystal Garden Swimming Pool and Amusement Centre, (1921-25), the second CPR Steamship Terminal, (1924-26), (both designed in partnership with Francis Rattenbury), the east wing of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, (1921-25) and the Chateau Lake Louise Swimming Pool in Alberta (1920s). His last building, the Federal Building on Government Street in Victoria, has been named P.L. James Place in his honour.

The house is unusual for having been built during wartime, when there were severe restrictions on construction materials. E.J. Hunter, a prominent local contractor, built the house. Three front-gabled roofs with half-timbering on the gables dominate the stucco-clad house. A low rubble granite wall with a stairway and walkway lead to an asymmetrical recessed front entrance, which contains a multi-paned door with leaded sidelights. The main windows are Tudor inspired, diamond-paned leaded double and triple-assembly casement windows. A rounded brow dormer above the main doorway adds contrast to the sharp angles and echoes the curved elements of the half-timbering.

HODGES RESIDENCE
2680 Queenswood Drive
Mildred & John Hodges, Owners
J. Graham Johnson, Architect; circa 1940

Designed by architect John Graham Johnson (1882-1945), this Tudor Revival residence features the stucco and half-timbering that is emblematic of the style. The steep roofs are mostly hipped, including five dormers on the waterside, but the street side has a large, off-centre gable containing windows of diamond-paned leaded glass. The house has grown over the years with various owners, but always in keeping with its own style.

The first owner of the house was John Kirkland Hodges (1888-1969), who was manager of the Empress Hotel from 1931 to 1952. As he and his wife, Florence Mildred (née Cox, 1891-1983), were residents of the hotel for that period, this was primarily their holiday home.

FRASER RESIDENCE (REMOVED)
2700 Queenswood Drive
Donald & Evelyn Fraser, Owners
Lance McCullouch, Designer & Contractor; 1939

House removed as a registered heritage site February 2011
House demolished in the Spring of 2011

1939 [Fraser Family Album]

This British Arts and Crafts house built in 1939 has many of the style's requisite attributes such as Tudor stucco and half-timbering walls, and diamond-paned leaded windows. The house is multi-gabled, with steep pitched flared front gables serving as the main focus of the house. Waney-edged weatherboards, heavy window casings, half-timbering and a second-storey overhang collaborate to de-emphasize the first-storey of the house. The new entrance gable was designed by Douglas Campbell, Moore & Campbell Architects, 1988.

The beautifully-detailed and preserved house was designed and built by contractor Lance McCullouch. While Lance was not an architect in the "professional sense," he was active in the construction trade and had a flair for design. Around 1934-35, Donald Ross Fraser purchased the three-acre property for $800 in Back taxes from Saanich municipality; he did not begin building until 1938. He built a shack on the property near the road and the Frasers and their three young children lived there for the summer until the house was built. The municipality received a complaint from a neighbour who said that "a bunch of Communists have built a shack on Queenswood Drive and are camped there." The Frasers moved into the house about March 1939 and "spent five happy years there," before selling to Gordon Ben-Adem Edwards and Phyllis Edwards in 1944 for $10,000. Born in London, England, Gordon had come to Canada to farm in the early 1900s but after a winter in Saskatchewan moved down to Los Angeles. He kept his British citizenship, and after the First World War broke out, he returned to Canada, enlisted in the Canadian army in 1916 and served in France; after the war he returned to Los Angeles where he worked for Theodore Payne, a well-known horticulturist. Phyllis was also born in England. In 1906, her family bought land near Vernon, but eventually ended up in Los Angeles where it was hoped the warm climate would benefit her mother's ailing health. In 1922, Gordon and Phyllis were married in Los Angeles, and four years later moved north to Seattle where Gordon started a lily bulb farm and a landscaping business; they moved to a five acre site in Bellevue, which they called The Lily Garden, and had a modernist house designed by prominent Seattle architect Paul Thiry in 1929. The Edwards had always wanted to return to Canada and moved here when they retired. They resisted all offers to buy their house or to sub-divide their property as they had a deep love of the land and country life. Gordon died in 1976 aged 91; Phyllis in 1989 aged 93. The house is now owned by their daughter Sheila and her husband Byron Davies. Sheila was born in Seattle; Byron was born in San Francisco, and they were married in San Francisco in 1965. Byron worked as an experimental psychologist until retirement. Prior to her marriage, Sheila worked in the 1950s in architect John Wade's office.

REMOVED

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR ANGLICAN CHURCH
3909 St. George's Lane
Anglican Synod Diocese, Owner
New church by Birley Wade & Stockdill; 1950-51

New church, 1950-51

The initiative to establish a church in the Cadboro Bay area was spurred by the efforts of Daphne and Minnie Schofield, who started a Sunday school in a local tearoom. The Women's Guild and the ladies of the parish started fundraising, and petitioned to build a new church. Prominent architect John Charles Malcolm Keith (1858-1940) drew the original plans for a church in 1925, but the structure was never built. In 1941, the cornerstone for the St. George's Mission Church was laid, and it was built using Keith's plans, but reversed and revised by Geoff H. Walton using a Salt Spring Island church as a model. This building was used as a hall for activities other than worship for many years and demolished in 2008.

After the end of the Second World War, the expanding population required the construction of a larger church for the parish. The new St. George's Church was designed in 1950 by the architectural firm Birley Wade & Stockdill, and completed the following year.

Two oak trees on the property have an interesting history. The trees grew from two acorns picked up by a St. George parishioner at Queen Elizabeth's coronation at Windsor Castle in 1953.

LA BROQUERIE
2851 Seaview Road
Albert & Olivine Ormond, Owners; circa 1926

Albert Edward Ormond (1894-1941), born in Peterborough, Ontario and his wife, Olivine Ormond (née Brulé, 1869-1934), born in Massachusetts, acquired this property, which they named *La Broquerie*, in 1911. Their main family residence was at 423 Quebec Street, Victoria. They built a small cabin on this vacation property and used it as a summer residence for many years before building this more permanent house in about 1926. The original small cottage is now used as a shed/garage. It retains its low, horizontal line, emphasized by the tripartite windows, the low-pitched hipped roof, and the double-bevelled siding. The family owned the property until 1984.

A.E. Ormond and his brother O.B. Ormond took over the firm of Popham Brothers Limited (established circa 1905), manufacturers of biscuits, confectionary and jam. In 1917 the name was changed to Ormond's Limited. Their products included Ideal Sodas, Chocolate Belmont Biscuits, the famous Graham Wafer, and Royal Victoria Chocolates. The family sold the business in 1968 and the factory was closed in 1973. Their factory building still stands at 242 Mary Street in Victoria West.

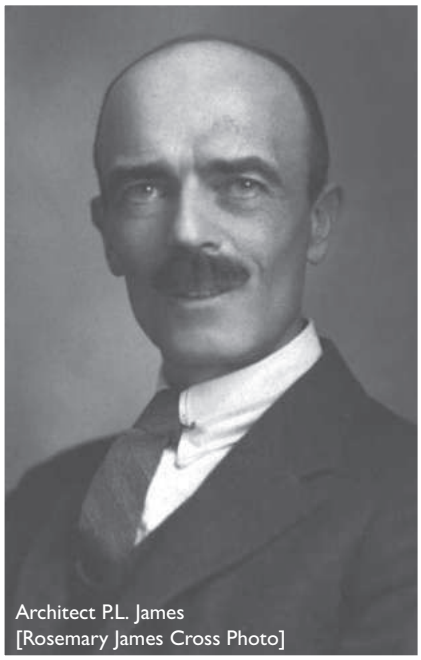
MIRAMAR
2901 Seaview Road (designated)

Cecil & Verna Branson, Owners
Percy Leonard James, Architect; 1928

[Rosemary James Cross Photo]

One of the most elegant homes in Saanich, Miramar was originally designed by architect P.L. James. The house and its landscaping exemplify the British Arts and Crafts style. The walls and gabled dormers are clad in stucco and half-timbering. There are several large segmental-arched windows in the granite foundations and under the entrance steps. The windows of the upper levels are horizontal ribbons of vertical casements. The design incorporates Tudor Revival details: the brick chimneys each comprise two diamond-shaped stacks and are parged below the roof line, and the upper storeys of the wings project over the first floor. There are no overhanging eaves on the gables, but there are on the hipped roofs. The original owners of the house were Cecil Lauret Henry Branson, president of Branson Brown and Company, Limited, which dealt in stocks, bonds, grain, real estate and insurance, and his wife Verna (née Carroll, 1884-1933). This house had major additions and alterations.

In 1936, Marian Noel Sherman (née Bostock, 1891-1975) and Victor Sherman (1882-1960), born in London, England, bought the property. Marian was the eldest child of Hewitt Bostock, a distinguished Senator of British Columbia. She came to Victoria with her parents in 1894. The family home was Schuhuum at 1322 Rockland Avenue. Marian obtained her M.D. at the London School of Medicine in England, and in 1922 became a medical missionary in India. There she met and married Victor, who worked for the Imperial Bank of India. They lived in India until 1934, and retired to Saanich in 1936. Dr. Sherman was a founder of the Humanist League of Canada. In 1950 she became chairman of mental hygiene for the Canadian Council of Women. Just before her death in 1975, she was named Canadian Humanist of the Year. The family owned the property until 1984.


Architect P.L. James
[Rosemary James Cross Photo]

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-012]

LOWER DRUMMADOON
(later SINCLAIR HOUSE)
3808 Sinclair Place

Waldemar & Margaret Bowden, Owners
McCulloch & Harvey, Designers / Contractors; 1937

In 1937, *Lower Drummadoon* was a joint wedding present to the Bowdens, Waldemar Paul and Margaret Walton "Margo" Bowden, from their mothers. Margo's mother, Alice Maud Robertson (see 2485 Sinclair Road), gave the land, and Wally's mother, Mary E. Bowden, the house. Margo ran The Spode Shop Robertson Limited with her mother, and sold the business in 1964. The Bowdens owned the house until 1951.

The owners of this property from 1951-53 were Sir Ernest Willoughby Petter and Lucy Petter (1873-1954), who called it *Sinclair House*. Ernest and Percy were the twin sons of James B. Petter who owned a foundry and engineering works in Yeovil, Somerset, England. In 1895 the twins designed a one-horsepower gas, internal combustion engine for one of the first "horseless carriages", and in 1902 produced the first true agricultural tractor. During the First World War the firm put all of their facilities and expertise into developing aircraft and their engines, as Westland Aircraft, for the British war effort. Ernest Petter was knighted for his assistance in the presentation of the 1925 British Empire Exhibition in London, and served for a time as president of the British Engineers' Association. By 1937 Sir Ernest was on Vancouver Island and commissioned architect Hubert Savage (see 3862 Grange Road) to design a large beach cottage called *The Fort* in Comox (now part of North Island College); he also built a house in Comox for his sister. In 1940 he built to designs by Savage a stores building on Lillian Road in Oak Bay. And in 1946 he had Savage design alterations and additions to *The Haven* at 1472 Beach Drive in Oak Bay. Sir Ernest was born and died in England.

McCulloch & Harvey designed and built the house. A late British Arts and Crafts interpretation of the Cotswold Cottage, its rolled roof edges imitate an original thatched roof. The roof exhibits varied hip-on-gable forms and has a single eyebrow dormer. The walls are stuccoed, with weatherboards on one high gable end. The windows in the projecting front wings have diamond-paned leaded lights, with wooden shutters and hoods. An adjacent garage is designed in the same style. The property has been subdivided and the house now sits on a panhandle lot.

SCHWENGERS RESIDENCE
2470 Sinclair Road

Conrad & Edith Schwengers, Owners; circa 1913

This shingled house has a low-pitched hipped roof, tall brick chimneys and wide overhanging eaves. The upper front façade has symmetrically placed paired sash windows, but the lower façade has an off-centre entrance porch.

Conrad Peter William Schwengers (1874-1954), born in England, was, at the time he built this house, one of the four partners in the hardware firm of E.G. Prior & Company. In 1900, he married Victoria native Edith Jane Wilson (1873-1966), granddaughter of Thomas Harris, first Mayor of Victoria. In 1921, Conrad Schwengers became managing director; in 1924 he and brother Bernard bought the company. In 1928 they amalgamated with McLennan & McFeeley of Vancouver to become McLennan, McFeeley & Prior, the largest hardware company in British Columbia. Conrad was manager and, later, president of this firm until his retirement in 1951.

BAY BREEZE MANOR
(later *WESTWARD HO*)
3930 Telegraph Bay Road (designated)

Ira & Ruth Wilson, Owners; 1891

Built in 1891 at the junction of Cadboro Bay and Telegraph Bay Roads, *Bay Breeze Manor* is the oldest house in the Cadboro Bay neighbourhood. It is set in a landscaped garden and commands an impressive view to the south of Cadboro Bay and neighbouring Oak Bay municipality. The unusual architecture is a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne Revival style, the most popular residential style in the late Victorian era. Designed as a rectangular plan with projecting two storey bays on two sides, it has a complex, picturesque roofline, with hipped roof with central widow's walk, projecting polygonal roofs over front and side bay windows, gabled dormers on the rear elevation and a triangular blind dormer above the verandah. Three tall red brick internal chimneys with decorated brickwork provide vertical punctuation. The wood-frame construction is expressed in the wooden drop siding, belt courses, decorative scroll-cut rafter tails, corner boards and window trim surrounds with cornice and sills. The recessed front corner verandah has a Stick-style frieze, and the side entrance porch has lathe-turned columns and scroll-cut brackets plain balusters. The house has survived with few alterations; in 1981, the large three-windowed dormer replaced the original eyebrow dormer, allowing the use of the attic space.

This landmark house was built for Ira Wilson, born in Lancashire, England in 1850, and one of the area's first farmers. Ira appeared in voters' lists for the area as early as 1875. Ira's wife, Ruth (1863-1932), was the daughter of Benjamin Evans, the first European farmer in southwest Cadboro Bay. They married in 1878.

From 1900 to 1906 the property, then part of a 150-acre orchard, was owned by Frederick W. Blankenbach, who called the house *Westward Ho*. Born in Leeds, York, England, in 1860, Blankenbach was a pioneer of the Turtle Mountain district in Manitoba. He moved to Saanich in 1900 with his wife, Alice Maud (née Sankey, 1869-1940), who was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland. Blankenbach held a number of important posts as a layman with the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of British Columbia including Lay Secretary of the Diocese, 1909 to 1943, Honourable Treasurer of the Provincial Synod and Secretary of Christ Church Cathedral Buildings Limited, from 1922 to 1947. He died in 1951.

GIANT POWDER COMPANY RESIDENCE
3965 Telegraph Bay Road

Giant Powder Company Consolidated, Owner; circa 1911

In 1868, the Giant Powder Company opened the first U.S. dynamite plant in San Francisco. In approximately 1895, the powderworks, a manufacturing plant for the California-based company, was established at Telegraph Bay. In 1920 the explosives plant was relocated to James Island. This house is the most important structure remaining from the early industrial complex. A boarding house for workers was demolished in 1980.

This front-gabled Edwardian Vernacular Arts and Crafts-style residence has Tudor Revival details. The half-timbering in the front gable and the panel of windows below it jut out over the lower façade. Typical of period colour schemes, the brown-stained shingle siding contrasts with lighter-coloured bargeboards, stringcourses and verandah columns. Reflective of the pervasive Arts and Crafts influence of the era, the front balustrade features typical cutouts on the flat balusters.

MOSSY ROCKS LONGHURST RESIDENCE

2875 Tudor Avenue

Dorothy & Leslie Longhurst, Owners; 1912

1952 [Helen Stewart Collection]

Interior, 1947
[Helen Stewart Collection]

Despite its rustic exterior, this large house has a surprisingly elegant interior. Known as a house "built around a ballroom," this roomy residence hosted extravagant parties and balls. Evidence suggests that the first owners were Helena Dorothy Maud (née Bulwer, 1884-1930) and Thomas "Leslie" Longhurst, who were married in August 1910 in St. James' Anglican Church, Vancouver. Leslie was 26, a surveyor, and born in Cheltenham, England. Dorothy was 23, and born in St. Albans, England. They separated, and sold the house in 1916.

For a brief period of time in 1916, the property was owned by British Columbia pioneer and rancher William James Roper, until his death on August 4, 1916. He was born in Sherbourne, Dorset, England in 1841 and came to British Columbia in 1862 for the Cariboo Gold Rush. His later endeavors involved a highly successful ranching business based in Cherry Creek in Kamloops. In 1900, he was married in Vancouver to Edith Grace Marescaux, born in Bombay, India. William died at the age of 75 in Oak Bay while living at 1456 Beach Drive. Rumours have persisted as to what happened in this house during Roper's tenure, that it was used variously as a hospital for wounded war veterans, and later as a gambling den.

Captain Cowper Frederick Wollaston (1876-1950) and Gwenyth Mary Rose Rochfort (née Hale, 1880-1973), purchased the property in 1925. Gwenyth was a well-known painter of children's portraits. After the Second World War, the house temporarily became a hospital. Later owners included, from 1938 to 1963, Emily (née Dayley, 1894-1974) and Frank Ernest Taylor (1885-1976), a dairy farmer and First World War veteran. Frank served with the Honorable Artillery Company of London. More recently, Helen Stewart, a print artist and children's book author, raised in Berkeley, California, and her family purchased the home in 1979. The house's ambience and space is ideally suited for an artist requiring an in-house studio.

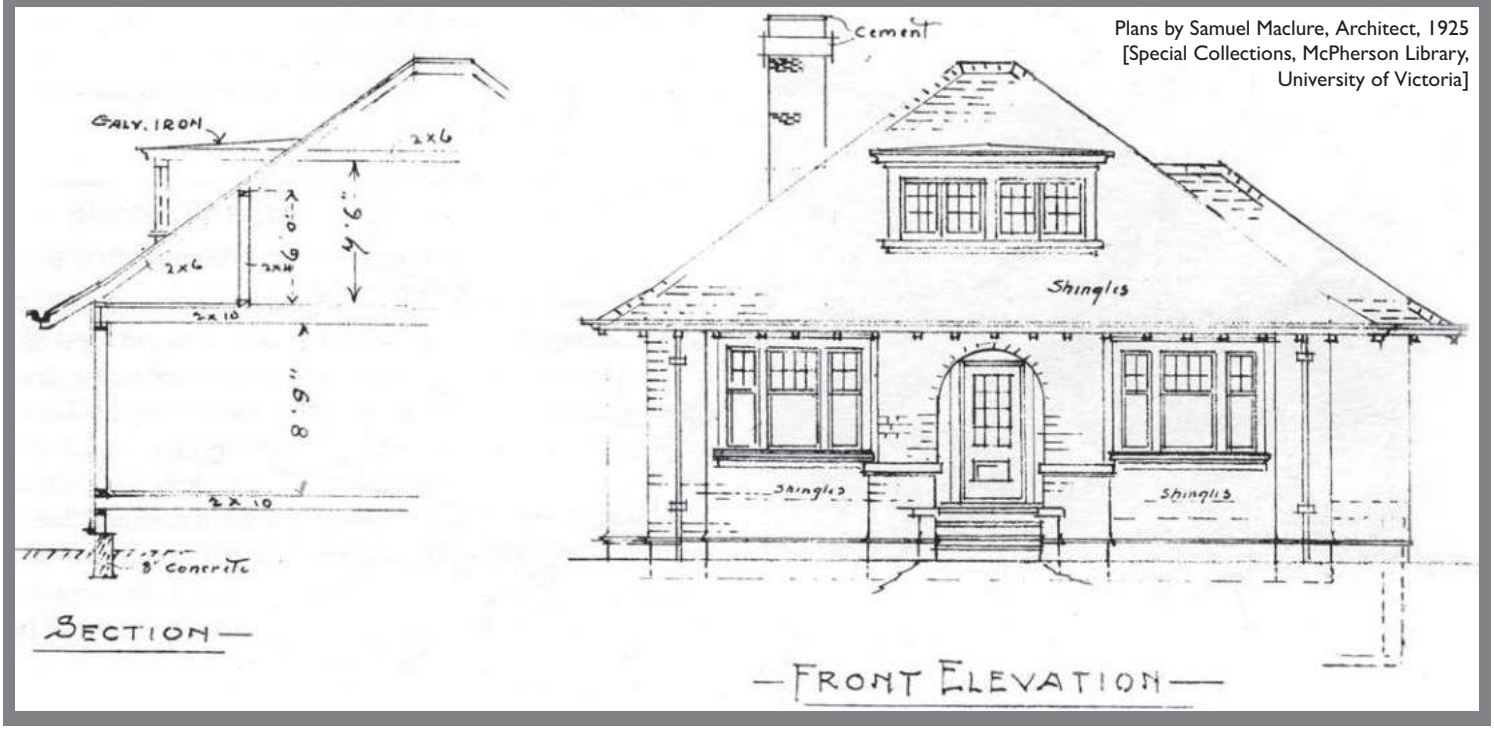
Cedar shingling and double, triple and ribbon-assembly windows dominate the front façade of the house. Side-gabled in form, the focus is drawn to the front door which features bay windows and flared bargeboards and is supported by broad stuccoed piers.

HEYWOOD RESIDENCE
2926 Tudor Avenue

Edward & Lillian Heywood, Owners
Samuel Maclure, Architect; 1925

Samuel Maclure, British Columbia's best-known residential architect of the period, designed this hipped-roof bungalow. Originally, the façade was symmetrical. In 1985 a conservatory designed by Robert Cunliffe was added on the east side, matching the exterior finishes. The original house has a variety of wall planes achieved by placing sash window assemblies in cantilevered boxed bays.

Born in Christchurch, New Zealand, Edward Percival Heywood (1885-1967) worked as a civil engineer. In 1911, he made the preliminary surveys and plans for a drydock in Esquimalt. His wife, Lillian Frances (née Houghton, 1887-1968), was born in Nottingham, England. The Heywoods sold this property in 1936 to Frederick William (1874-1936), a cotton salesman born in Lancashire, England, and Millie Midgley, the niece of Ira Wilson (see 3930 Telegraph Bay Road). As a girl, she had watched Wilson's Telegraph Bay Road house being built.



Plans by Samuel Maclure, Architect, 1925
[Special Collections, McPherson Library, University of Victoria]

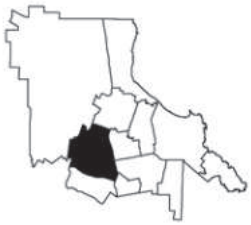
STERZENBACH RESIDENCE
3913 Woodhaven Terrace

Konrad & Helene Sterzenbach, Owners
Konrad Sterzenbach, Designer; Hugo Hucker, Contractor; 1964

This modernist, flat-roofed house was designed by Konrad Sterzenbach, a landscape designer and gardener who worked for the Saanich Parks Department until his retirement in 1985. The site design skillfully integrates the house into the landscape, through the use of planting beds that slope up to the base of the house. Sterzenbach also designed the swimming pool and an addition for the next owners in 1965. The contemporary design employs large panels of stucco, glass and stone, tied together with wood and metal horizontal and vertical members.

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-027c]

Carey



Carey lies in the southwest portion of Saanich, and was first settled in the early 1850s by Hudson's Bay Company officials and farm settlers from Britain, including John Helmcken and Kenneth McKenzie. Subdivisions of farmland occurred as early as the 1890s, leading to the establishment of Strawberry Vale School House in 1893. The arrival of the British Columbia Electric Interurban Railway in 1912 spawned extensive land speculation and sparked the original development of the Marigold subdivision. Other major subdivisions occurred during the boom years of the late 1940s and the 1950s, and have continued up to the present day. Carey is now a predominantly suburban area.

Garden Pools,
1248 Burnside Road West, 1941

MANN AVE
4365 Wilkinson
588 Ridgegrove
1240 Glyn
4274 Wilkinson
CAREY RD
VANALMAN AVE
GABO CREEK
4216 Wilkinson
WILKINSON RD
1335 Roy
HASTINGS ST
VANALMAN AVE
PATRICIA BAY HWY
1351 Hastings
ROY RD
4151 Carey
1228 Mariposa
4081 Santa Maria
1208 Altamont
JUDAH ST
COLQUITZ RIVER
INTERURBAN RD
1231 Santa Rosa Ave
HELMCKEN RD
GLANFORD AVE
4094 Glanford
COLQUITZ TRIBUTARY
4055 Zinnia
1084 Marigold
WILKINSON RD
GRANGE RD
3871 High
MARIGOLD RD
CHRISTMAS HILL BROOK
1099 Jasmine
1050 Jasmine
896 Violet
4005 Raymond N
SWAN CREEK
1071 Jasmine
921 Jasmine
701 Daisy
1248 Burnside W
3808 Heritage Lane
801 Tulip
7-3993 Columbine
653 Ralph
1245 Burnside W
3862 Grange
794 Burnside W
COLUMBINE WAY
3912 Carey
3891 Carey
3883 Carey
1040 Burnside W
1020 Burnside W
3381 Biscoe
3867 Carey
BURNSIDE RD W
CAREY RD
MCKENZIE AVE
BURNSIDE RD W
TILLICUM RD
3817 Carey
3814 Carey
3805 Carey
TRANS CANADA HWY
LEGEND
REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
PARKS
ROADS
Highway
Major
Collector
Residential
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

OAK LODGE
1208 Altamount Court
John & Rose Clapperton, Owners;
circa 1903

[Saanich Archives 1980-010-035a]

Oak Lodge was the retirement home of one of the original European settlers of the Nicola Valley in the interior of British Columbia. Born in Scotland, John Thomas William Clapperton (circa 1835-1913) came to the province for the Cariboo Gold Rush, prospered, and in 1868, bought a ranch near Nicola. He later became the local postmaster, government agent and Justice of the Peace. He moved to Victoria in the 1890s and became superintendent of the Cameron Lumber Mills. Clapperton also started a limestone extraction business in the Wilkinson Road vicinity. His wife, Rose (née Kendall, 1842-1918), was born in England, and they married in 1883.

This one-and-one-half-storey cottage is a fine example of the Queen Anne style that was popular during the Late Victorian era. It features a finely detailed gabled bay window and verandah at the front. The carpenter ornamentation includes two pairs of lathe-turned columns with brackets supporting two differing friezes on the verandah, decorative stick-work and mouldings, fancy shingles, drop finials and brackets in the gabled bay. All four sides of the cottage have shed-roofed dormers, the front one with elaborate brackets. Later renovations, including the addition of a sunroom, have altered the original roofline.

HEMSWORTH RESIDENCE
3381 Biscoe Drive
Earle & Margaret Hemsworth, Owners
Margaret Hemsworth, Designer
Earle Hemsworth, Contractor; 1955

This classic example of a post-war Ranch-style tract house was designed by the house's first owner, Margaret Noreen Hemsworth, and built by her husband, Earle Hemsworth, a building contractor. The low-pitched hipped roof is duroid-shingled. Wide eaves cover plain stucco walls inset with large picture windows; the front room window is quarter-inch plate glass, 18 feet in width. Steel-reinforced concrete front steps cover a bomb shelter, a relic of Cold War times. The shelter, entered from the basement, is now a pantry. The landscaping, with a wide expanse of front lawn and shrubs and flowers used as foundation plantings, is typical of the period.

This house incorporates a particular 1950s feature of a large living room window that is situated so that you can look through it from the outside to another picture window in the dining room at the back of the house and see the scenery beyond.

HARTLEY RESIDENCE
794 Burnside Road West
Gordon & May Hartley, Designers / Owners; 1928

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-035h]

In 1927, Gordon Henry Edwin Hartley (1902-1981), a cabinetmaker born in Crawley, England, was married to Victoria resident May Elizabeth Thomas, a milliner. During their honeymoon to the United States, the Hartleys first encountered houses in the Cotswold Cottage style, and on their return they designed a similar cottage for themselves. Period Revival houses were very popular after the end of World War One, and expressed a romantic, cozy domestic ideal, based on efficient smaller houses that recognized economic constraints and the reality that most families had to make do without domestic help.

Gordon built the house with the help of his father, Charles Hartley. The house is clad in stucco, with arched entrance doorways. The roof, which has always been duroid, has rolled edges imitating thatch, and a catslide swoop over the front entry. The top sash in each window is diamond-paned and leaded, and there is a tall, narrow window high up in the front gable.

The Hartley family ran the Hartley Furniture Factory on Broadway Street from the early part of the 20th century until the outbreak of World War Two, when the machinery was taken to Yarrows for shipbuilding. The furniture factory was never reopened. Gordon then operated the Marigold Service Station at the corner of Burnside and Marigold until his retirement circa 1965.

BECKETT RESIDENCE
1020 Burnside Road West
Frederick & Janet Beckett, Owners
Hubert Savage, Architect; 1936

Local Victoria architect Hubert Savage designed this charming British Arts and Crafts bungalow. This picturesque stuccoed abode, typical of Savage's English designs, reflects the traditionalism of interwar residential architecture. The house features Arts and Crafts elements such as a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof that extends over the garage, a shed dormer, rectangular chimney pots, double-hung sash windows with quaint shutters, and a shoulder-arched doorframe. Some of Savage's distinctive features are the proportions of window divisions (the top pane is one-third and the bottom pane two-thirds of the window height) and the use of waney-edged weatherboards, visible on the side gable.

The property was originally owned by Janet and Frederick Fitton Beckett, a sales manager with J.H. Todd & Sons, who was born in Liverpool, England (1881-1952). Janet McNaught was born in Scotland in 1884, and died in 1957 in Victoria. Murray Coell, former Saanich councillor and Liberal MLA for Saanich North and the Island, grew up in this house in the 1960s.

CUMBERBIRCH RESIDENCE
1040 Burnside Road West (designated)
Hubert & Kate Cumberbirch, Owners
Mr. Gerard, Contractor; 1923

Born in Normanton, England, Hubert Cumberbirch (1886-1975), taught at various schools in Saanich and for many years at Victoria High School. Kate, who was born in Japan (1887-1977), the daughter of Captain Robert and Sato Walker, married Hubert in 1915 at her father's first house at 1245 Burnside Road. While they were building this house on Burnside, they lived with Kate's father at 3808 Heritage Lane. It is believed that the same contractor, a Mr. Gerard, built 1040 Burnside Road West and 3808 Heritage Lane.

This Craftsman-style house is similar to architect Hubert Savage's own house at 3862 Grange Road; Savage designed a number of speculative houses in the Marigold area for which no plans or documentation exist. Both this house and Savage's own are cross-gabled, with the gabled central entrance set forward between two gabled bays. On this house, the main floor siding and that on the side gables is double-bevelled, while the front gables are half-timbered. The foundation and verandah piers are stuccoed.

WALKER RESIDENCE
1245 Burnside Road West
Captain Robert Walker, Owner; circa 1910

Captain Robert Neill Walker was born in Maryport, Cumberland, England (1851-1941), and became a master mariner. He designed the floor plans for this house; it is unknown if he designed the elevations. His wife Sato (née Fukuda) was from Japan. She died in 1894.

This was Walker's first house on Burnside. The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway bought this property from him in 1915, and he moved to the north side of Burnside Road West to ten acres which were better adapted to hobby farming (see 3808 Heritage Lane). This two-and-one-half-storey, cross-gabled house is situated on high ground overlooking Portage Inlet. It has shingle siding, with decorative half-timbering in the top three-quarters of each gable. The upper storey windows hang from the lower fascia of the half-timbering. A wide open verandah on two sides of the house has square columns and lathe-turned balusters. The gables all have turned finials.

1958 [Saanich Archives]

Front Lounge, June 1958 [Saanich Archives]

STRANTON LODGE
1248 Burnside Road West (designated)

Thomas & Maude Hall, Owners
Hubert Savage, Architect / Donald McKay Lindsay, Contractor; 1934
Garden Design & Construction - Arthur Lahmer, Thomas & Maude Hall

Maude Hall (née Edmundson, 1882-1985) and Thomas William Hall (1883-1961) were both from Hartlepool, County Durham, England. Thomas was born and raised in the village of Stranton in West Hartlepool, where his father was a newsagent, and his mother a florist.

Maude and Thomas came to Canada in 1911 and married in Vancouver in 1912, when both were 29 years old. The following year, they settled at 1144 Loenholm Road in Saanich in a home they named Queens Grove. During the First World War, Thomas enlisted and went overseas in 1916 with the 103rd Battalion, "The Timber Wolves." He won his commission as Captain in the field, and was wounded at Flanders. After he returned, Thomas worked as a teacher, and was later Principal of George Jay School and the first principal of Burnside School, then an Inspector of Schools for many districts around the province from 1929-1943. Until 1946 Thomas worked as Registrar from the provincial Department of Education, retired in 1954 and died in 1961. Maude lived in the house until 1973, when she sold the 8.74 acres to Saanich, with the expectation that it would be included as part of Knockan Hill Park. She moved into a nursing home and died in 1985, aged 103.

In 1934, the Halls moved to this house on Burnside Road, and called it Stranton Lodge. Their friend, architect Hubert Savage, designed this house for them. This house is almost identical to the speculative house which Savage built at 1050 Jasmine Avenue in 1927. The contractor was Donald McKay Lindsay, a shipwright at HMC Dockyard (died Victoria, 1975). A charming tiny British Arts and Crafts cottage of four rooms, it has a fieldstone foundation, stuccoed walls, and rustic waney-edged weatherboards in the gables, a signature of many Savage designs. The windows are diamond-paned leaded lights. The front terraced woodland rock garden, once a showplace in Saanich, is sculpted out of the rocks, with pools and steps descending the steep slope. The back garden leads up to Knockan Hill Park. Local nurseryman and designer Arthur Lahmer, of Lahmer & Sons, constructed at least thirteen garden pools and a bog garden from 1939. The steps and terraces are planted with herbs, shrubs, classic English perennials and native and specimen trees plants, including Black Walnut, Chinese Kolkwitzia, Japanese Aucuba, Oriental Fir, Portuguese Laurel and Linden. This property is an inspiring example of community involvement, as local citizens from the Friends of Knockan Hill have teamed with the Saanich Heritage Foundation to oversee not only the house and garden restoration, but also its ongoing care and maintenance. Andria Tetlow and the Friends of Knockan Hill Society won a 2003 Hallmark Society Award of Merit for their restoration of the garden. The Saanich Heritage Foundation acts as property manager on behalf of the municipality. The rental income funds ongoing restoration and maintenace of the residence and the surrounding gardens.

MOUNTAIN VIEW
3805 Carey Road (designated)
Charles & Alice Heal, Owners; 1914

Saanich native Charles Asdale Heal (1872-1931) was a son of John Heal, one of the earliest settlers in the Royal Oak area (see 813 Royal Wood Place). Charles Heal and his wife, Alice Maud (née Williams 1865-1952), born in England (arrived on the ship *Norman Morris*), were married in 1895 and for a number of years farmed in the Prospect Lake district. The family name is well known because of the Charles Heal Rifle Range, now owned by the military. By 1915, Charles was the proprietor of the Brunswick News Stand at 1222 Douglas Street.

Mountain View is a one-and-one-half-storey Edwardian era bungalow with a hipped roof and gabled dormers. The main floor has double-bevelled wooden siding, the foundation, gables and dormers are shingled, and the gables are half-timbered. When the house was duplexed in the 1980s, the sleeping porch in the front dormer was glassed in, and an auxiliary staircase was inserted through the front verandah. These alterations have now been removed.

HENSON RESIDENCE
3817 Carey Road
William & Irene Henson, Owners
William Henson, Contractor; 1937

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-034b]

c.1943 [Joyce Mackie Collection]

William Henson was a bricklayer with his father's concrete contracting firm, Henson & Company. He and his wife Irene Augusta were married in 1934, and he built this as their family home three years later. William's brother, Jack, also built himself a brick house at 3833 Carey Road.

During the 1930s, a time of entrenched traditionalism, it was considered good taste for a house to have an identifiable historic style. Elements of the Tudor Revival have been used to dress up this small cottage. The masonry cladding, tall chimney and half-timbered gables are hallmarks of the style. The triple-assembly windows are typical of the period, and the flat-topped hipped roof has a prominent front gable; the attic dormer was added in the 1980s.

MORELLO
3867 Carey Road (designated)
Gertrude & Albert Lang, Owners
Albert Lang, Designer / Contractor;
circa 1913

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-033d]

This unusual Arts and Crafts house has a low pitched roof, an asymmetrical façade with shingled arches and an inset front verandah. Albert Veysey Lang (1879-1940), born in Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales, designed and built this and other houses in the area (see 3914 Carey Road). Lang and Gertrude Mary (née Burridge, 1878-1973), born in Bristol, England, married in 1915. The house was named Morello after the cherry trees in the front yard, which were used for making wine, and it remained in the Lang family until 1974. The Langs also raised chickens and prize-winning silver foxes.

RIDGEWAY
3883 Carey Road
Linda & Charles Grimm, Owners
Charles Webb, Contractor; 1925

Victoria resident Charles George Grimm (1886-1959) was a son of William Grimm, a well-known early carriage maker of Victoria. Charles owned the Victoria Auto Rebuilding Company and was later connected with Heaney Cartage and Storage. His wife, Linda Isabel Violet Grimm (née Webb, 1892-1932), also born in Victoria, was a daughter of the Webbs, who lived at 3891 Carey Road. Her brother, Charles Henry Webb, built this house for the Grimms. *Ridgeway* was named after the Webbs' family home in Malvern, England. Charles and Linda married in June 1914.

The influence of the British Arts and Crafts style is evident in the stucco cladding and wood trim. The low-pitched, bellcast roof, with its half-hipped gable ends and coved eaves, is a distinctive feature.

BROOMLEA
3891 Carey Road (designated)
Joseph & Frances Webb, Owners; 1896
Alterations: Charles Webb, Contractor, 1920;
Stephen Webb, Contractor, 1989

Joseph William Webb, an orchardist, (1848-1922), born in Stourbridge, England, and his wife Frances Jane (née Yapp, 1854-1924), born in Malvern, England, came to Victoria with their ten children in 1889, eventually settling on Carey Road in 1896. At *Broomlea*, named after a family property in England, they built greenhouses and opened a market garden. The house was originally a Queen Anne cottage with a verandah on two sides. The Webbs' youngest son, Charles Henry (1894-1977) married Olive Vera Belton, aged 20 and born in Sheffield, England, in 1920 and they moved in with his parents. Charles, who was a carpenter and a shipwright, added the north half of the house and changed the style to Craftsman with the addition of the three-gabled façade.

The original siding of the house was board-and-batten, with log and twig columns and brackets on the verandah. Sometime after 1900, the house was shingled. Square columns and scroll-cut brackets replaced the logs and twigs. The 1920 Craftsman-style porch has short square columns on tall, battered, shingled piers supporting an open beamed roof structure. The final major alteration was made in 1989 by Charles's grandson, Stephen Webb, who raised and connected the various roof lines behind the three front gables, and enlarged the back of the house.

AMBLESIDE
3912 Carey Road (designated)

Frederick & Isabel Rosher, Owners
Albert Lang, Designer / Contractor; circa 1910

The first owners of this house were Frederick Howard Rosher, manager and later, owner, of a mining company called the Queen Charlotte General Development Company, and his wife, Isabel Sophia. *Ambleside's* most famous owner was Victoria native Joseph William Rowland (1860-1949), son of Mathias Rowland (1830-1903) who was born in Dorsetshire, England. Mathias immigrated to Saanich on the *Norman Morison* in 1850 and bought *Strawberry Vale Farm* and then *Burnside Farm.* About 1884, he opened the Burnside Hotel at the corner of Burnside and Admirals Roads. Joseph was running both *Burnside Farm* and the hotel by 1891. He retired to *Ambleside* in 1922. His wife was Euphemia (née Dodd, 1864-1938) whom he married in 1886 in Victoria, and his son was Mathias, born in 1903.

Albert Veysey Lang built *Ambleside* (see 3867 Carey Road). Although the house has been stuccoed and several exterior fire escapes have been added, it retains an impressive character. The structure, with its large, hipped dormers on all sides, sits on the crown of the hill and drops down another level at the back. The expansive grounds once held tennis courts. Original features include a deep verandah across the front of the house with paired, chamfered columns, and upper window sashes with large and small diamond panes.

CANNON RESIDENCE
4151 Carey Road

William Cannon, Owner & Contractor; 1946

Sheltered by a semicircle of tall cedars atop a rise at a bend in the road, this house is a classic example of the trend in the immediate post-war era towards traditionalism. Looking to the past, and the Period Revival styles popular before the war, the design of this house features a cottage form with a low-pitched roof. The eaves were originally clipped tight against the wall, and outlined with contrasting bargeboards, however overhangs have been added since 1990. The foundation level and the gables are clad with cedar shingle siding and the roof is duroid. Multi-paned wooden sash windows, flanked by shutters, are another traditional feature, and the large chimney has separated flues. William R. Cannon, just demobilized out of the Navy after the end of the Second World War, started his own contracting business. This was his first house.

HENDERSON RESIDENCE
7-3993 Columbine Way

Anton & Ellen Henderson, Owners; circa 1912

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-032d]

Anton Henderson (1853-1950) was born in Denmark, came to America in 1873, and by 1883 was manager of the Victoria Transfer Company. In 1898, he followed the Klondike Gold Rush, operating a warehouse in Skagway and later a store in Nome. He retired from business at age 50 to farm on Carey Road. Henderson served four years on each of Victoria and Saanich Councils. He and his wife Ellen (née Orr, 1862-1943), born in Lytton, British Columbia, were married in 1882. The Hendersons built an earlier Queen Anne-style house at 522 Quadra Street, now a designated heritage site in the City of Victoria.

This is a typical Edwardian bungalow, with period exterior features including double-bevelled wooden siding, multiple-assembly wooden windows, horizontal stringcourses, corner boards, and three brick chimneys. The large front gabled dormer still has an open sleeping porch, a common feature at the time. A surrounding townhouse development now restricts views of the house and removed its original backdrop of tall trees.

HIGGS RESIDENCE
701 Daisy Avenue
Daisy & Frederick Higgs, Owners
Ernest Higgs, Contractor, circa 1914-17

Twin-coursed shingles and a low-pitched roof give a strong horizontal emphasis to this classic Craftsman bungalow. Simple square columns, with triangular brackets, support the gabled porch roof. The squat porch piers are also shingle-clad. As was typical of the Craftsman style, the lighter-coloured bargeboards and window casings stand in marked contrast to the wall cladding. Decorative half-timbering accents the gable peaks.

The original owners of this single-storey, side-gabled house were Daisy Violet (née Tulberg, 1889-1982) and Frederick Archibald Higgs, a labourer and bookkeeper (1891-1964). It was built by carpenter Ernest Higgs. Daisy and Frederick Higgs were married in Victoria in 1914, and their house was built at the time, or shortly afterwards. The surrounding roads near their property (Daisy and Violet Avenues) were named after Mrs. Higgs. Other early residents of the house include English immigrants Clara Gertrude Spooner (née Gange, 1869-1945), born in Portsmouth, and engineer Francis Woodbury Spooner (1873-1967), born in Oxford. Francis served overseas with the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders in the First World War. The house was in the possession of the Spooner family from 1928 until 1945.

COLLINGWOOD FARM
4094 Glanford Avenue
Edward Lineker, Owner; circa 1893

California-born Edward Henry Lineker (1852-1935) was six when he came to the Victoria area with his parents on the sailing ship *Oracle* in 1858. After attending school in Victoria, he mined for several years near Omineca. He began farming in Saanich by 1875 at *Collingwood Farm*, but the Land Titles Office does not list Lineker as owner of this property until 1890.

Set at a right angle to the street, this farmhouse overlooks the mountains to the south. Typical of vernacular Frontier construction, the house was designed as a two-storey block with a side-gabled roof, embellished with a hipped-roof verandah on two sides; this was once common house form on the Saanich peninsula. Clad in wooden drop siding with corner boards, the house features square verandah columns, and window surrounds with moulded hoods and scroll-cut aprons.

SUNNYSIDE
1240 Glyn Road
Miss Anne Daniels, Owner; circa 1893

Little is known of the Daniels, although the 1894 and 1895 directories list Richard Daniels (circa 1840-1912), born in England and Anne Maria Daniels (1839-1909), born in Liscard, Cornwall, England as farmers of *Sunnyside* on Wilkinson Road. The second owner was New York State native Levi Bates Van Decar (1849-1925), who was the proprietor of the Driard Hotel until his retirement to Colquitz in 1907. His wife was Nancy Anne Van Decar (1852-1937). His son, Harry Day Van Decar, built the house at 1214 Glyn Road.

This two-storey vernacular farmhouse has a hipped-roof verandah on the east and south sides, which has since been enclosed. The roof is cross-gabled, with a one-storey shed-roofed addition at the back. There is a small hipped-roof bay addition on the west end of the south side.

SAVAGE RESIDENCE
3862 Grange Road (designated)

Hubert & Alys Savage, Owners
Hubert Savage, Architect; 1913-14

Hubert Savage [Joy Barth Collection]

Architect Hubert Savage (1884-1955) designed this American Craftsman style bungalow as his own house. Green & Burdick Brothers Limited held the land title; later Robert Francis Green held the title until 1930. Savage, however, was listed here in the 1915 directory.

Savage was widely known for his Arts and Crafts-inspired designs, which reflected a profound attachment to his English roots and his training in London. Savage, with his wife Alys Peake, left London in 1912 and en route to New Zealand, stopped in Victoria to visit long-time friend and colleague, architect Douglas James. James persuaded Savage to stay and work with him; Savage remained on Vancouver Island for the duration of his career, working at times with Douglas's brother, P.L. James. Savage's more noteworthy projects include the War Memorial for Esquimalt (1923), Lieutenant-Colonel H.W. Laws' house (1930, see 2410 Queenswood Drive), and the Royal Oak Inn (1939, see 4509 West Saanich Road). One of the area's top architects, he and Alys still lived in this house when he died in 1955.

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-031a]

This stately cross-gabled bungalow has a granite foundation and double-bevelled siding, with wooden stringcourses and corner boards. The central entrance porch thrusts forward, its deep gable supported at each corner by three short columns on battered stone piers, connected by a low balustrade. These details link the house to the influence of the Craftsman Bungalow movement, part of the International Arts and Crafts Movement which began in England with William Morris and friends in the late 1850s, and which was popularized throughout North America before World War One by numerous magazines and publications. Gabled, boxed bays flank the porch and there are shed-roofed boxed bays on the side. Like the California Bungalow, an offshoot of the Craftsman, this house is a harmonious part of its extensive grounds, set dramatically on the ridge of the hill, surrounded by an intact oak meadow. There were originally tennis courts behind the house. The interior, which has very dark stained woodwork in the main rooms reflecting Savage's training in the English Arts and Crafts tradition, contains an original printed frieze by Lawson Wood of bucolic English countryside.

STRAWBERRY VALE SCHOOL HOUSE
1351 Hastings Street (designated)

Located at 4130 Rosedale Avenue
Her Majesty the Queen, Owner
Provincial Department of Lands and Works, Designer; 1893-94
William Mulholland, Contractor; circa 1893

Built in 1893, the one-room wood-frame Strawberry Vale School House is one of the oldest extant school houses in western Canada and the oldest functioning school in the Greater Victoria school district. This was a typical functional design provided by the provincial Department of Lands and Works. The contract to build the school was signed with William Mulholland on October 20th, 1893, with the cost to be $395. This classic example of the western Canadian "little red school house" is a one-storey structure with hipped roof and symmetrical façade. The tall, narrow Late Victorian windows have horns on the bottom of the top sashes, and were specified to be single-hung, and only the top sash opened. The walls are clad with wooden drop siding with corner boards. Above the entrance is a bracketed gable with a drop finial. Members of the community donated time, labour, and money to keep the school in good repair. The first and only teacher until 1902 was Mr. James Hector Monk (1872-1953), born in Somerset, England, who was paid $50 a month.

Originally the school was located at the corner of Hastings Street and Delmar Avenue. In 1951 Copley Brothers moved the building, free of charge, to 4100 Rosedale Avenue, so that a new school could be built. The Colquitz Co-operative Playgroup, now called the Strawberry Vale Preschool, undertook the renovations to the school. In 1994 the schoolhouse was relocated to its current location.

CAPTAIN WALKER RESIDENCE
3808 Heritage Lane (designated)

Captain Robert Walker, Owner
E.E. Green, Architect (attributed); Mr. Gerard, Contractor (attributed); 1915

This was Captain Robert Neill Walker's second house (see 1245 Burnside Road). Walker designed the floor plans, but architect Elmer Ellsworth Green (1861-1928) was most likely responsible for the exterior elevations. Green was originally from Minnesota and spent the majority of his architectural career designing Arts and Crafts bungalows for the middle and working class in Seattle, Washington. Prior to that, he was the manager of the Giant Powder Works at Ten Mile Point (see 3965 Telegraph Bay Road) for many years before taking up architecture. Green opened a Canadian office in Victoria in 1912, and continued to concentrate on private residences, designing a number of classic bungalow-style houses around the Victoria area. Contractor Mr. Gerard is believed to have built this dwelling. Walker sold the property in 1928 to Helena Von Holstein-Rathlou, the wife of a Danish Count, who used it as a hobby farm. The Count and his family lived here until 1942.

This house is the best example in Saanich of the California bungalow style, a West Coast variation of the Craftsman style. The dramatic impact of the house lies in its wide, low-pitched gables and open trusses, cross-and-diagonal balustrade and heavy verandah columns. The verandah foundation and piers are granite and the siding is dark-stained cedar shingles with lighter-coloured details. The long notched cutouts at the ends of the bargeboards and the flattened pyramids on the outside of the bargeboards, where the brackets meet the inside of the bargeboards, are a particular signature of E.E. Green's Craftsman houses. Although the magnificent setting of this house, which emphasized its scale and massing, has been lost in the subdivision of the property, it retains its manicured lawn and backdrop of Douglas firs. Throughout the interior, the rich woodwork survives, including unusual millwork such as Green's signature doorframe details, wooden boxbeams in the ceilings and unusual banister and staircase railing millwork.

Walker Family members, c.1920s [Walker Family Album]

PRIESTLEY RESIDENCE
3871 High Street
Louisa & Joshua Priestley, Owners; circa 1912-15

Englishman Joshua Priestley (1853-1930) was a partner in the real estate firm of Curtis & Priestley, whose offices were at 1306 Government Street. His wife was Louisa Priestley (née Featherston, 1857-1948) who was born in Lancashire, England. The Priestleys owned this property for approximately ten years. It was sold in 1923 to John Henry Burnett, born in San Francisco in 1883, and president of Victoria Brass & Iron Works. John died in a car accident in 1928. His wife, Mary Burnett (née Redpath, 1885-1967), born in Glasgow, Scotland, lived here until 1944.

This eclectic Arts and Crafts-style house has whale-bone bargeboards, triangular brackets, a prominent front gable screen, large shed-roofed dormers on both sides, and small closet windows on the upper storey. The front façade has an unusual front verandah (now enclosed with glass) flanked by small columns at the side. The open sleeping porch above displays similar detailing. This was a feature often seen in houses of this period; it was considered healthy to sleep outdoors when weather conditions permitted.

Barr Photo 1990
[Saanich Archives 2006-015-014]

House removed as a registered heritage site June 3, 2009
House removed from the site August 2009

POVEY RESIDENCE (REMOVED)
811 Jasmine Avenue
Arthur & Ethel Povey, Owners; 1914

REMOVED

This modest California bungalow-style house has a low-pitched front gabled roof, with an even lower pitch to the full-width front verandah roof. The house is clad with narrow wooden siding, with cedar shingles in the gable end. The verandah columns have unusual detailing, with panelled columns set on shingled piers. The balustrade is low, with framed balusters elaborated with typical British Arts and Crafts movement cutouts.

The first owners of the house were Ethel and Arthur Alfred Povey, a clerk with the Hickman Tye Hardware Company.

RUTHIN
921 Jasmine Avenue (designated)
Frank & Eliza Birkett, Owners; 1912

Ruthin is a side-gabled Craftsman bungalow with a shed-roofed dormer on the front, set over an open shed-roofed verandah that stretches two-thirds across the front width. It features cedar shingle cladding, in a brown colour typical of the period with lighter coloured window surrounds, eaves, bargeboards, brackets, verandah columns and balusters. A carport and deck were added to the side, but later removed. Frank Birkett (1858-1949) and Eliza Annie Birkett (née Cox, 1863-1948) were both born in England. Frank was a locksmith and gunsmith, at a shop located at 1414 Douglas Street.

RESIDENCE
1050 Jasmine Avenue
Hubert Savage, Owner & Architect; 1927

This charming cottage was designed by local architect Hubert Savage. Typical of the Period Revival-inspired designs popular between the two World Wars, it displays a picturesque roofline, diamond-paned leaded casement windows, a round-arched entry door, an asymmetrical projecting front gable and a lush garden setting. Like many of his designs, the low-pitched house is clad in roughcast stucco and the main entrance and chimney serve as the dominant focus of the house. Exterior detailing is limited to forged iron decor on the chimney, waney-edged weatherboards at the dormer peak and the slanting numerals of the street address on the left-hand side of the door. During the interwar period, romantic Storybook cottages were popular as a representation of traditional domestic ideals and idyllic country life. This was one of a number of speculative houses designed by Savage in the Marigold area. It is almost identical to the Hall Residence at 1248 Burnside Road West, which was built in 1934.

ROSS RESIDENCE
1071 Jasmine Avenue
Jean & Peter Ross, Owners; 1912

Peter (1863-1928), an Ontario native, and his wife Jean N. Ross (died 1916) were the original owners of this charming Craftsman bungalow. Peter was a travelling salesman for a Western Canadian drug firm. For more than 40 years he covered the territory from Fort William to Vancouver.

With a deeply inset verandah and gabled roof, this bungalow is a fine example of the profound influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. Situated on a rocky outcropping, the house is clad in cedar shingles, double-coursed from the top of the balustrade to the top of the gables. Even the verandah columns and piers, as well as the balustrade, are shingled, reflecting the Arts and Crafts tradition of the use of natural, indigenous materials.

HARRISON RESIDENCE
1099 Jasmine Avenue (designated)
Richard & Constance Harrison, Owners
Richard Harrison, Designer / Contractor; 1941

By 1916, Richard Edgar Harrison's parents, Frederick William Harrison (1876-1945) and Mabel Harrison (1880-1926), born in Manchester, England, were living in Garden City (as the Marigold subdivision was first called). Their family home for many years was the Spanish Revival-style house at 1098 Jasmine, which they called *Hillcrest*. F.W. Harrison was responsible for building the first gas station and garage at the corner of Marigold and Burnside in 1923. The Harrisons, father and son, were both contractors and built many houses in the area. In 1928, Frederick Harrison married his second wife Cassie Clair.

Richard Edgar Harrison (1903-1976) was married to Constance Winnifred Harrison (née Charlton) in Strawberry Vale in 1929. Richard designed and built this Streamline Moderne house, with Spanish inspired details, in 1941 and they lived here for the next ten years. The house features smooth stuccoed walls and a flat tar and gravel roof hidden behind a coved parapet. A wide ridged wooden fascia runs around the house below the parapet, emphasizing the horizontality of the design. Rectangular, wood-framed corner windows are divided horizontally in three uneven sections. The house, well integrated into its landscape, is beautifully sited on a small rise and depending on the height of the rock, is one or two-storey(s) on different sides. Lloyd Steed Muir added the wooden deck balustrade and the concrete block wall in 1974. He and his wife, Mary, owned the house from 1954 until 1981.

ROCK VIEW
1084 Marigold Road (designated)
Arthur & Annie Darke, Owners
Arthur Darke, Contractor; 1913

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-029a]

Arthur H. Darke, a carpenter and joiner, built this tall Arts and Crafts-style house in 1913. He was married to Annie Darke (1874-1964) who was born in Ontario. The second owners of the house, from 1920 to 1945, were siblings from Scotland and retired farmers, John Irving (1870-1953) and Susan Irving (1880-1963). They called the house *Rock View*.

The broad cross-gabled roof, with wide bargeboards and drop finials, is a dominant feature of the house. The upper storey has bold half-timbering, a variety of casement windows, and a hipped-roof oriel window at the back. There are boxed bays on the front and sides. The north bay has a hipped roof topped with a semi-octagonal bay window. The main floor is clad with lapped wooden siding, and the foundation with double-coursed shingles. The gabled south corner entrance porch has square columns on a shingled balustrade.

ELFORD HUNTING LODGE
1228 Mariposa Avenue (designated)
Theophilus Elford, Owner; circa 1912

Theophilus Elford (1852-1917) was seven years old when he came to Victoria from San Rafael, California in 1859 with his parents, Robert and Hannah Elford. Elford Street in Victoria was part of the family's property and Theophilus built a house at 1436 Elford Street. He was manager of Shawnigan Lake Lumber Company from its formation in 1890 until his death in 1917. He married his first wife, Lillie Louisa Elford, (née Robertson, 1858-1896). Lillie and their two daughters were lost in the Point Ellice bridge disaster on May 26, 1896. Theophilus married a second time, to Ethel E.A. Davidson (1874-1948), born in Capetown, South Africa, in 1898.

This bungalow features low-pitched, hipped roof verandahs on all four corners of the house. The cross-gabled roof forms wide dormers above the continuous eave line. The foundations are stone. The remainder of the house is clad in shingles, including the square verandah columns and the balustrades. This small house is thought to have been Elford's hunting lodge.

SJOLANDER RESIDENCE
653 Ralph Street
Ingrid & Nils Sjolander, Owners
Nils Sjolander, Designer / Contractor; 1919-20

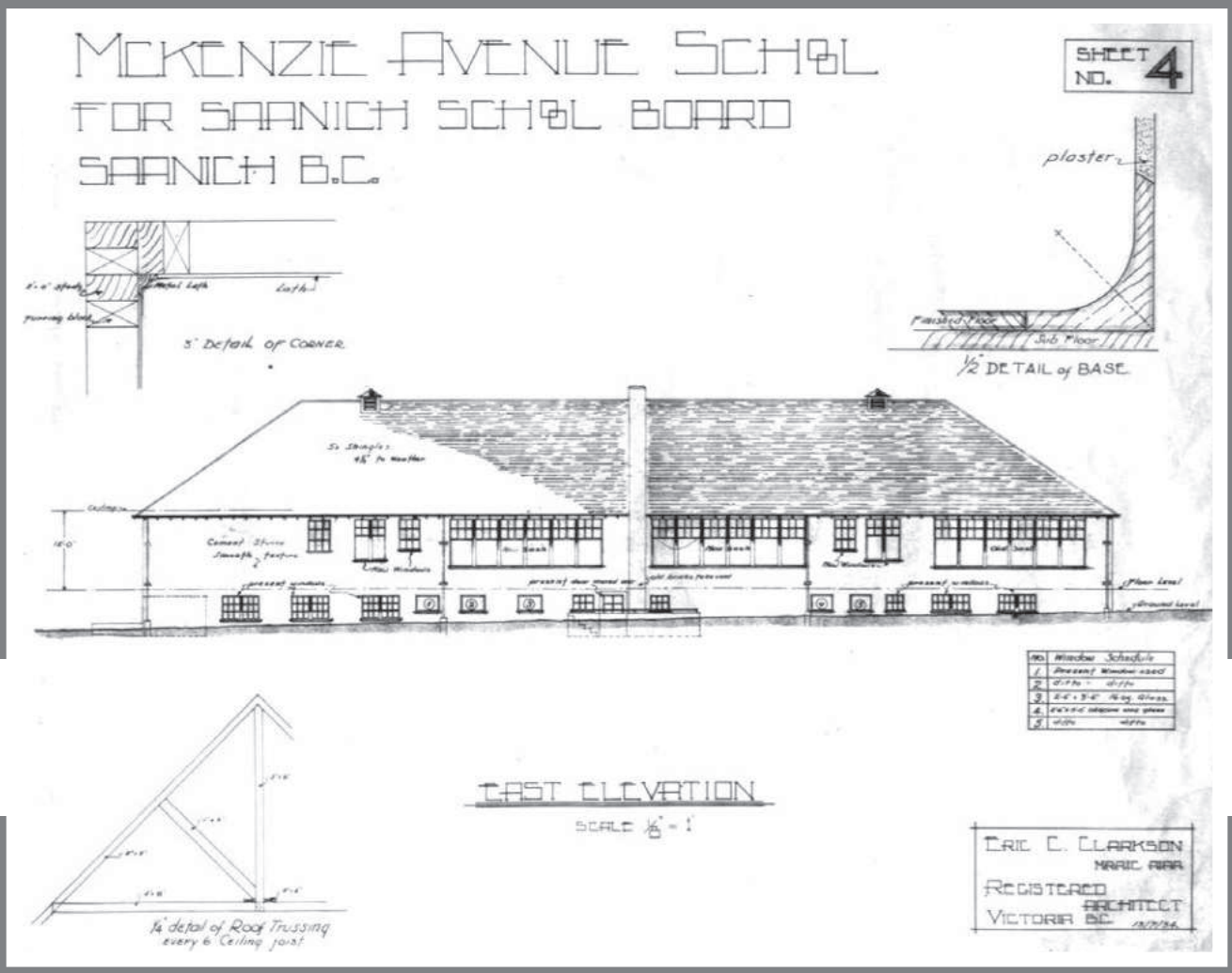
Born in Sweden, Nils Daniel Anderson Sjolander (1858-1941) was a contractor who came to Canada in the 1880s; in 1900 he relocated to British Columbia with his wife Ingrid Mary (1860-1940) who was also born in Sweden. They were the first owners of this modest but well-detailed house, designed and built by Nils in 1919-20. The Sjolanders were still living here, on Lancaster as Ralph was then called, in 1931. Owners and occupiers from the mid-1930s until their deaths were Granville Gorton (1885-1958) and Ada Ann Gorton (nee Fieldhouse, 1896-1962), who married in Victoria in 1915. Granville, born in Bolton, England, came to Victoria in 1913 and was an engineer at HMC Dockyard until his retirement in 1956. Ada came to Victoria from London, England, with her family in 1908.

Reminiscent of the popular Craftsman style, it has a side-gabled roof that shelters an inset open front verandah. Details include simple, square verandah columns, multi-paned windows, a simple balustrade on the verandah and triangular eave brackets. At the time of writing, this house is covered in asphalt shingles, which the owners hope to remove.

McKENZIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
4005 Raymond Street North
Eric Clarkson, Architect, 1935

The first McKenzie Elementary School was built in 1912 as a one-room, wood-framed classroom. Additions were made that enlarged the structure, until 1934,when the school was gutted by fire. Utilizing the existing foundation, the current school was designed by English-born architect Eric C. Clarkson (1895-1977) and built in 1935. The second version of McKenzie Elementary contained five classrooms. A three-roomed annex comprised of army huts was built shortly after the Second World War, and there were subsequent additions in 1959, 1963-68 and 1971-74.

Clarkson was a prolific and accomplished designer of schools. He practised architecture in Bradford, England until 1923, when he moved to Toronto to study Canadian architecture. He relocated to Victoria in 1928 and worked briefly with Samuel Maclure. Clarkson opened his own practice the following year and was responsible for many projects such as the Kipling Residence in Victoria (1938), Mount View High School in Saanich (1931), and the Red Cross House in Victoria (1945-45). Clarkson designed many residences in the Victoria area–both traditional and modern.



Plans by Eric Clarkson, Architect, 1935 [Greater Victoria School District #61]

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-028f]

FAGERBERG RESIDENCE
588 Ridgegrove Avenue
Bertha & Oscar Fagerberg, Owners
Oscar Fagerberg & George Fagerberg, Contractors, 1920-21

Swedish natives Bertha Erika (née Nelson, 1877-1953) and Oscar Fagerberg (1874-1921) came from Winnipeg in 1913. In 1920, Oscar began building this house on the property of Bertha's father, Theodore Bernard Nelson (1845-1920). In 1921 Oscar died from a spider bite. His son, George Axel Fagerberg (1903-1985), who was for a number of years manager for Layritz Nurseries, completed this house after his father's death. The house was the home from their births to their deaths of George's sisters, Clara (died 1998) and Elsa (1916-1999), who worked as stenographers for many years. They owned the house from 1939, and subdivided the property in the 1990s. They left a bequest of $500,000 to the University of Victoria as an endowment fund for scholarships and bursaries. The house is now owned by Saanich Baptist Church and used as offices.

This one-and-one-half-storey, front-gabled house displays sophisticated Craftsman detailing. A gabled verandah is located at one corner, with a solid gable facing out and an open screen above the front stairs. Square columns and massive triangular brackets support the verandah roof. The concrete foundation is clad in shingles at the front and the main floor is sheathed with double-coursed lapped siding. A shingled, shed-roofed dormer springs from the roof ridge. There is an exterior stone chimney at the front and a brick chimney at the rear. The gables are half-timbered and the ends of the bargeboards have a deeply incised scroll-cut motif. Unlike some Craftsman houses, the triangular eave brackets are notched and functional, not just decorative. The windows throughout are multi-paned casements, and there are many surviving interior features such as wood floors, dark-stained wall panelling and built-in cupboards. The mature landscaping includes many mature shrubs and trees, including Japanese Maples, rhododendrons and a large Copper Beech.

HOLLYHEDGE FARM
1335 Roy Road
James & Amelia Barker, Owners; built prior to 1893

In 1893, the Barkers moved this house to Wellington Road in Victoria from the site of the old Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria. It is a Frontier vernacular, compound L-shaped plan with front and side gabled roofs. Typically, the house was expanded to the rear with several shed-roofed additions. There is a hipped-roof verandah on two sides, with lathe-turned columns, spindle balustrade and cutwork brackets. The cladding is wooden drop siding and the windows are six-over-six double-hung wooden. In the 1990s, the house was moved again from 1330 Hastings Street.

The Barkers came to Victoria in 1885. James Barker, born in England (1853-1925), first worked at his trade of brickmaking, and later opened a laundry. In 1887, he ventured to Barkerville in the Cariboo to make bricks for the building trades, but returned in 1893 to farm in Saanich at *Hollyhedge Farm*. His wife Amelia (née Groombeck, 1850-1943) was born in Ontario. The Barkers' dairy and garden produce was sold at Acton's Market and, later, at the Victoria Market. Their daughter Amelia, born in 1881, lived in this house until her death in 1957.

EVANS RESIDENCE
4081 Santa Maria Avenue
Frederick & Ethel Evans, Owners; circa 1921

Frederick Augustus Simon Evans (1865-1938) and Ethel Mary Evans (née Wall, 1866-1938) were the first owners of this front-gabled, one-and-one-half-storey house, clad with double-bevelled siding on the main level, single-coursed shingles in the gable and double-coursed shingles on the foundation walls. The gables on the roof have flared, uplifted edges which were echoed by those on the entrance porch until altered sometime after 1990. The double-hung sash windows have five vertical panes in the upper sash, as was typically seen during the 1920s. The traditional paint scheme alternates on each floor, from light-on-dark to dark-on-light. It is believed that the Evans were retired farmers from Abernethy, Saskatchewan.

HILL FARM
1231 Santa Rosa Avenue
Ernest & Anne Kennedy, Owners
Harry Bryant Newbold, Architect; British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, Contractors; 1913

Hill Farm, once the grandest house in the Wilkinson area, was built for Ernest Kennedy, the managing director of British Canadian Home Builders, Limited. Incorporated in 1912, with offices in Victoria, Vancouver, and London, England, the company was a land development, home building and insurance company, and was representative of companies that appeared in Victoria during the building boom. Many of its houses were in the popular British Arts and Crafts architectural style and Hill Farm would have been a stylish advertisement for the business. By 1914, the company ran into legal and financial difficulties, and was forced into liquidation. Commander Edward Atcherley Eckersall Nixon (1878-1924) and his wife Harriet Nixon purchased this house in 1920. In 1911, Commander Nixon had established the Royal Naval College in Halifax for the Canadian government. After the Halifax explosion of 1917, the college moved to Kingston, and then opened in Esquimalt in July 1918. Nixon headed the institution from 1911 until it closed in June 1922. He retired to Hill Farm, and died in 1924 of pneumonia. His widow owned the property until 1965.

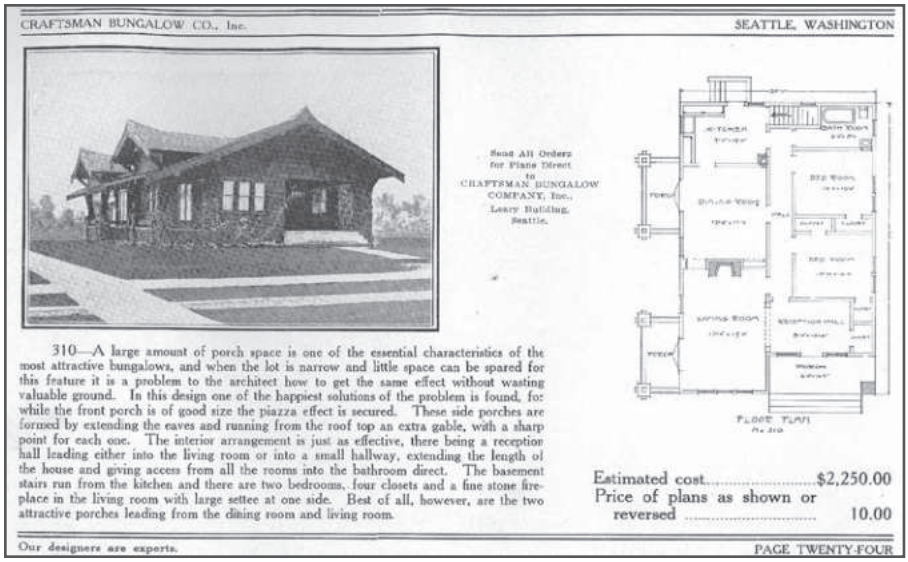
Set back on a sloping lot from its Wilkinson Road frontage, this stately home overlooks Panama Flats. It was designed as a sophisticated example of the British Arts and Crafts style, exhibiting the eclectic arrangement of vernacular British precedents, such as the combination of rough-cast stucco and half timbering, attenuated Arts and Crafts brackets on the verandah, hanging gables with eave brackets and a complex and irregular roofline. The ten bedroom house originally stood on two and one-half acres of landscaped gardens and was approached by a wide curved drive. Additions to the rear of the structure are in a contemporary version of the Tudor Revival style. Its architect, Harry Bryant Newbold (1883-1952), was a British-trained architect who designed a number of houses in the British Arts and Crafts style for the British Canadian Home Builders, Limited.

1979 [Saanich Archives 1980-003-029]

LETTS RESIDENCE
801 Tulip Avenue
Frederick & Amy Letts, Owners
Jud Yoho, Architect; 1912

Percy Frederick Letts (1876-1950) was a partner in the firm of Grubb & Letts, real estate, financial and insurance agents, with offices in the Central Building at the corner of View and Broad. Amy Louise Cherry (1844-1932) was Percy's wife.

This is one of the best examples in Saanich of a California bungalow, with Oriental details influenced by Japanese architecture, an important part of the Craftsman style. It was built from a design by Jud Yoho (1882-1968), a prominent Seattle-based architect who formed the Craftsman Bungalow Company, which among its many activities published house plan catalogues. The corner location at Marigold Road and Tulip Avenue is used to good advantage. Large, blind-gabled dormers, with decorative attic louvres, cap the two verandahs facing Marigold. The verandah piers, front and side, are of fieldstone, with square wooden columns and balustrades. The peaked, flared oriental gables are set on heavy Craftsman brackets. The chimneys are also fieldstone. The house was been stuccoed at some point, although the original window surrounds were not covered with stucco or removed.



CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW CO., Inc. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Send All Orders for Plans Direct to CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW COMPANY, Inc., Leary Building, Seattle.

310—A large amount of porch space is one of the essential characteristics of the most attractive bungalows, and when the lot is narrow and little space can be spared for this feature it is a problem to the architect how to get the same effect without wasting valuable ground. In this design one of the happiest solutions of the problem is found, for while the front porch is of good size the piazza effect is secured. These side porches are formed by extending the eaves and running from the roof top an extra gable, with a sharp point for each one. The interior arrangement is just as effective, there being a reception hall leading either into the living room or into a small hallway, extending the length of the house and giving access from all the rooms into the bathroom direct. The basement stairs run from the kitchen and there are two bedrooms, four closets and a fine stone fireplace in the living room with large settee at one side. Best of all, however, are the two attractive porches leading from the dining room and living room.

FLOOR PLAN

Estimated cost.....$2,250.00
Price of plans as shown or reversed 10.00

Our designers are experts. PAGE TWENTY-FOUR

Craftsman Bungalows, 1912
[Barr Photo 1990]

COATES RESIDENCE
896 Violet Avenue
Edith & Preston Coates, Owners; circa 1912

A beautifully preserved example of Edwardian-era architecture, this house displays the pervasive influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. Typical of the style, there is a horizontal banding of contrasting cladding, separated by wide trim boards, that provides visual interest. Triangular eave brackets are also typical features, and double-hung window assemblies provide ample natural lighting.

Edith K. Coates (née Roper, 1872-1963) first bought this property in 1912. Edith was born in Toronto and worked for many years as an organist. She married Preston Coates (1880-1960) in 1905 and they came to British Columbia in 1908. Preston was a civil engineer, B.C. and Dominion land surveyor. In 1924, the couple sold the property to Donald and Alice McKillop so that they could move to Oliver, in the Okanagan Valley, to become orchardists. At the time, the development of Oliver as an agricultural area was being promoted by the provincial government, led by Premier John Oliver. In 1918, the Land Act was passed, enabling the province to purchase 22,000 acres of land stretching from Vaseux Lake to the U.S. border. The construction of a massive gravity-fed irrigation system allowed land to be made available by 1921 to returning soldiers and other interested parties.

COLQUITZ GAOL & BARN
(now WILKINSON ROAD JAIL)
4216 Wilkinson Road (designated)

His Majesty the King in right of the Province of British Columbia
Colonel William Ridgway-Wilson, Architect
British Columbia Construction & Engineering Company,
Contractors; 1913-14

The Colquitz Gaol is an Edwardian, brick-clad reinforced concrete building situated on a handsomely landscaped, 25-acre property. The building is surrounded by a low stone wall and features a circular fountain at the front of the building. During the First World War, the jail housed prisoners of war and offenders against the Naval Discipline Act. In 1915, Robert Suttie became the only person to be hung at the jail for the accidental shooting of a friend. From 1919-1964, the facility served as the Colquitz Provincial Mental Home. The facility has now been returned to its original use as Wilkinson Road Jail, Vancouver Island Correctional Centre.

The building was designed by Colonel William Ridgway-Wilson (1862-1957), a well-known and versatile local architect. His designs included St. John's Church, South Park School and the Bay Street Armoury in Victoria. This design employs a romantic Gothic interpretation of medieval castles and fortifications, such as crenellated parapets and towers, that are symbolic of strength and permanence. The projecting entry bay, with its central classical revival entrance and 1913 date stone, features twin battlemented and machicolated bartizans, and flanking octagonal towers. The massive masonry walls include sandstone and granite foundations and front pillars, and brick structural cladding above. The British Columbia Construction & Engineering Company of Victoria were the contractors of the building. The Elevator Supply & Equipment Company were retained to install a patent locking system.

The interior of this building was reconstructed in the mid 1980s, at which time the façade was braced and rehabilitated; this project received a 1989 Hallmark Society Heritage Award. The stone barn on the property, and the long stone wall along Wilkinson Road, are also landmarks. Significant trees that stand just outside the wall include two Red Oak, three Ash, a Linden, a Chestnut, six Maples and nine Garry Oaks.

1914 [Barr Photo 1990]

STRAWBERRY VALE METHODIST CHURCH (later WILKINSON ROAD METHODIST/ UNITED CHURCH)

4274 Wilkinson Road

Butler & Harrison, Architects;
Walter Houghton & Company, Contractors; 1913

The Wilkinson Road Methodist Church illustrates the establishment and rapid growth of the Methodist movement in Saanich. A Methodist Mission was established in Saanich in 1889, when the Committee on Missions resolved that the outlying settlements of the Victoria District constituted a mission. The first Methodist church was built in the area in 1894, at the corner of Wilkinson and Carey Roads. In 1908, Strawberry Vale separated from the Saanich mission circuit. Reverend Robert Wilkinson was pastor from 1911 until 1916. The congregation grew large enough to justify building a new church, and under Wilkinson's leadership the cornerstone was laid on July 29th, 1913 and the building was dedicated October 26th of that year. Built on privately donated land by people who volunteered their time and labour, the church was a testament to the community spirit of the congregation. The Wilkinson Road Church Ladies' Group gave their time and energy, shaping the early life of the church, exemplifying community building and early pioneer life in the area. In 1914, the name of the church was changed to Wilkinson Road Methodist Church. After Unification in 1925, it became the Wilkinson Road United Church. Since 1986, it has been the Christian Life Church.

[Saanich Archives 1980-010-036]

ETHERIDGE RESIDENCE
4365 Wilkinson Road

Ernest & Euphemia Etheridge, Owners
Ernest Etheridge & John Little, Contractors; circa 1912

The Etheridges bought six acres on Wilkinson Road in 1892, and moved into a house that already stood on the property. Born in England, Ernest Louis Etheridge (1855-1916) was a joiner who worked occasionally for Samuel Maclure and on the Legislative Buildings. In 1912 he had a stroke and retired and it is believed that carpenter John Little likely finished the house. It has a hipped roof, with a gabled front verandah. The main floor has double-bevelled siding, while the gables, dormers and foundation are clad in cedar shingles.

Euphemia Mary Wood (1863-1934), born in Ontario, came to the Saanich area in 1879 and married Ernest Etheridge in 1884. She started the Strawberry Vale Methodist Sunday School (see 4274 Wilkinson Road) in her home in approximately 1893. Euphemia was also very active in the church choir.

OBLANA
4055 Zinnia Road

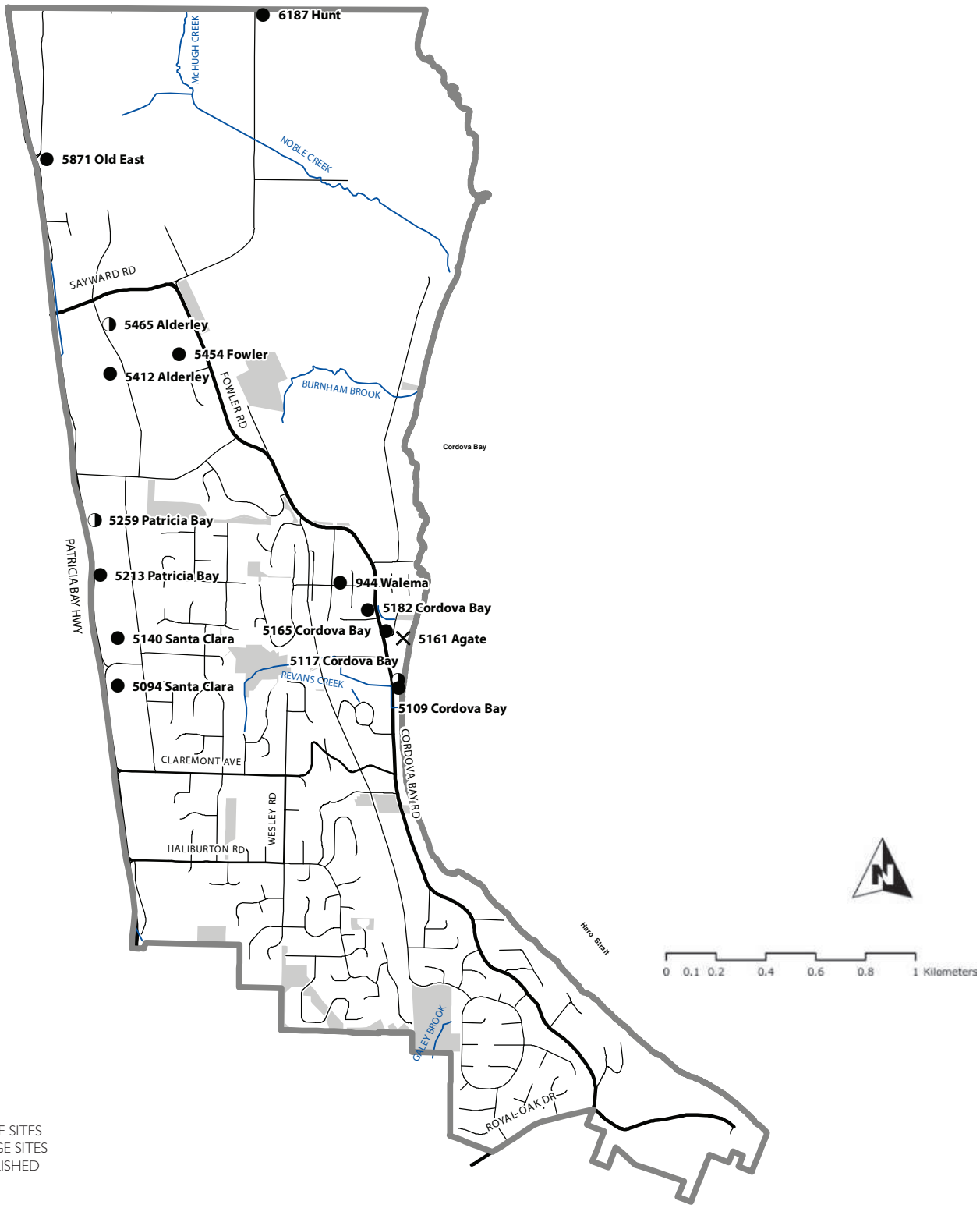
Kate & James McGaghey, Owners
John Little, Designer / Contractor; 1916

John G. Little designed and probably built *Oblana* (see 4365 Wilkinson Road) for the McGagheys in 1916. James Mcgaghey (1862-1931), a plumber, and Kate Maria McGaghey (née Allan, 1861-1931) first owned this Craftsman bungalow with its flared hipped roof and gabled verandah roof. The house is one storey at the front, but has a two-storey verandah at the rear where it drops down the hill, and with five large square columns visible from Interurban Road. The front verandah has short, wide columns, with a solid balustrade relieved by a cutout panel. The main floor double-bevelled siding contrasts with the shingled siding above and below; the gable shingles are staggered every second course. The window surrounds have shaped sides and mouldings at the top and bottom.

Cordova Bay

Cordova Bay is a low density residential community located in the northeast corner of the municipality. Central Saanich municipality bounds it on the north, Haro Strait on the east, Patricia Bay Highway on the west, and Broadmead residential area and Blenkinsop Valley on the south. Spanish explorers originally named Esquimalt Harbour "Puerto de Cordova" in 1790, and the English subsequently transferred the name to this location. In 1858, the Crown sold 988 acres of land between Elk/Beaver Lake and Cordova Bay to six men: Samuel Haseltine, James Farquhar, George Deans, John Tod, Thomas Skinner, and Henry Smith. The earliest settlers, Phillip Touet and James Pusey, arrived in the area in the early 1880s. By the early 1900s, this area became a popular summer retreat. In 1912, the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway constructed railway tracks along today's Lochside Drive, and a station at Haliburton Road. This improved access brought a flood of summer visitors and sparked the subdivision of the waterfront into small lots. Cordova Bay did not become a year round residential area until the 1940s, when a flood of returning war veterans required housing. The Community Club was formed in 1946 to build a community hall, which was started in the 1950s. The developing community was serviced through the construction of new churches, schools and shopping centres. Proposed development on Mattick's Farm during the 1970s prompted formation of the Cordova Bay Association, still an active participant in local area planning. Sanitary sewers were installed in the 1980s, facilitating further development, and the first multi-family housing in the Village was constructed in 1986.

Cordova Bay, June 2006
[Curtis Neville Saunders Photo]



LEGEND

- ● REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
- ◑ DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
- ✕ REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
- PARKS

ROADS

- Highway
- Major
- Collector
- Residential

PLIMLEY RESIDENCE (REMOVED)
5161 Agate Lane
Thomas & Rhoda Plimley, Owners; circa 1910

Thomas John Plimley (1871-1929) trained as a machinist in his hometown of Birmingham, England. He emigrated in 1893, worked with Albion Iron Works, and then opened a bicycle shop called Plimley & Ritchie Limited. In 1905, he established one of the first automobile businesses in Western Canada, and the name Plimley has been associated with automobiles ever since. In 1907, Thomas's brother, Allan, moved from England to join him. The business was subsequently sold to the Western Motorists & Supplies Company, but was re-established in 1909 as the Plimley Automobile Company, Limited. The business continued to expand, and in 1922 the company was incorporated as Thomas Plimley Limited. The firm sold a number of the famous early autos: Daimler, Hupmobile, and Overland. His wife Rhoda (née Hanis, 1872-1927), born in Staffordshire, England, was the area's first female driver. Their son, Thomas Horace Plimley, opened a British car dealership in Vancouver in 1936. From 1957 to 1986, Horace's son Basil was one of the few third generation executives of a B.C. business. Plimley's closed its doors in 1998.

This house was the family's summer cottage and was reportedly built of lumber from crates used to ship imported English autos. The oldest section of the cottage, overlooking the water, has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof and the walls are clad in wooden drop siding. The front verandah has square columns supporting a shed roof that shades the multi-paned wooden windows that run along the full length of the wall. Sometime in the 1940s-50s, a second section with a side-gabled roof was added to the rear of the house. This property was sold after Thomas Plimley's death in 1929.

REMOVED

MEAD-ROBINS RESIDENCE
5412 Alderley Road
Kate Mead-Robins, Owner
Jack Edwards, Contractor; circa 1922

Kate Elizabeth Mead-Robins (née Stribbing, 1871-1958), a First World War widow, emigrated from England with her young family. Local carpenter Jack Edwards built her house. Subsequent residents Hazelwood Brewster (1884-1963) and Frances May Brewster (née Mycock, 1892-1964) owned the house from 1931 until they died. Hazelwood was a farmer, born in Yorkshire, England, who came to Saanich in 1905 and married Victoria-born Frances in 1911.

This side-gabled Craftsman house has verandahs at the front and rear that are inset under the main roofline. The ground floor has double-bevelled siding and the foundation and gables are shingled. The verandahs have square columns, and balustrades covered in double-bevelled siding. One end of each verandah has now been filled in.

DOGWOOD ACRES
5465 Alderley Road (designated)
John & Kathleen Barraclough, Owners
John Barraclough, Designer / Contractor; 1946

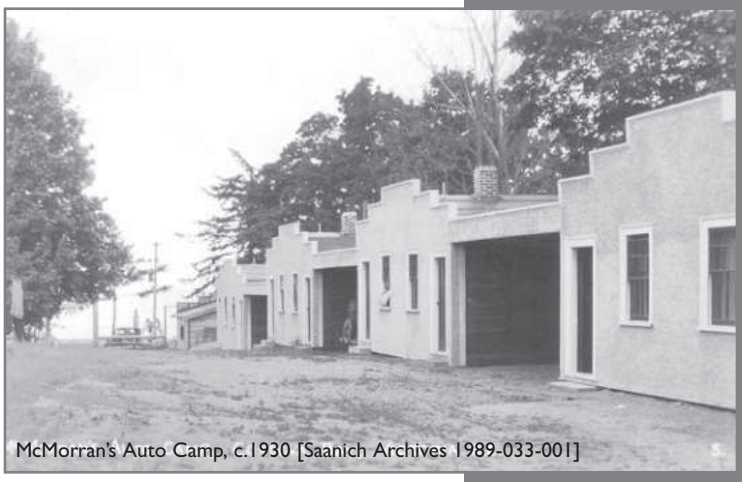
This Canadiana log house employs traditional notch-and-saddle construction. John "Jack" Barraclough designed and built this log house assisted by loggers Danny Sullivan and Phil Harrison, and finishing carpenter Joe Holland. The Vancouver Island manager of the London Life Assurance Company and president of the Victoria Symphony Society for ten years, Jack Barraclough married Kathleen Edith "Kay" Filtness in 1932. Bevan and Joy Gore-Langton, who added a roofed verandah with log and twig columns and balustrade, have owned the house since 1964.

The fir logs were felled in Sooke, then trimmed, peeled and flattened on two opposite sides. Inside, the perimeter logs are left exposed, while the partition walls are finished in bevelled knotty pine. The floors are inch-and-a-half thick oak planks milled from discarded dunnage from a ship. The living room and patio fireplaces are made of field stone gathered from the property. The two-storey living room has an interior balcony on one side.

McMORRAN'S TEA ROOMS
(later McMORRAN'S BEACH HOUSE)
5109 Cordova Bay Road

George McMorran, Junior, Owner; 1921; Later Alterations

c. mid 1920s [McMorran Collection, Saanich Archives]


McMorran's Auto Camp, c.1930 [Saanich Archives 1989-033-001]

c. mid 1920s [McMorran Collection, Saanich Archives]

George Stark McMorran Junior (1887-1971), born in Paisley, Ontario, was two years old when he came to Victoria with his parents in 1890 (see 3601 Cedar Hill Road). The family first camped on Cordova Bay beach in 1893, traveling by haywagon from St. Luke's Anglican Church, a full day's journey. They slept on straw under tents, roasted corn and potatoes in the sand, and ate off a driftwood table. By 1909, George was in the real estate business as a partner in Douglas & McMorran. They developed an early subdivision in Cordova Bay; Doumac Avenue–named after the two partners–is a reminder of this development. George McMorran served as a gunner in the First World War. When he returned to Victoria, he rented some land above Cordova Bay from Archibald Feltoe and opened a small store and ice cream parlour on May 24, 1919. For a short period, it was known as the Canuck Tea Rooms. As Cordova Bay was at that time mainly a seaside resort, the store was only open during the summer. By 1921, a disagreement over the land lease caused McMorran to build a larger building next door called McMorran's Tea Rooms. In 1922, George married 22 year-old school teacher Ida May Richards. Over the years, McMorran's business grew to include the Cordova Bay Post Office, gas and oil sales, an auto camp and a shopping centre.

The Saturday night dances held at the Tea Rooms were among the area's most memorable events. Around 1927 a wide room with a granite fireplace was added at the rear of the store, named McMorran's Pavilion. About 1948, George and Ida's son, Eric, changed the name to McMorran's Seaview Room. Eric and his brother Bruce held Saturday night dances at this locale for years. Today it is a place for dining and entertainment, known as McMorran's Beach House, owned by George's descendants.

The building has grown and adapted to the needs of the changing business over the years. The street front was widened in 1929 to make more room for cafe booths. The original siding was board-and-batten. The battens were recently removed, insulation put over the boards, and lapped wooden siding applied. Double-glazed windows were installed in 1986. However, the maple dance floor, fitted four ways so the dancers move with the grain, remains.

RAINBOW COTTAGE
5117 Cordova Bay Road (designated)
Florence & J. Carl Pendray, Owners; circa 1913 or 1918

Rainbow Cottage was built as a summer retreat for the John Carl Pendray family just before or after the First World War. John's father, William J. Pendray, arrived in Victoria in 1875 and established a soap manufacturing company, W.J. Pendray & Sons, Limited. Later, he began a second company, The British American Paint Company (BAPCO). Carl was born in Victoria in 1879. He married Florence Maud Carter (1882-1951) in 1903. On the death of his father in 1914, John became the managing director of BAPCO; a post that he held until his retirement. He was also mayor of Victoria from 1924 to 1928.

This modest Craftsman cottage is a compact design with high shed-roofed dormers. In the 1940s, the original siding was covered with wide cedar shingles, fashionable at the time. There have been several additions over the years, but it retains the essential character of a small summer retreat.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-044a]

DE BLOIS RESIDENCE
5165 Cordova Bay Road
Albert & Rita De Blois, Owners, Designers / Contractors; 1947

Albert De Blois, his wife Rita Hilda Marie-Louise De Blois, and their sons built this house, patterned after a family home in France. The house is built of pumice block; a concrete block manufactured to simulate cut stone or ashlar with an exposed aggregate finish. In contrast, the large front chimney is built of stone and brick. The heavy lintels over the windows, including the large arched south window, are large sections of cedar. The rolled-edge roof has always been duroid. The interior is composed of five half-levels, a feature borrowed from old French houses.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-044d]

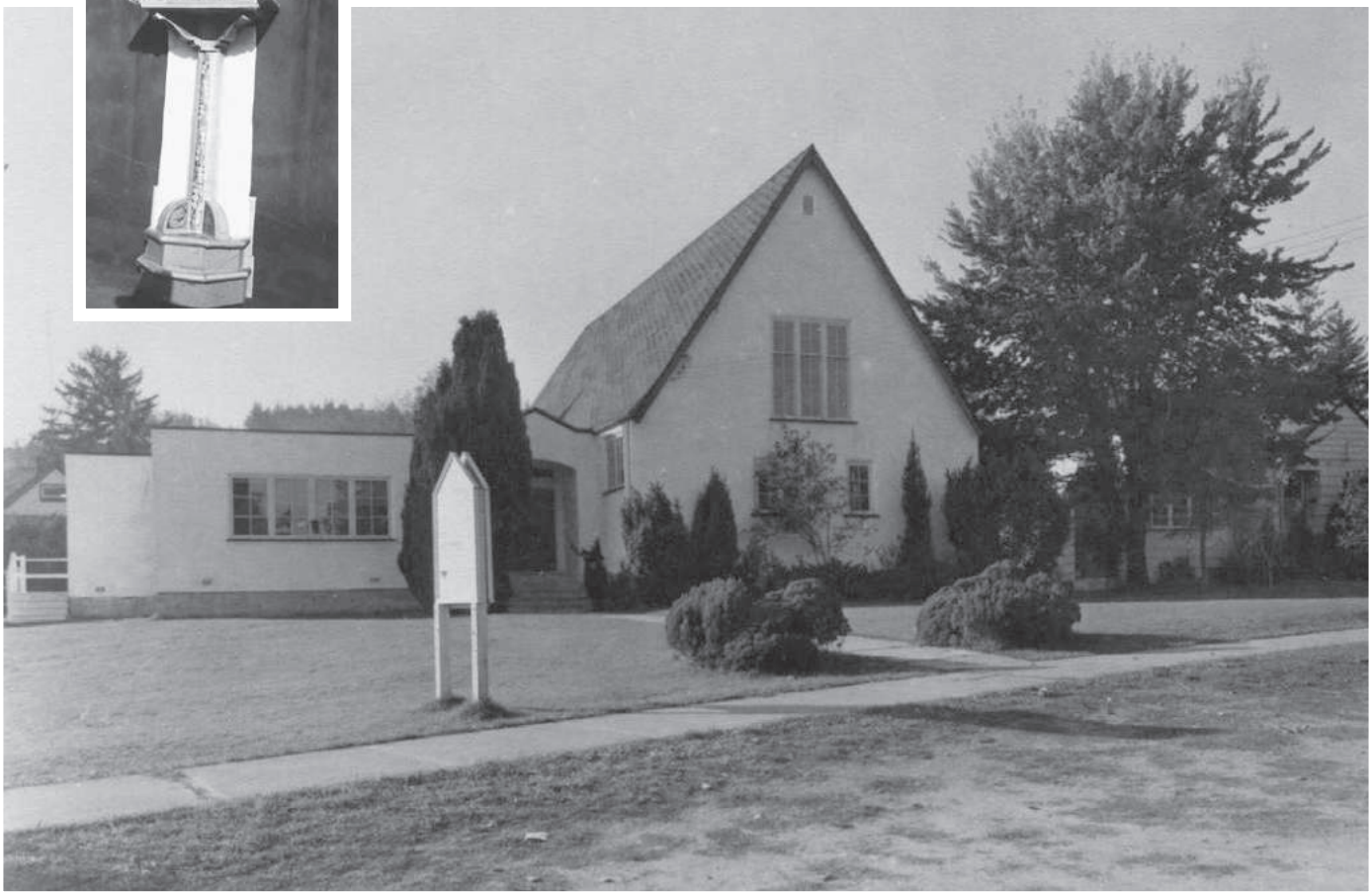
ST. DAVID-BY-THE-SEA ANGLICAN CHURCH
5182 Cordova Bay Road

F.I.M. Owen, Architect, original church 1947-49;
Donald MacPherson, Architect, addition 1979

St. David-by-the-Sea grew out of a desire to establish an Anglican Women's Building in 1944. Funds were subsequently raised and the parish purchased this property. Construction began in 1947 and the church was completed and dedicated in 1949. It was designed in 1944 by Welsh architect Frank Ifor Moran Owen (1878-1955). Owen worked around the province on government buildings for the Department of Public Works. The original British Arts and Crafts-inspired building is a steeply pitched, front-gabled structure with narrow double-hung windows with multi-paned glazing. The gabled side entry has multi-paned lights that flank the unadorned doors. In 1946, architect Alexander R. Hennell (1872-1961) designed a lectern and font, which were carved by A.H.H. Benson of North Vancouver and donated in 1948 to the newly formed congregation. They are British Arts and Crafts in style, with leaves, birds and animals, in the manner of the great Victorian British architect, William Burges.

Architect Donald McPherson designed the modern addition to the church in 1979. The structure mimics the original gabled roofline and stucco cladding, but with a modern flare and curved, planar surfaces.

Left: Lectern by A.R. Hennell
[Valerie Hennell Collection]



[Anglican Diocese of British Columbia Archives]

PIERRE TIMP'S DUTCH GARDENS
5454 Fowler Road
Pierre & Grace Timp, Owners
E. Marjorie Hill, Architect; 1950

Pierre Jacques and Grace Alexandria Timp (née Allen) built this house. The house was designed by Esther Marjorie Hill and was built around an old cabin. Farm workers reportedly used this cabin when the property was part of the Sayward estate. Pierre and Grace were well known musicians–Pierre for his voice, and Grace as an accomplished pianist. Pierre was born in Holland, and was educated in Amsterdam in horticulture. He came to Canada in 1926 and lived in Vancouver where he formed a partnership with a Dutch bulb grower. The partnership dissolved and Pierre came to Victoria broke. He became a gardener and eventually bought land in the Cadboro Bay area. He met Grace in the Meistersingers choir and they married in 1935. They later started a nursery of Monterey cypress in the Queenswood area, but severe winter weather in 1949-50 devastated the business. The couple returned to Holland for a time, and came back to Victoria, when they had this house built, and designed beautiful gardens on the property.

E. Marjorie Hill (1895-1985) was the first woman in Canada to earn an architectural degree and to receive the professional designation of Registered Architect. Born in Guelph, Ontario to Jenny Stork, one of the first ten women admitted to the University of Toronto in 1884, and E. Lincoln Hill, a teacher who founded the Edmonton Public Library, she obtained her undergraduate degree from the University of Alberta in 1916. She and Mary Ann Kentner both enrolled in the University of Alberta's architectural program, which was cancelled in 1918 due to low enrollment, and she completed her program in 1920 at the University of Toronto. Facing discrimination, Esther fought hard to be recognized in the professional community. She finally received her professional designation of Registered Architect in 1925 from the Alberta Association of Architects. She came to Victoria in 1936 with her retiring parents. Esther designed houses for returning veterans and their families, and also served as the first woman on the Victoria Planning Commission from 1945-50. She obtained her registration with the Architectural Institute of British Columbia in 1953. Her more memorable contributions to Victoria during the 1950s and 60s include an addition to the Emmanuel Baptist Church, and one of the earliest senior citizens' homes in Canada, the Glen Warren Lodge at 1230 Balmoral Street. Ill health forced Marjorie to retire in 1963 at the age of 68.

The L-shaped house has had several sensitive additions over the years and features dark-brown rustic-cut cedar siding, light-coloured trim and a shake roof. It is nestled into a beautiful woodland garden. From 1953 to 1973, the property was known as *Pierre Timp's Dutch Gardens*. These gardens were internationally famous and were visited by thousands of garden enthusiasts through the years.

BABBACOMBE FARM
6187 Hunt Road
Herbert & Harriet Burbidge, Owners
Henry H. Gillingham, Architect; circa 1916

Herbert Edward Burbidge (1880-1945) had worked at London's famed department store, Harrods. His father, Sir Richard Burbidge, had been Harrods' managing director for 25 years. When Herbert came to Canada in 1910, he became the store's commissioner for the Hudson's Bay Company and, as such, was the individual responsible for "The Bay" building at 1701 Douglas Street in Victoria. In 1921, he retired to Hunt Road and became a breeder of outstanding Jersey cattle. His property was called *Babbacombe Farm*. After Herbert's death, his wife Harriet Georgina (née Hamilton, 1870-1952), moved to Vancouver, where she died seven years later.

This cross-gabled farmhouse, with its half-timbering and multi-paned upper level casement windows, recalls the farm estate houses of the "old country." About 1912, the one-storey section on the east side was built as a summer cottage. The design of the two-storey main section, built circa 1916, is attributed to Vancouver-based architect Henry H. Gillingham (1874-1930). After working in his father's London firm, Gillingham came to Vancouver in 1911 during the Edwardian era boom. At the time of his unexpected death in 1930, he was working on the Commodore Ballroom downtown in Vancouver, a premier local example of Art Deco and his most renowned work.

This distinctive residence displays a number of features typical of the British Arts and Crafts style, including half-timbering and multi-paned casement windows on the upper level of the main floor, cedar shingles and diamond-paned leaded lights on the main level and a jettied upper level on the west side.

GUTMANN RESIDENCE
5871 Old East Road
Rudolph & Marianne Gutmann, Owners; circa 1941

The Gutmanns left Europe for Canada in 1941. Rudolph Gutmann (1880-1966), born in Vienna, Austria, had been a wealthy industrialist; he returned to Austria after the war, but retired to Saanich in the mid-1950s. After his death in 1966, his widow, Marianne (née Ferstel) donated a valuable 15th century Florentine panel painting by Pier Francesco Fiorentino to the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria in his memory and returned to Europe.

Designed in the British Arts and Crafts style, the house nestles into the hillside with a variety of floor levels and roof shapes. Originally, the wide cedar shingles were stained dark brown and the roof had staggered cedar shakes. The roof is cedar shingled, with a double course every six rows.

HUGHES RESIDENCE
5213 Patricia Bay Highway
Brigadier-General Henry & Sarah Hughes, Owners
Henry Hughes, Designer; circa 1935-1940

Henry Thoresby Hughes (1870-1947), a Brigadier-General in the Canadian Army, designed this picturesque British Arts and Crafts-style house. He also designed the dining room and library that were added before 1940. The house is stuccoed, with a small arched entrance porch and narrow eaves. All of the windows are ten-over-one double-hung wooden sashes.

Henry was the chief engineer of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission at the end of the First World War. He supervised memorials on various battle sites, including Vimy Ridge. He was married to Sarah Harriet Hughes (née Porter, 1871-1955). In 1921 he and his family moved to Saanich, to the John Piercy home (see 5140 Santa Clara Avenue). The Hughes's son, Walter, married Kate Mead-Robins' daughter, Barbara (see 5412 Alderley Road).

LEE RESIDENCE
5259 Patricia Bay Highway (designated)
Captain Eber Lee, Owner / Builder; circa 1912 (house)
Arthur Wedd, Contractor; circa 1926 (conservatory)

This landmark residence is comprised of two distinct sections, the earlier part being a typical one-and-one-half-storey Craftsman bungalow built circa 1912 and the later 1920s addition, an unusually large conservatory. The conservatory is unique for its semi-octagonal ends, broken roofline, wraparound verandah and rows of clerestory windows below the eaves. The conservatory and verandah are oriented to take advantage of the views towards Elk Lake, accentuating the rustic resort nature of the site. Many mature trees provide a woodland setting, and there is a sizable side-gabled garage at the back of the house. Inside, the east end of the conservatory is raised to form a stage.

The builder/owner of the original part of the house was Captain Eber Lee (1858-1951), originally from Massachusetts, USA. He married 31-year-old widow Anna Maydale Lyle (née Miller) in 1896, and they lived in Duncan and Cowichan Lake for many years, finally retiring to 990 Jasmine Avenue in 1915. Anna predeceased Captain Lee.

The subsequent owner, Arthur John Wedd, occupied the property from 1926 until his suicide in 1931. He was responsible for adding the unusual conservatory on the west end of the house that made this property a landmark in the area. Known locally as the "mad violinist," Wedd regularly gave concerts in the conservatory for his Chinese servants.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-043]

REEVES RESIDENCE
5094 Santa Clara Avenue
Florence & Frederic Reeves, Owners; circa 1919

Florence Henrietta Reeves (née Piercy, 1888-1962) was the daughter of John Piercy and was born in Victoria (see 5140 Santa Clara Avenue). In 1914, she married Frederic William Reeves, born in England, who came to Victoria in 1908. Frederic was a Chief Clerk of the Water Branch. Florence obtained this portion of her father's Elk Lake property in 1919. After Frederic's death in 1933, Florence moved to 5231 Santa Clara Avenue, where she, her son John and daughter-in-law, Pat Reeves, lived for many years.

This side-gabled Craftsman house has an off-centre entrance porch with a gabled roof supported by short battered columns on sturdy brick piers. It is clad with cedar shingles and features half-timbering in the gable ends.

PIERCY HUNTING LODGE
5140 Santa Clara Avenue
John Piercy, Owner; circa 1903

Wealthy Victoria businessman John Piercy (1859-1923) owned this small house and likely used it as a hunting lodge. John had a successful wholesale dry-goods firm. He came to Victoria from York, England, in 1884 and, in 1887, married Henrietta Rebecca (née Mesher, 1867-1960), from Aldershot, England. She was the daughter of George Mesher, a prominent Victoria contractor and builder. The Piercy's son, Dr. John E. Piercy, became a thyroid surgery specialist of international stature; he practised in London, England.

This modest cottage is symmetrical with a side-gabled roof. The front of the roof flares out over the full-length open verandah, which has plain square columns and balusters. The siding is double-bevelled, with cedar shingles at the foundation level.

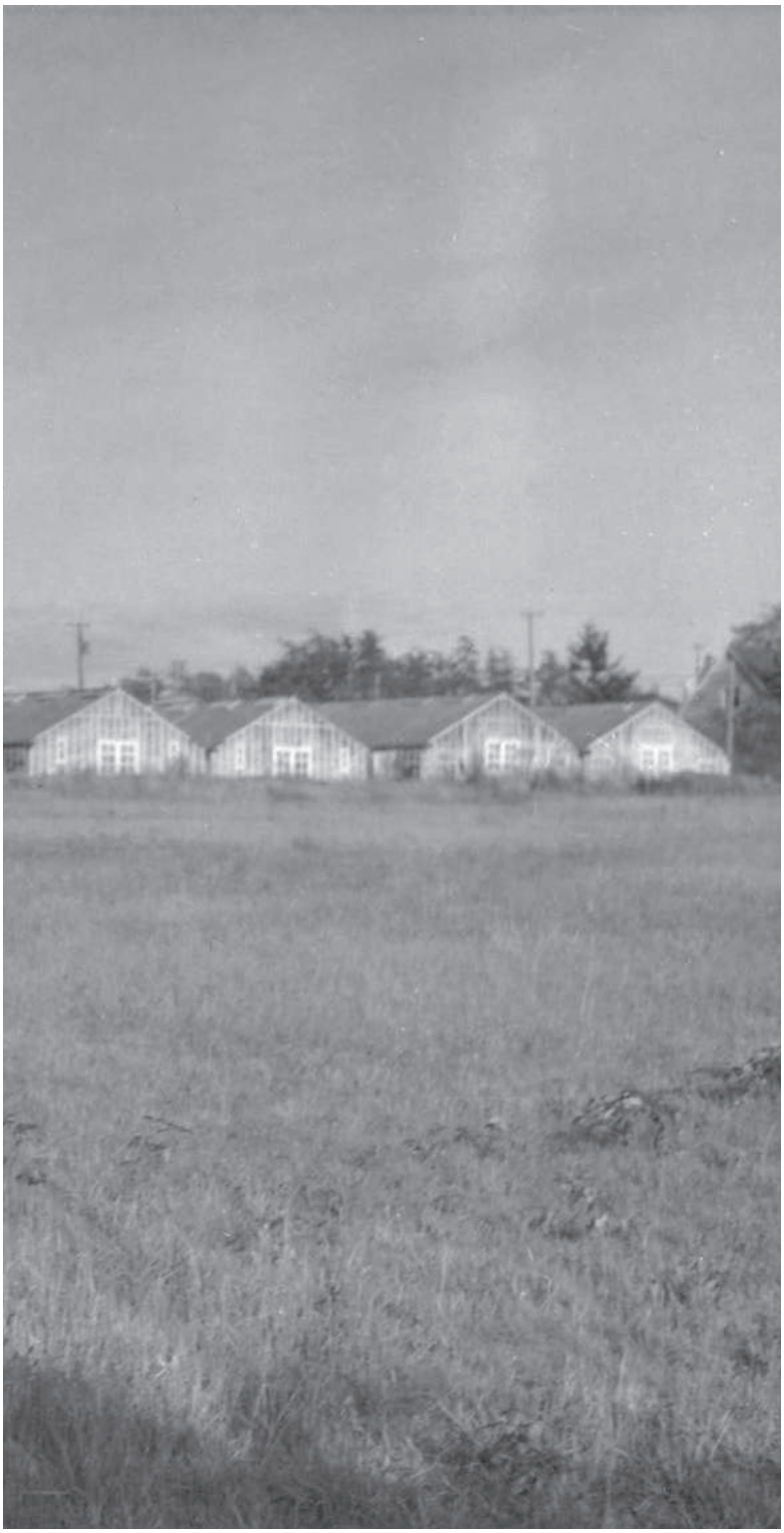
THE CEDARS
944 Walema Avenue
James & Marianne Carmichael, Owners; late 1880s

James Rutherford Carmichael (1857-1949), and Marianne (née Peter, 1858-1930) Carmichael, were born in Scotland, and met in Sibley, Iowa, USA, where they married in 1882. They came to Canada and settled in Cordova Bay in 1886 where they farmed Section 32 for the next 30 years. James built this house on Fenn Road near Parker Avenue soon after they arrived for $2,500 and they called their new home *The Cedars*. There is some indication in assessment rolls that the house may have been destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1898, but members of the family have no record of this. Walema Avenue was named for three of the four Carmichael children, Walter Rutherford (1889-1959, his birth certificate states that he was born at *The Cedars*, Lake District), who married Evelyn Mackenzie Nimmo (1904-1965) in 1928, Esther Tandy, who married William John Quick in 1909 (see 4512 Wilkinson Road), and Dora May (1885-1975), who married John Leonard Young (1877-1925) in 1906. The fourth child was son John Sibbald (1883-1972), who moved to Vancouver and married Camilla Alice Hanson (1878-1953) in 1913. James Carmichael was Saanich's first municipal assessor (1906-1916), and the municipality's second municipal clerk (1907 to 1913). He was also a Justice of the Peace. In 1916 James and Marianne moved to Oak Bay, and James obtained employment with the Northwestern Creamery.

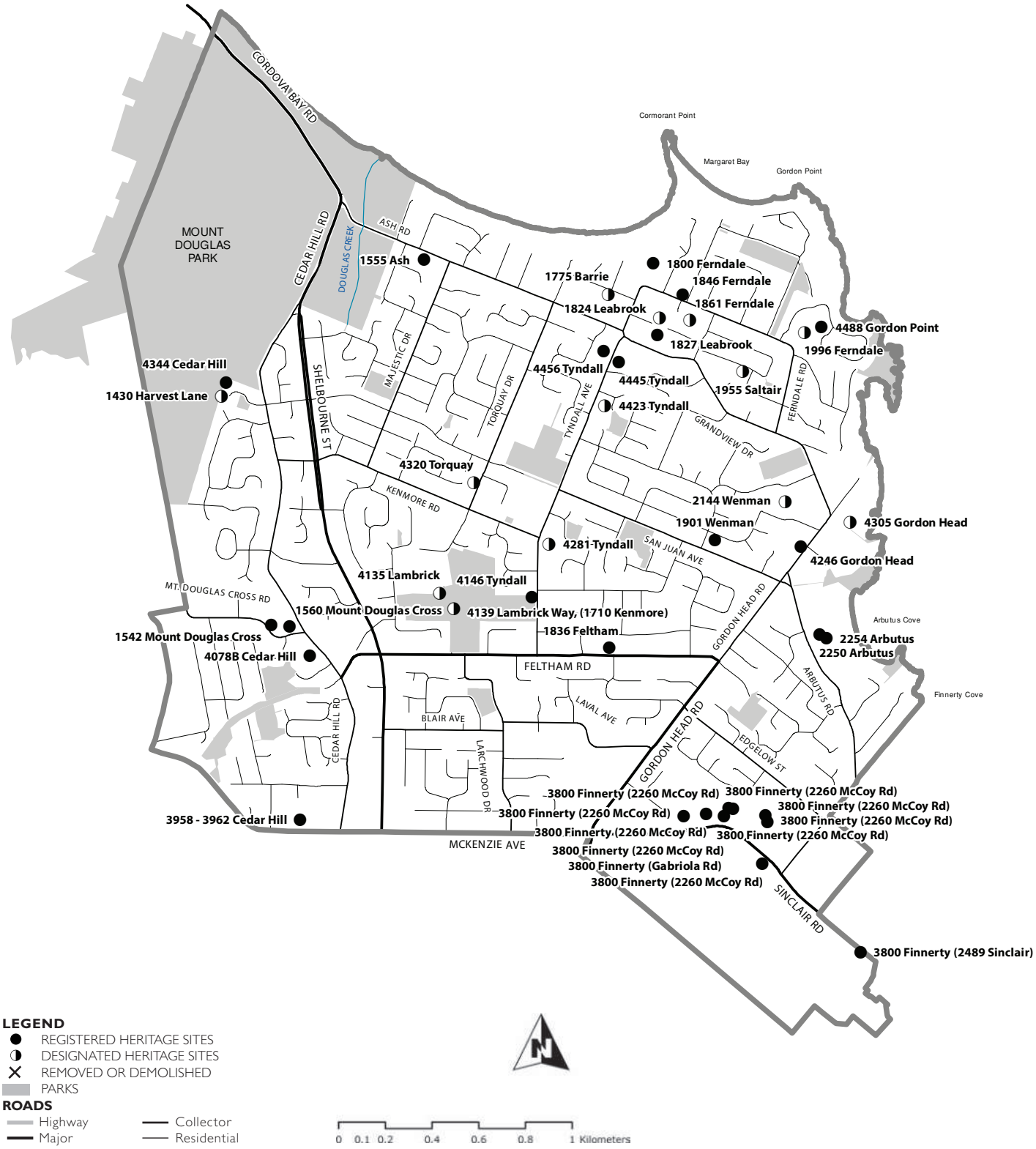
This side-gabled Frontier vernacular farmhouse has a shed-roofed portion running the full length of the house's rear (west) side. The two original chimneys have been removed, and a wider, shed-roofed dormer has replaced the original small gabled dormer. The original verandah has been extended and enclosed, but much of the original form and fabric of the house remains intact.

Gordon Head

Gordon Head is bordered on the north and east by Haro Strait, on the west by Blenkinsop Valley and Mount Douglas, and on the south by McKenzie Avenue. It was a heavily forested wilderness when it was first settled by farmers, starting with James Tod in 1852. By 1860, thirteen men, including Charles Dodd, Michael Finnerty and John Work, owned all of the land identified as Gordon Head. The area became famous for its strawberries, which sold for high prices until 1914; the dropping value of the crop led to the formation of the Saanich Fruit Growers' Association, which worked to stabilize prices. By 1945 the strawberry crop was declining in importance, partly due to wartime shortages of sugar and cans. William Travelick Edwards introduced the cultivation of daffodils, which also became an important cash crop. Arbutus Cove was favoured as an area of summer homes for prominent Victoria-area families starting in 1902. The large arbutus trees along Arbutus Road were planted as part of the subdivision of the Finnerty holdings into estate properties. In 1921, city water service was brought to Gordon Head, leading to a proliferation of greenhouses and vegetable farming. During the Second World War, an army camp was established on the site of what later became the University of Victoria. Since the 1950s, the area has gradually been developed with single-family housing, facilitated through the introduction of sewers in the late 1960s.



Lee Lock Greenhouses, Tyndall Avenue, 1969 (detail)
[Saanich Archives 1984-003-020]


CORDOVA BAY RD
Cormorant Point
Margaret Bay
Gordon Point
MOUNT DOUGLAS PARK
CEDAR HILL RD
DOUGLAS CREEK
ASH RD
1555 Ash
1775 Barrie
1800 Ferndale
1846 Ferndale
1861 Ferndale
1824 Leabrook
1827 Leabrook
4488 Gordon Point
1996 Ferndale
4344 Cedar Hill
1430 Harvest Lane
SHELBOURNE ST
MAJESTIC DR
TORQUAY DR
4456 Tyndall
4445 Tyndall
1955 Saltair
4423 Tyndall
TYNDALL AVE
GRANDVIEW DR
FERNDALE RD
4320 Torquay
KENMORE RD
2144 Wenman
1901 Wenman
4305 Gordon Head
4281 Tyndall
SAN JUAN AVE
4246 Gordon Head
4135 Lambrick
4146 Tyndall
MT. DOUGLAS CROSS RD
1560 Mount Douglas Cross
4139 Lambrick Way, (1710 Kenmore)
GORDON HEAD RD
Arbutus Cove
1542 Mount Douglas Cross
1836 Feltham
2254 Arbutus
2250 Arbutus
4078B Cedar Hill
FELTHAM RD
ARBUTUS RD
Finnerty Cove
LAVAL AVE
BLAIR AVE
CEDAR HILL RD
LARCHWOOD DR
EDGELOW ST
3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
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3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
3800 Finnerty (Gabriola Rd)
3800 Finnerty (2260 McCoy Rd)
3958 - 3962 Cedar Hill
MCKENZIE AVE
SINCLAIR RD
3800 Finnerty (2489 Sinclair)
LEGEND
REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
PARKS
ROADS
Highway
Major
Collector
Residential
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

Entrance Side

GUDEWILL ESTATE
2250 Arbutus Road
George & Beatrice Gudewill, Owners; 1928

This magnificent property, with many mature trees and views of Haro Strait, contains two original structures, a grand residence and a coach house. The one-storey-plus-basement house is an eclectic Period Revival design with Tudor Revival-style features. The central highlight of the design is a whimsical door and window assembly with French doors set into an oversized ogee-shaped Tudor arch. A large porch and staircase provide an unobstructed view of the ocean. Double-hung windows with thick mullions are located on either side of the main entrance. The accompanying coach house/gardener's quarters is a simply-designed, two-storey, side-gabled structure.

The property was virgin forest in the late 1920s when it was acquired by George and Beatrice Gudewill, who hired an architect from California to design the house as a grand summer abode. George Gudewill (born in Montreal in 1895; died in North Vancouver, 1980) was a prominent businessman and president of George E. Gudewill & Company Limited, a stocks, bonds and insurance business started in 1931. Beatrice Gudewill (née Rodgers, born in Dundee, Scotland in 1893; died in North Vancouver in 1975) was a homemaker; they had three sons.

Waterfront side, c.1930s [Gudewill Family Album]

JUPP ESTATE
2254 Arbutus Road

Helen Ball, Owner; circa 1922; (original house / stable)
Frank & Ursula Jupp, Owners; Ron Clack, Architect; Mr. Gwilt, Contractor; circa 1941 (main house)
John & Mary Klymak, Owners; original circa 1890-1920, moved and expanded mid-1980s (small centre house)

There are three early buildings on this large property. The one on the east was originally a brown-stained stable, and was likely already there when Helen Ball hooked up the property to the Saanich water system in 1922. About 1936-37, widower Frank Jupp, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1885, purchased the property from Bertie and Madge Hall. A marine engineer and seaman, Frank moved to Seattle for a position as chief engineer on the international cable ship Restorer and married there in 1918. In 1923 Frank and his wife moved to Victoria. His first wife, Lillian Margaret died in 1931, before he bought the Arbutus Road property. Frank Jupp died in 1950.

Meanwhile, Ursula Edwards (1902-1988) was born in the Isles of Scilly and immigrated with her family to Sedgewick, Alberta, enticed there by the CPR, which advertised in Britain for new settlers. The area was not to their liking so they moved to Saanich and settled on Ferndale Road in 1912. Her father was the first to grow daffodils in Gordon Head. Ursula trained at the new Normal School on Lansdowne Road, and taught at Cedar Hill School until her marriage in 1923 to William Henry Cole Ley (1898-1954). They lived on Seaview on Ten Mile Point in Cadboro Bay until 1931, but then the Leys divorced and Ursula took her two small daughters back to live with her father and her sister Pomona in Gordon Head. For the next ten years, Ursula supported her family through office work for her father's daffodil farm, substitute teaching, and making dresses for her daughters and friends' daughters. Francis "Frank" McLean Jupp (1885-1950) met Ursula while visiting friends on Ferndale Road, and they were married in 1941. A young Rod Clack designed a new, larger house for the property, which was built by Mr. Gwilt. In 1944, Frank Jupp suffered a stroke while on board the *Restorer*. Ursula nursed him until his death in 1950, then moved into the house in the old stable, and rented out the main house. She became well known for her historical articles in newspapers, and her books on the history of Gordon Head and Cadboro Bay.

The main house, built in 1941, is a cozy steep-sloped front-gabled structure influenced by the seaside cottages of Cape Cod. It features wide lapped wooden siding, front-gabled dormers and eight-over-eight double-hung windows. Vertical siding with scalloped edges provide a visual accent in the gable peaks. The earlier house/stable is a low-pitched, side-gabled rectangular plan, with multi-paned casement windows.

The property was later owned by John and Mary Ann Klymak, who apparently moved a small shed in the mid 1980s from the historic Michael Finnerty farm on what is now University of Victoria grounds to the Arbutus Road property, and renovated it as a tiny cottage. They ran the property as a bed-and-breakfast for many years.

Top to bottom:
Main House, c.1941
Original House, c.1922
Small House, c.1890-1920, moved from Finnerty Farm in 1980s

DAY RESIDENCE
1555 Ash Road
George & Bertha Day, Owners; 1922

George Walter Day (1881-1970) was born in Kent, England, came to Canada in 1905 and resided in Saskatchewan and Alberta before retiring in Victoria. George was a florist and orchardist. His remains were interred in Moose Jaw, and his wife Bertha (née Muggeridge, born circa 1886) likely moved back to Saskatchewan. Charley Edwin (1886-1955) and Ruth Strom (née Jonson, 1889-1943) purchased the property in 1930; they lived and farmed here until 1956.

Brick houses are rare in the Saanich area. This Craftsman-influenced example has a concrete foundation, brick over frame on the main floor, and decorative half-timbering in the gables. The front porch has been enclosed with glazing.

JERSEY HALL (later *THRUMS*)
1775 Barrie Road (designated)
Dr. John Ash, Owner; circa 1885
George & Elizabeth Watson, Owners;
Alex Stewart, Contractor; circa 1910

This property consists of two structures. The first, owned by Dr. John Ash (circa 1821-1886) was built circa 1885 as Dr. Ash's cottage retreat and hunting lodge, *Jersey Hall*. He was an English oculist, who came to Victoria in 1862 and in 1865 became a member of the Vancouver Island House of Assembly. After Confederation, he was a part of the Legislative Assembly until 1876, and then served as British Columbia's Provincial Secretary from 1872 to 1874. Dr. Ash's first wife, Dorothy Agar died in Victoria in 1874. In 1875 he married Adelaide Anne Amelia De Veulle, daughter of Sir John De Veulle, High Bailiff of the Island of Jersey. Ash's cottage was later turned into a barn and is now used as a garage.

George and Elizabeth Brodie Grant Watson built the second house at the front of the property circa 1910. It is a wood frame house, clad in dressed stone at the basement level and cedar shingles on the main floor and upper storey. This is one of the few stone houses in the area. The foundation level, front wall and garage utilized granite quarried from the property, which was dressed by George Watson as random-cut ashlar and laid with red mortar pointing. Alex Stewart built the house, using lumber from trees felled on the property, and Isaac Somers did the finishing carpentry. The house features a front-gabled roof with hipped roof side dormers and a side entrance porch. The interior is finished in Douglas fir woodwork, including two hand-turned pillars, made from a single tree trunk, dividing the living room from the hall.

George Watson (1867-1930), a stonemason, born in the Scottish village of Kirriemuir, Forfashire, was a cousin of famous Scottish author, James Matthew (J.M.) Barrie who wrote *A Window in Thrums* and *Peter Pan*. George named his house after his cousin's 1889 fictional village of Thrums, modelled after his home village of Kirriemuir; the name *Thrums* is carved into the front gate post. George Watson was active in the Saanich municipality, serving as reeve, councillor, school trustee and police commissioner. During his time as Reeve of Saanich from 1920 to 1923, George fought for a water system to be installed in Gordon Head (his campaign slogan was 'Watson and Water'). His refined stonemasonry skills were demonstrated in his work on the Provincial Legislature and the Victoria Post Office. His wife Elizabeth Watson (1864-1947), a sister of William C. Grant (see 4320 Torquay Drive), bought this property in 1898 with the savings she had 'squirreled away' from her housekeeping allotment. Elizabeth was well known in the community and ran the Gordon Head Post Office from a room in her house from 1910 to 1920. She was also the president of the Women's Institute. *Thrums* was the second house built by the Watsons on their larger property. The first house was sold when *Thrums* was completed in about 1910. Descendents of the Watsons continue to own and occupy the house.

MOUNT THULE
3960 (also 3958) Cedar Hill Road
John & Alice Irvine, Owners, circa 1913

In 1851, John Irvine's parents, John Irvine Senior and Jessie Irvine, arrived on *The Tory* as servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1862, they acquired about 300 acres in the Cedar Hill area that they called *Rose Bank Farm*. John Irvine Junior (1861-1948), known as "Long Gun Jack," was born just before his family moved to Cedar Hill. At 16 he went to work in a grocery store/saloon and married Alice Whitaker (1863-1939) in 1883 when he had earned enough money to support a family. In the late 1880s, they rented *Braefoot Farm* from the Tolmies and ran a dairy for 20 years. Then for 21 years, he was a road foreman at $3 a day for the District of Saanich's Ward Three, until injuring his back in a fall. During this time he supervised the building of Shelbourne Street in 1916. After Alice's death in 1939, John moved to Cordova Bay where he died in 1948. When he was 80, John completed his memoir, *Early Victoria: Reminiscences of Jack "Long Gun" Irvine*, an invaluable resource for researchers.

An Italian stonemason built *Mount Thule* for John and Alice using random ashlar masonry. A landmark on its hilltop above McKenzie Avenue and Cedar Hill Road, this house was derelict for a number of years until it was turned into condominium units in 1980. The building has new window units and wrought iron balcony railings.

ROCKHURST
4078B Cedar Hill Road
Samuel & Janet Fetherston, Owners; circa 1912
Douglas & Ethel Walker, Owners, addition; circa 1930s

Like 3601 Cedar Hill Road, this stone house, known as *Rockhurst*, was built on a solid granite foundation. The stark beauty of this house is captured by uncomplicated architectural design, which showcases the rock walls and casement wooden windows. The walls and internal chimneys of this impressive two-storey, front-gabled house are random rubble fieldstone, likely of the same lithic origin as the foundation. The upper part of the front and back gable ends are shingled, and feature exposed eave brackets that demonstrate the influence of the Craftsman style. Stone lintels and keystones subtly accent the window openings. Janet Wilson Fetherston (née Smith 1868-1928), born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and her husband, rancher Samuel George Fetherston (circa 1866-1929) were the first owners, and built the first storey of the house circa 1912. Samuel Fetherston moved to Hamilton, New Zealand, shortly after his wife's death, and died one year later, in 1929. Retired farmer Douglas Walker (1888-1977) and his wife Ethel Kate Walker (née Wright, 1879-1958) added the second storey in the 1930s.

TODD RESIDENCE
4344 Cedar Hill Road
Albert Henry & Anna Todd*, Owners; circa 1914

Albert Henry "Harry" Todd's father, James Tod (1818-1904), was the first European settler in Gordon Head. In 1852, he established *Spring Farm*, in the shadow of Mount Douglas. James Tod was the son of John Tod, the first European settler in Oak Bay, whose house at 2564 Heron Street was built in 1851 and is reputedly the oldest house in western Canada. James Tod was married to Flora Tod (1841-1919). Their son, Harry, was born in 1881. He worked as a steam engineer with logging and threshing outfits, and inherited this land from his father's estate in 1915, on which he had an orchard and sold fruit from a stall. He married Anna Matilda Henderson (1886-1969), daughter of Anton and Ellen Henderson (see 7-3993 Columbine Way) in 1914. Their daughter, June Ellen, married John Norrington, son of the founder of Norrington's Bakery in Port Angeles, Washington in 1938. Until recently, they owned this property and lived in her grandfather's house.

Mail order plans were used to build this Craftsman-style hipped-roof bungalow for the Todds around 1914. It is a modest house with a low-pitched hipped roof, shed-roofer dormer and fancy brackets. Standing behind the house is a front-gabled log cabin, built as a playhouse for June and her sister in the 1920s. A windmill, that no longer functions, also stands on the property. Albert moved it from 2009 Ferndale Road in the late 1930s. The windmill was originally built before 1910 for A.E. Ormond (see 2851 Seaview Road).

*NOTE: The spelling of Tod and Todd for different members of the family is correct, as the extra "d" was added at some point.

NORMAN / BLIZARD RESIDENCE
1836 Feltham Road

Stephen & Lizzie Norman, Owners; 1893
George Blizard, Owner & Architect, addition; 1903

Stephen Norman (1861-1925), a carpenter and caretaker for the Parliament Buildings, likely built the right-hand portion of this house. The original farmhouse is a vernacular one-and-one-half-storey structure, clad with wooden drop siding and fish-scale shingles in the gable. Stephen was married to Lizzie (née Burns, 1859-1914) in 1891. A later owner, George Blizard, a fruit farmer and British-trained architect, added the hipped-roof portion of the house in 1903. The addition is symmetrical, with wooden drop siding and a shallow hipped roof over the front verandah.

STRANGEWOOD
1800 Ferndale Road

Eleanor Fleming, Owner; circa 1921
Lois & Seneca McMullen, Owners; circa 1930s

The first house on this property, which burned down about 1918, belonged to W.C. Grant (see 4320 Torquay Drive). Mrs. Eleanor Fleming (1862-1942) with the help of her brother Alec, and sister, Libby MacDonald, built the original portion of the extant house. Alec was later associated with the Holsum Packing Company, Limited located at 3940 Quadra Street.

From 1927 to 1970, Seneca Lent McMullen (1873-1941) and his wife Lois McMullen (née McClintock, 1882-1969) owned this property, which they called *Strangewood*. Over time, the McMullens, who had coal-mining interests in Drumheller, Alberta, made additions to the house and also added a picturesque garden beautified with a number of ornamental structures. One section of the garden contains petrified wood from Drumheller. Luther Holling and his company, The Ironcraft Artmetal Products, made the wrought iron front gates in 1933. During and after the Second World War, Lois held many garden parties to raise funds for the Red Cross and, later, St. Luke's Anglican Church. The house, enlarged in the 1980s, recalls the British Arts and Crafts movement, while its wide low gables show the influence of the Chalet style. It has front-gabled roof with shed-roofed dormers on each side. The main walls of the house are clad in stucco and feature multi-paned, double assembly wooden casement windows and French doors. The large Palladian window is a post 1990 modification.

STAVELY RESIDENCE
1846 Ferndale Road

Leonie Stavely, Owner; circa 1922-24

Leonie Sophia Stavely (1863-1934), a Dublin barrister's widow, was left a private income and came to Saanich in 1920 to live on Tyndall Avenue with her married daughter, Ethel Darcus. Leonie Stavely had 1846 Ferndale built for herself and her two unmarried daughters, Leonie Jane (1881-1975) and Olive Alexandria (1889-1983). For about ten years, the Stavelys ran a tearoom in the sunroom and in the garden. Their business, run by appointment only, ceased when Leonie Sophia died in 1934. Leonie Jane and Olive remained in the house until 1950.

This side-gabled Craftsman house has a full-width partially enclosed front verandah, partially enclosed as a sunroom, and a central gabled front dormer. On each side of the house are semi-octagonal cantilevered bays.

LANTERN LANE
FULLERTON / McCLUNG RESIDENCE
1861 Ferndale Road (designated)

John Fullerton, Owner;
E.J. Merrett, Designer/Builder; 1914

Contractor and carpenter Edward James Merrett likely designed and built this house for John Fullerton (1852-1939). Fullerton served as second engineer on the Hudson's Bay Company paddle wheel steamer the *S.S. Beaver* from 1877 to 1878. He was also the owner of a boot and shoe manufacturing and import establishment at 103 Government Street from 1884 to 1910. He and Annie Fullerton (née Reid, circa 1857-1913) married in 1886. At the age of 60, after the death of his wife, he retired to Gordon Head and became a strawberry farmer.

Colonel Albert William and Henrietta Marion Woods, who were likely the first to grow tulips commercially in Gordon Head, later acquired the property. Then, in 1935, Robert Wesley McClung (1871-1958) and his wife, famous teacher, author, suffragist, social reformer, lecturer, and legislator, Nellie Letitia McClung (née Mooney, 1873-1951), born in Grey County, Ontario, bought the property. Nellie McClung was a champion for the causes of women's rights, prohibition, and the Liberal party. It was as a result of her efforts that in 1916 Manitoba became the first province to give women the right to vote and to run for public office. McClung and four fellow campaigners–'The Famous Five'–successfully petitioned the Supreme Court of Canada for clarification of the interpretation of the word 'Person' in the British North America Act, thereby making women eligible for appointment to the Senate of Canada. From 1921 to 1926, she served as a member of the Alberta Legislature and in 1939 represented Canada at the League of Nations in Geneva. She was the first woman member to sit on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors and the first woman elder in the United Church of Canada. In 1973, the Canadian Government issued a stamp in her honour.

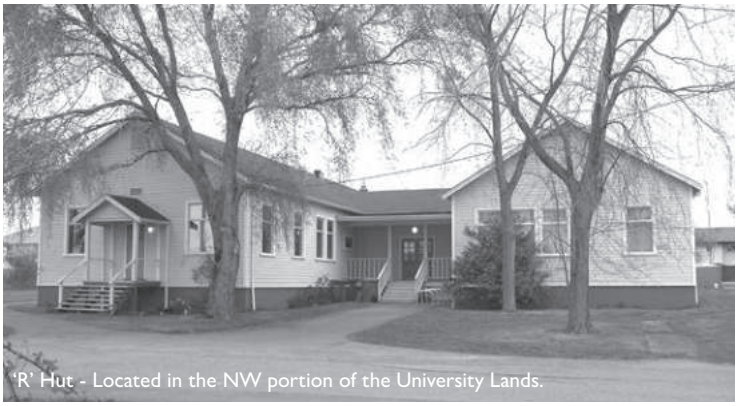
Nellie was also a successful author, and her books typically celebrated the country ideal over city life. This house became nationally famous as the *Lantern Lane* in her books *Leaves from Lantern Lane and More Leaves from Lantern Lane*, penned in her upstairs study. These collections of her newspaper columns, many of which chronicle the lives and times of early residents of Gordon Head, as well as her own joy in her house and garden, are a valuable contribution to an understanding of the lives of Saanich pioneers.

The house (top), which was stuccoed by the McClungs, is a one-and-one-half-storey Craftsman bungalow with the brackets, bargeboards and exposed rafter tails that are typical of the style. Behind the house, a converted coach house (center), which became Nellie McClung's study, retains its shingle siding and wooden details. The house and the lane leading up to it comprise the *Lantern Lane* of McClung's writing; the name was coined by McClung who hung a ship's lantern on the coach house door to throw a "welcoming beam of light on a dark night, down the lane... and gave us the name *Lantern Lane*." A ship's lantern still hangs on the former coach house.

MOORE RESIDENCE
1996 Ferndale Road (designated)

Stan & Meg Moore, Owners
Bob Punderson of Siddall Dennis Warner, Architect;
Jimmy Chow and Roy Quan, Contractors; 1963-64

This modern house reflects a Japanese sensibility; the gable-on-hip roof has a pronounced Asian flare. The deep overhangs shelter the body of the house and provide an overall horizontal emphasis, reinforced by the banded cladding of dark wood siding and stucco. The house is partially cantilevered on brick clad foundation columns, reminiscent of the appearance of a raised Japanese temple. The serene, Northwest Coast rainforest landscaping provides an appropriate period setting. Walter Stanley Moore (1904-1982) married Myrtle Morton Pegrum "Meg" in 1928. Stan was the son of William Moore, co-founder in 1893 of Moore & Whittington, prominent local contractors and lumber company owners. Stan was company president until the mid-1970s. He and son Richard ran Stanrick Group development company for many years, and developed the property around this house. The Moore family Sold the home in 2009.



'R' Hut - Located in the NW portion of the University Lands.

GORDON HEAD ARMY CAMP
3800 Finnerty Road (located off Gabriola Road at University of Victoria)
Department of National Defence; 1940

Canada entered the Second World War in August 1939. Across the country the government quickly established training camps for recruits; conscription did not come into effect until 1944. The training camps in British Columbia were at Gordon Head and Vernon. Over a period of about one month, in September 1940, more than 50 building units were erected on the Gordon Head property now occupied by the University of Victoria. Approximately 400 members of the Royal Canadian Engineers constructed these units, including officers' huts, sleeping quarters and mess halls. Permanent staff numbered 200, under the camp commandant Lieutenant Colonel T.B. Monk. The camp could accommodate 1,000 men at a time, for 30 days of intensive training. Later the camp housed a variety of military functions including casualty retraining and rehabilitation of prisoners of war returning from Japan. During the acute housing crisis that followed the Second World War, the Department of Veterans' Affairs accommodated soldiers and their families in the camp's huts (1946-1950); and later, during the Korean War (1950-1953) the camp reverted to its original use for soldiers.

In 1959 the site was purchased by Victoria College (which became the University of Victoria in 1963) and the huts have since been used for a variety of administrative and academic purposes. A few of these temporary wartime huts have survived. Most of the buildings have undergone a number of alterations; however, they generally retain their wooden drop siding, wooden windows and detailing, and have been kept in serviceable condition.

Example of military sleeping quarter huts, Now demolished.

MARITIME NAVAL / COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE
3800 Finnerty Road (located off McCoy Road)
His Majesty the King in Right of the Dominion of Canada, Owner; 1939-40

At the beginning of the Second World War, District Superintendent of Radio, W.J. Bowerman, supervised the construction of this building for use as a wireless radio and communications centre for the federal Department of Transportation. Part of a network of stations used for defence purposes, this installation was near the Gordon Head Army Camp (see 3800 Finnerty Road). The basement contained power-generating equipment, and the wireless equipment, located on the first floor, was connected to a radio mast some distance away. During the war, the building and tower were surrounded by a high barbed-wire fence and guarded by sentries. The complex was off-limits to all military trainees at the camp.

Architecturally, the building is of significant value as a fine example of the Streamline Moderne style. Designed to suit functional requirements, it followed a pure expression of the style, based on geometric form rather than detailing. Horizontality is emphasized by the curved steel-sash windows. The construction was exceptionally robust, for maximum protection of the equipment; the walls are triple-parged hollow red clay blocks one foot thick, and the basements walls, main floor and roof are one foot thick concrete on ribbed steel lath and joists. The building was designed to look like a house, with a circular formal drive in front to act as camouflage from the air. The building is now on the property of the University of Victoria.

HAMSTERLEY FARM

(later DRUMMADOON,
then *UPPER DRUMMADOON)*

3800 Finnerty Road
(designated)

(located at 2489 Sinclair Road,
was 3815 Haro Road)
Letitia & Algernon Pease, Owners
James & James, Architects; circa 1910

This water tower is one of the last remaining in Saanich, and is a valuable reminder of the importance of market gardening in the municipality's early development. Until the Saanich Waterworks reached rural areas, many farmers had gravity-fed water tanks. Architect P.L. James reportedly designed this tower just after the formation of a partnership with his brother Douglas James, along with the Pease's house (part of which was moved and serves as the University of Victoria's Student Health Services Centre). The tower originally had a tank on a raised platform.

Letitia Jean Pease (née Brydges, 1878-1965) who was born in Londonderry, Nova Scotia, and her husband Algernon Henry Pease (1882-1955), born in County Durham, England, named their property *Hamsterley Farm*, after Algernon's birthplace. Algernon came to Canada in 1907 and lived in Winnipeg briefly, where he married Letitia. Upon his arrival to Victoria, Algernon established a chicken farm at Strawberry Vale, which he sold soon after to engage in real estate. He bought this property and operated a strawberry jam factory on it. Strawberries flourished in Saanich and are an important local food product; a Strawberry Festival is still held annually in mid-July. The Peases were entrepreneurial, and in addition to their successful jam-making enterprise they made chocolates and candy, sold produce, owned a chicken farm and made home-made wine, which they marketed during Prohibition. After they sold this property, they opened the *Hamsterley Tea Room* on the Malahat, then *Hamsterley Lakeside* and later the *Toby Jug* at Elk Lake. Algernon was appointed an M.B.E. for his work in establishing the B.C. Salvage Corps in the Second World War. During the War, Letitia Pease was instrumental in starting 'Bundles for Britain,' which sent new and used clothing to those who had been bombed out in Britain. She also opened the Superfluities Shop, on Government Street in Victoria, where donations of valuables, to be sold for the war effort, were accepted. Pease Lake in Central Saanich was named after Algernon.

From 1933 to 1946, Alice Maud Robertson of "The Spode Shop" (née Ferguson, 1877-1957), born in Glasgow, Scotland owned the property. She called the property *Drummadoon*, changed to *Upper Drummadoon* when her daughter's house, *Lower Drummadoon*, was built lower down the hill (see 2511 Sinclair Road). Alice, an antique dealer and her husband Frederick Norman Douglas Robertson (1876-1947), born in Douglas, Scotland were also the managers of The Spode Shop. Alice and her daughter, Margo, were horsewomen, and in 1933 they had the water tower enclosed as a stable, with a hayloft and tackroom in the tank section. Windows were added, it was shingled, given a shingle roof, and the tank portion was covered in rough weatherboards. The property is now part of the University of Victoria. In 2003, the water tower suffered a fire, but was restored two years later.

BERRYBANK

4246 Gordon Head Road

Andrew Strachan, Owner; circa 1907

Andrew Henderson Strachan (1841-1921) was born in Kinrosshire, Scotland and immigrated to New York when he was 18. He engaged in mining and prospecting across the USA, eventually arriving on the Pacific Coast. He prospected in the Omineca district for some years. After coming to Victoria in 1881, he established a grocery business on Johnson Street and then in 1882, opened a broom factory in Victoria West. His Victoria home, which he built circa 1892 at 215 Wilson Street, is now a designated heritage structure. About 1898, he moved the broom business to Gordon Head and built his first house here, now demolished. He was one of the first local farmers to grow strawberries. Strachan was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1900. In 1906, he performed the swearing in of the first Saanich Council, continuing this duty until his death in 1921. He was also a long-time president of the Saanich Liberal Association. His wife, Isabella Strachan (circa 1842-1903), whom he married in 1882, died of typhoid fever.

This vernacular Edwardian bungalow was Strachan's second house in Gordon Head. It displays typical features of Edwardian era houses, including a hipped roof with dormers on three sides, a hipped-roof verandah across the front, and a shed-roofed addition at the back. Original columns and brackets still exist behind the solid panels of glazing that enclose the verandah. The Welchman family has owned the house since 1936.

TIGARA (later *NETHERBY*)
4305 Gordon Head Road (designated)

Frederick & Katherine Appleton, Owners; circa 1915
Rose & Peter Rowe, Owners; additions circa 1925-28
Wilfred Melhuish, Contractor; additions circa1925-1928

Frederick Appleton (1850-1935) and Katherine Appleton (née Crosson, 1866-1935) purchased this property in 1900. This house was the second of two Appleton houses; the first small cottage is now at 4345 Gordon Head Road. In 1910, Frederick, who was in the real estate business, subdivided his property into residential lots, with the smallest lot at two acres. This was the first Gordon Head subdivision not intended for farming.

In 1925 the house was moved about one hundred yards. A local builder, Wilfred Melhuish, renovated it for later owners Peter Trimble Rowe (1856-1942) and Rose Rowe (née Fullerton, 1881-1971). Melhuish added the large porch to the house. Born in 1856, near Toronto, Peter Rowe trained for the ministry at Trinity College, University of Toronto. While working with loggers and trappers near Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, he was asked by the American Episcopal Church to establish a mission at Sitka, Alaska. He agreed, and in 1898 was elected the first Episcopal Bishop of Alaska. Thereafter, his family moved to Seattle and, in 1926, to Saanich. The Rowes bought the Appleton house and ten acres of land for $16,500. They called it Tigara, an Inuit word meaning "the point." Rowe remained in Alaska most of the year, returning home to his family three or four times a year, for a week at a time.

The third owners, the Reids, named the house Netherby. Duroid shingles were applied over the original lapped wooden siding. The current owners, Pat and Susanne Bulmer, have removed the duroid shingles and much of the 1920s renovation, to restore the house to its earlier appearance. The Bulmers added a new entrance porch with pergola. It retains its wooden windows, hipped roof, cantilevered bays and a jerkin-headed gable. The Bulmers also moved a summer house to this site from the Queenswood estate on Arbutus Road, now owned by the Sisters of St. Ann. The summer house was designed by Hubert Savage about 1928.

Summer House 2007 [Suzanne Bulmer Photo]

PATERSON RESIDENCE
4488 Gordon Point Lane

Walter & Christina Paterson, Owners
Samuel Maclure, Architect (attributed); 1921

The design of this dignified British Arts and Crafts house is attributed to renowned architect Samuel Maclure, who designed it for original owner, Campbell Paterson. Campbell Paterson gained title to the property in 1918 and construction of the house was completed in 1921. Upon its completion, Campbell gifted this house to his brother Walter Paterson (1860-1938) and his wife Christina Paterson (nee Noble, 1864-1938). Walter was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland and lived in Duncan for many years before moving into the Gordon Head area. He worked for the Cowichan Creamery for a number of years. His wife, Christina, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Walter and Christina had five daughters and three sons.

A broad hipped roof is used to unify the design, enlivened with projecting gables, eyebrow dormers and internal brick chimneys. Half-timbering in the peak of the prominent front gable dormer, eave brackets and triple-paned casement windows add a note of elegance. Plans by Maclure exist for a separate garage and stable, dated 1919-25; the stable still stands. A gardener's shed and a gardener's cottage also existed on the property at one time. While expressed in a traditional, British idiom, the overall horizontality of the design show a familiarity with the latest architectural trends, such as the work of Frank Lloyd Wright whose Prairie style houses were based on horizontal planes. Maclure corresponded with Wright and was familiar with his work, and although he never adopted Wright's stylistic approach, his work demonstrates that he was exploring similar concepts of rationalized interior layouts and integration with the landscape.

MADDOCK RESIDENCE
1430 Harvest Lane
Frederick & Kathleen Maddock, Owners; circa 1922

Prior to the First World War, Frederick Stanley Maddock (1883-1963) was in the contracting business in Medicine Hat, Alberta. His wife was Kathleen Elizabeth Maddock (née Lord, 1887-1974). After the war, the family moved to Saanich and Stanley designed and built this home. In 1921, he built a small shed and they used it as a cottage while he was building the main house. Maddock taught building trades at Oak Bay High School for many years.

This is a cross-gabled Craftsman house with double-coursed cedar shingle siding, half-timbered gables and casement windows. It demonstrates the resurgence of the Craftsman style in the 1920s, when residential construction started up again after the end of the First World War. The Maddock's son lived here until after 2000.

PITHER / LAMBRICK RESIDENCE
4135 Lambrick Way (designated)
Rowland Machin / Luke & Margaret Pither, Owners; circa 1908

Rowland Machin (1848-1907) planted berries, peaches and apples on this property, and then sold it to Luke Pither in 1909; it is possible that the house had been built by the time it was sold. Pither's company, Pither & Leiser, Limited, was a major British Columbia importer of wines, liquors and cigars. In 1906-07 they built their new headquarters at the corner of Wharf and Fort Streets, now known as the Dogwood Building. Luke Pither (1856-1932) and his wife Margaret "Madge" Sparkes Pither (née Thomson, 1854-1915) bought this farm to use initially as a summer home. They later converted it into a 52-acre model poultry farm. About 1924, Arthur Graham Lambrick (1892-1967), Reeve of Saanich (1939-1940 & 1946) and Clara Eaton Lambrick (née, Sedgman, 1887-1973) bought ten of Pither's acres and started a dairy business. They gradually acquired all the land from Pither's second wife, Elizabeth Jane, and moved into the main house about 1944. Lambrick was a well-respected farmer and eventually became chairman of the Vancouver Island Milk Producers' Association. He was also well-known for his service to the community, and served two terms as Reeve. In 1966, Lambrick sold the farm to the District of Saanich, which created the park that is now named after Lambrick. The association of the house and land with farming is valuable as a demonstration of the role of agriculture in the fabric of the social and economic history of Saanich. The house is now used for integrated recreation for the disabled.

With a hipped roof, hipped dormers on three sides, and a hipped addition at the back, this house is an excellent example of an Edwardian era bungalow. It has a full inset front verandah, deep eaves with flat eave brackets, paired square columns and low balustrades with square balusters. The foundation is fieldstone granite, and the house is clad with cedar shingle siding.

DODD HOUSE
4139 Lambrick Way (designated)
(Moved from 1710 Kenmore)
Captain Charles & Grace Dodd, Owners; 1859-1860

The oldest house still standing in Saanich and one of the oldest in Greater Victoria, was built on approximately 276 acres of land in Gordon Head for Captain Charles Dodd and Grace Dodd (née McTavish), as a country home. Their town residence was near St. John's Anglican Church, the Iron Church that stood on the property where the Hudson's Bay Company department store was later built. Dodd House is a simple Frontier cottage, clad in shingles, with a sitting room, two bedrooms and a lean-to kitchen. The tall, double-hung windows are arranged in pairs. The interior, with its 12-foot high ceilings, is lined in redwood tongue-and-groove boards with decorative mouldings of a quality that could not be obtained in southern Vancouver Island at the time of the house's construction. The redwood was imported from California, an indication of the dominant trading pattern of the Island prior to the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the coast in the 1880s as well as Dodd's ability to acquire high quality materials using his professional relationships. It is also valued as the earliest known house on Vancouver Island to have been constructed using balloon framing techniques, rather than the Hudson Bay Company's method of adzed log wall construction.

Captain Dodd, a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, came to the coast in 1835 on the HBC's paddle wheeler *S.S. Beaver*, the first steamship to operate in the waters around Vancouver Island. He was promoted to master of the *S.S. Beaver* in 1845, and was later master of the *S.S. Labouchere*. He eventually became HBC Chief Factor for the Northwest Coast. Charles Dodd died on June 2, 1860; he was commemorated by the naming of Dodd Narrows, between Vancouver Island and Mudge Island. A handsome tabletop monument over Dodd's grave still stands in Pioneer Square in Victoria.

Grace was born in HBC's York Factory in 1828, the daughter of Chief Factor John George McTavish, who had joined the North West Company in 1798, and was a partner by 1821 when it amalgamated with HBC. He was the second son of the Chief of Clan Tavish in Scotland and a close friend of HBC Governor George Simpson. Her mother was Nancy McKenzie, his mixed-blood "country wife" from about 1813 to 1830, when he cast her aside without making provision for her or her daughters, as was the custom, and married a Scottish woman. Grace married Charles Dodd in a Catholic ceremony in Fort Vancouver in 1842, when she was 14 years old. She then travelled with Dodd on his ships to various HBC trading posts. Their first three children were born in Fort Stikine, Fort Victoria and Fort Simpson, and the remaining four children were born in Victoria after 1849. Her sons were sent to England when old enough, to be properly schooled. When Charles died, Roderick Finlayson and William Fraser Tolmie were appointed Trustees of his estate and guardians of Grace and her children. Grace had seven children at the time of Charles' death. Grace lived in this country home in what was called at that time the Cedar Hill district, and in 1863 was charged in court for harbouring deserters from a ship. In 1864, Grace Dodd was remarried to Alfred Gorridge, also of Cedar Hill district. They had a daughter, Grace, but Alfred was rumoured to be after the Dodd money, and did make off with the Dodd property. It appears that Grace left him, and died in 1881 in Oregon. Research on Grace Dodd and Family, by Caroline Duncan.

In 1978, the house was moved to Lambrick Park from its original location at the corner of Kenmore Road and Torquay Drive, by developer Charles Van Veen to allow subdivision of the property where the house once stood. The Saanich Heritage Foundation manages this property on behalf of the municipality. The rental income supports the continuous restoration and maintenance of Dodd House.

EVANS RESIDENCE
1824 Leabrook Place (designated)
William & Ethel Evans, Owners; circa 1913

William Edward Evans, a carpenter and farmer, likely built this house. He and wife Ethel May owned the property until 1919. The house is a hipped-roof Edwardian era bungalow with shed-roofed dormers on three sides. The verandah is inset beneath the main roof and there are six large, square verandah columns with a low balustrade. The siding is board-and-batten and the main floor windows are multi-paned casements. The Evans later won a sweepstake and used their winnings to move to New Zealand.

THE CROFT
1827 Leabrook Place
Lieutenant-Colonel James & Margaret Scroggie, Owners; circa 1922

James Scroggie (1859-1948) emigrated from Aberdeen, Scotland about 1875 and engaged in financial business in Winnipeg. In 1907 he joined the newly formed Queens Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada and became one of its first officers. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Following the First World War, James and his wife Margaret (née Ross, 1858-1945) moved to Gordon Head, and James's occupation was listed as "inspector of branches" with a trust company.

The Croft is a British Arts and Crafts-style house with stucco siding and multi-paned casement windows. The steep cross-gabled roof has one main gabled dormer and four shed-roofed dormers. Vertical emphasis is provided by two brick chimneys, the main wide one above the gabled dormer. Ivy festoons the house on all sides.

MEACOCK RESIDENCE
1542 Mount Douglas Cross Road
Kate & Arthur Meacock, Owners; circa 1913

Arthur Robert Meacock (1870-1968) and Kate Meacock (née Allan, born in Ontario in 1881) were fruit growers who lived on Tyndall Avenue before building this house. Arthur came to Canada in 1895 from his native London, England, and in 1901 he and Kate and two little daughters were living on Douglas Street by Beacon Hill Park and Arthur was working as a butcher. The Meacocks only lived in this house about two years. They divorced, and Katherine married Henry William Britten in 1922. During the 1920s, there was a pheasant farm on the property.

This two-storey Foursquare house has a bellcast hipped roof. The generous wraparound verandah, with large square columns, has been completely enclosed. The expansiveness of the house demonstrates the prosperity of the Edwardian era, when many farming families could afford to build such grand houses.

CROSSWAYS
CLARK RESIDENCE
1560 Mount Douglas Cross Road (designated)

Robert & Marion Clark, Owners; circa 1912

[Pat Summers Collection]

With its bellcast hipped roof and two small flat-topped towers that contain open sleeping porches, this eclectic house displays an overtly oriental influence. Other features include shed-roofed dormers with a distinctive curve on three sides of the house and three large brick chimneys, two of them placed symmetrically behind the towers. The front façade, facing Cedar Hill Road, is symmetrical; the towers sit on the roof above the bays, with a dormer between the towers. A deep verandah on the front wraps around each end, sheltering corner bay windows. Wide Tudor arches sit between the square verandah columns. The foundation and steps are constructed of brick.

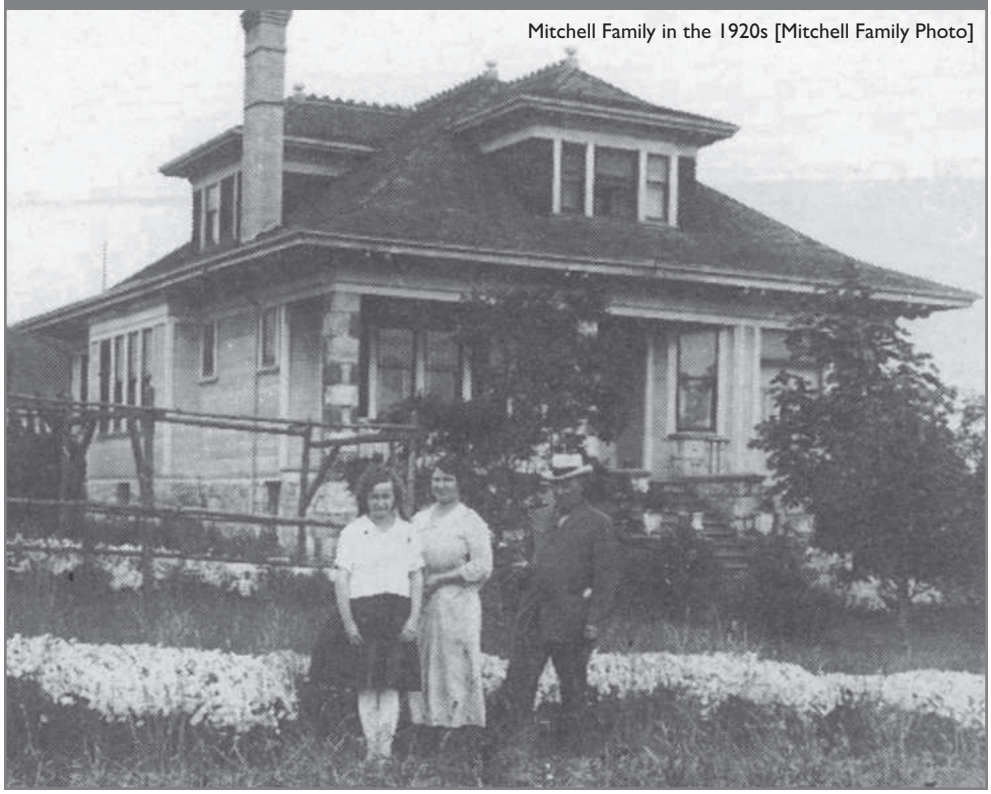
The first documented owner of the house was Robert Clark (1885-1922), a real estate agent, manager at Fairalls Limited and former Saanich councillor. In 1912 he married Marion Margaret (1885-1960) of the Offerhaus family, early Saanich pioneers. It is not certain if the house was built for the Clarks, or for previous owners. The property was sold shortly after Robert's death in 1922.

AVALON
1955 Saltair Crescent (designated)

Edward & Florence Mitchell, Owners
William F. Drysdale, Designer/Builder; circa 1910-12

The Mitchells came to Saanich from Toronto and like many other Gordon Head farmers, they grew strawberries and, later, daffodils. Edward Hamilton Mitchell (1874-1929) planted many of the trees on Ferndale Road. He suffered a tragic death from hornet stings in 1929. His widow, Florence Rebecca Mitchell (née McInnis, 1883-1962) lived in the house until her death, and the house remains in the Mitchell family. Their daughter Inez was assistant provincial archivist from 1954 until 1971, and her sister Yrma married Mark, the youngest son of famous author, Nellie McClung and her husband Wesley McClung (see 1861 Ferndale Road).

Contractor William F. Drysdale probably designed and built Avalon, a vernacular Edwardian bungalow with a bellcast, hipped roof and four hipped-roof dormers with paired modillions under the soffits of the dormers and main roof. The foundation and steps are constructed of granite, most likely quarried on the property. The main floor has double-bevelled siding and the dormers are shingled. The verandah, inset on the south corner of the front façade, has distinctive granite piers with alternating light and dark stone. The balusters are flat boards with cutouts, displaying the influence of the British Arts and Crafts style.



Mitchell Family in the 1920s [Mitchell Family Photo]

GRANT RESIDENCE
4320 Torquay Drive (designated)
William & Isabella Grant, Owners; 1905

This was the Grants' third and last Gordon Head house. In 1888, William Charles Grant and his brother James bought land near present-day Tyndall Avenue (their sister Elizabeth married George Watson; see 1775 Barrie Road). William Grant (1862-1946) and Isabella Grant (née Eddie, 1865-1952) had two houses on that land, first *Homewood* and then, further north, *Craigellachie*, on the property that is now *Strangewood* (see 1800 Ferndale). William was the first farmer to grow strawberries in Gordon Head commercially and was a Saanich councillor in 1906 and 1907. In 1905 he bought part of the Pollock property (which had belonged to Captain Dodd; see 4139 Lambrick Way), and the Grants built this new house. In anticipation of the British Columbia Electric Company installing lines in Gordon Head, they installed wiring. Unfortunately, electricity did not reach the area until 1921, by which time the Grants had departed for the Cariboo district.

The house is another example of a vernacular hipped-roof bungalow with dormers on the bellcast roof that allow the use of attic rooms. There are modillions under the soffits and the exterior is cedar shingled. The front porch, which had been enclosed, has now been restored as part of a major restoration project in the 1990s, which won owners Patricia Ball and John Clemens a 1998 Hallmark Society Award. The Grant family, including their son, James E. Grant, his wife Sybil and their children, have been very important in the early history of Gordon Head and Cordova Bay. This is the only house associated with the Grants that has survived in Gordon Head.

GORDON HEAD COMMUNITY HALL
4146 Tyndall Avenue
Gordon Head Mutual Improvement Society, Owners; 1898

In 1896, local school teacher Walter Clayton founded the Gordon Head Mutual Improvement Society for the purposes of 'music, literary exercises and social intercourse.' Two years later, a community hall was built to house the group at the top of Tyndall Hill on land donated by W.C. Grant (see 4320 Torquay Drive). Community volunteers built the hall using donated materials, and it opened on November 25, 1898. The first Trustees were W.C. Grant, I. Somers and A. Strachan (see 4246 Gordon Head Road). The hall was used for concerts, dances, meetings, bridge parties and other community events. In this farming area, families were scattered and there was a great need for social events that would bring the community together. The Society was the centre of community life for many years, but as conditions in this rural community changed, the hall fell into disrepair. The original Society was disbanded in 1929 and the hall was sold for back taxes in 1931. A.G. Lambrick (see 4135 Lambrick Way) ensured the hall's continued existence by paying to have the building relocated onto his land. In June 1932, it took contractor, builder and house-mover Ed Rainaldi ten days to move the structure down Tyndall Hill. A new kitchen and the shed-roofed addition were added to the hall, along with an extension to the south side for carpet bowling. Lambrick leased the hall to the Gordon Head Badminton Club, then the Gordon Head Athletic Association. During the Second World War, the hall was used for community war work. In 1945 the defunct Gordon Head Mutual Improvement Society was revived and the Society purchased the building and land from Lambrick in 1946. The hall has since become a meeting place for Guides and Scouts, and the Garden Club started by Ed Renouf in 1955. Over a century after its construction, the building still fosters a sense of community in this active and expanding neighbourhood. It is now located within the boundaries of Lambrick Park.

MACKAY RESIDENCE
4281 Tyndall Avenue (designated)
William & Belle Mackay, Owners; circa 1908

The Mackays were both descended from original Selkirk settlers who had come out to Manitoba from Scotland in 1815. Belle's health was poor, and it was felt the more benign climate of the West Coast might improve her health. William Mackay came out to Saanich, bought land on Tyndall Avenue, and built this house with the help of William J. Williamson (1865-1938), a neighbour and a shipwright carpenter. William then sent for Belle and their children. Their last son was born in this house on August 13, 1908. The Mackays established a large orchard between the house and Feltham Road. However, when Belle's health did not show signs of improvement, they moved back to their house on the Red River near Winnipeg, to be closer to family and familiar surroundings. Real estate and financial agent, Senator Robert Francis Green (1861-1946) and his wife Cecelia Elizabeth Green (née McDaniel, 1864-1949) bought the property in 1912. They rented the house to William Tucker (1881-1956) a florist and gardener, and his wife Lottie Sarah Tucker (née Hicks, 1882-1964) until 1935.

This farmhouse is built in the Queen Anne style, which by this time had been superceded by more modern styles. It features a picturesque roofline of gables and gable-on-hip projections, and a hipped roof on the wraparound verandah. The verandah features fancy scroll-cut brackets, there are front and side bay windows, and coloured art glass in several of the windows. Most of the windows are double-hung sashes with window horns on the top sashes. A former water tower is still attached at the rear, now adapted as part of the living space of the house.

[Saanich Archives 1980-010-023]

VANTREIGHT RESIDENCE
4423 Tyndall Avenue (designated)
Winnifred & Geoffrey Vantreight, Senior, Owners; 1922

Winnifred Maude Vantreight (née Bartholomew, 1891-1940) and Geoffrey Arthur Vantreight (1880-1959) were married in 1914 and lived for eight years in a small house at 4417 Tyndall. After a successful year of fruit growing, the Vantreights, who had three children, had this grand house built just to the north, on the top of the hill. After Winnifred died in 1940, Geoffrey married his second wife, Hilda Mary Maber Rushon (circa 1898-1966). About 1915 Vantreight acquired some daffodil bulbs from a neighbour, William T. Edwards, and began to grow the crop that has made the family name famous. Geoffrey died in 1959, but his son G.A. Vantreight, Junior, and his grandsons have carried on the business. In the mid-1950s, they made a contract with the Canadian Cancer Society to supply the Society with daffodils for their April fund drive; for many years, the Vantreights were their sole suppliers of daffodils for across the country. G.A. Vantreight, father and son, were Saanich councillors for many years.

This eclectic two-storey, hipped-roof house has many features that show the influence of the Arts and Crafts style. Two prominent gables front the house, one on either side of a tall porte-cochère topped by a balcony. A wraparound verandah stands on the south side and at the back; the back portion has been filled in for many years. Rough-cut fieldstone was used for the foundation, verandah piers and porte-cochère piers. There is a sleeping porch on top of one corner of the main verandah. Stucco was used as the main cladding, with half-timbering in the gable ends. A hexagonal cupola stands on top of the main roof, and three parged chimneys provide vertical punctuation. There are segmental arches and criss-crossed balusters on the porte-cochère, verandah and sleeping porch. The elaborate articulation of this house demonstrates the late persistence of the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement well into the years that followed the end of the First World War.

Tank house and well behind 4423 Tyndall Avenue [Saanich Archives 1984-012-028]

CLARK RESIDENCE
4445 Tyndall Avenue
John & Wilhemina Clark, Owners; circa 1903

John (1843-1921), a farmer and a native of the Shetland Islands, bought 10 acres on Tyndall Avenue in 1901 and moved from Victoria West with his wife Wilhemina (1833-1907). They had come to Canada in 1873, and in Owen Sound, Ontario, met fellow Shetland Islander William John Williamson (1865-1938), a shipwright and carpenter, who came to Canada in 1887. They all came to Victoria in the early 1890s, and lived in Victoria West, where Williamson boarded with the Clarks until marrying their eldest daughter Wilhemina in 1894. The Williamsons moved to Gordon Head about the same time as the Clarks, and bought 10 acres south of the Clarks. The Clarks' youngest daughter, Andrina ("Ene" was listed as a dressmaker in the 1901 census, when they still lived in Victoria West) married fruit grower James William Mowat in 1911, and they lived with her widowed father in this house and looked after him until his death. Wilhelmina Williamson died two months before her father. Andrina died in 1934, James in 1938, and the house passed to their niece, Wilhemina "Minnie" (Williamson) Sargeant (1901-1970), who sold the property in 1940.

This wood-frame house is clad in brick, which has been painted. The use of masonry for residences was unusual at the time. It is side-gabled, with a shingled gabled dormer on the front, and several additions to the rear. The window openings on the brick are segmentally arched, with double-hung sashes. The carport and the wooden front entry porch are newer additions.

OZARD RESIDENCE
4456 Tyndall Avenue
Elizabeth & William Ozard, Owners; circa 1908

Ellizabeth Thomasina Ozard (née Simons, 1850-1918) and William N. Ozard (circa 1849-1909), a fruit grower, both came from Alderney, one of the Channel Islands, in the early 1870s and settled in Chatham, Ontario, where their four sons and one daughter were born. They relocated to Winnipeg about 1891 and then to Victoria about 1908, when they moved into this house. Their sons, Harry MacDonald Ozard (1882-1944)–a farmer who probably built this house–and Walter John Ozard (1879-1936), and their daughter, Marguerite Jane Ozard (1876-1954), continued to farm the land after their parents' deaths. Walter also worked as a typesetter; he apprenticed with the Winnipeg Tribune, and worked here as a compositor for the Daily Colonist and later for the Victoria Times. For many years, Marguerite taught for the Saanich School Board, first at Strawberry Vale School, and from 1920 until her retirement in 1932 she was the principal of Craigflower School. Marguerite was still living here and operating part of the original family farm at the time of her death in 1954.

The house is a cross-gabled, two-storey structure with double-bevelled siding, and shingles in the gables. Archival photographs show the house under construction and after completion. These indicate that the front windows on the forward wing have been increased in size; there were originally two on the main floor and one above. The detailing of the inset corner verandah was also changed at an early date, from the original scroll-cut detailing to Edwardian-era paired square columns, a change undoubtedly undertaken to "modernize" the appearance of the house.

Ozard House, c.1908 [Saanich Archives 1980-009-002a]

TOWNSEND RESIDENCE
1901 Wenman Drive

Barbara & James Townsend, Owners
William F. Drysdale, Designer / Builder; circa 1913

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-041b]

Barbara Townsend (née Gerrie, 1860-1915) and James Townsend (1851-1941) first settled further south in Gordon Head and built 1790 Feltham Road (which has had a number of exterior changes) in approximately 1900. In 1913 they sold their property to Chinese market gardeners, Louie Fun and Louie Hing, and moved to San Juan Avenue. The Townsends lived in tents on the property while William F. Drysdale constructed their new house. It is believed that Drysdale also designed the house. After Barbara died, James married a widow from the Arbutus Road area, Annie Matilda Cullum (née Braimer, 1876-1951) in 1917. James Townsend worked as a farmer and rancher his entire life.

This one-and-a-half storey house is front-gabled, with British Arts and Crafts details. George Watson (see 1775 Barrie Road) was hired to undertake the granite masonry work for the foundation, front steps and wall. The front gable includes half-timbering and roughcast stucco along with bellcast cedar shingles above jettied second floor windows. There have been recent additions on the rear and side. The front of the property was subdivided in the 1980s for an adjacent new house.

ACRYSE
2144 Wenman Drive (designated)

John & Alice Wenman, Owners
Edward James Merrett, Builder; 1913

Acryse was built for John Wenman (1860-1950) and Alice Cordelia Wenman (née Hilder, 1879-1946) by contractor Edward James Merrett in 1913. Merrett's ledgers detailing the costs, time and subcontractors for the job still exist. The identity of the architect is not known, but the house displays a sophisticated understanding of the contemporary styles of the Edwardian era, and has many characteristics of the Prairie style.

The symmetrical front façade has a projecting central sleeping porch (now glazed) above a full-width verandah. The foundation and verandah piers are constructed of granite taken from the property. Richard Williams undertook the masonry work. The main floor is bullnosed bevelled wood siding and the upper storey is shingled. All the roofs are low-pitched and hipped. The wooden verandah balustrade has unusual open segmental arches. A former conservatory on the south side has now been enclosed.

John Wenman's parents homesteaded near Toronto until about 1870 and later went to Souris, Manitoba, for better soil conditions. John and Alice were married in Manitoba in 1902, but Alice did not enjoy the cold prairie winters. They returned to England in 1906, and then immigrated to Victoria in 1912, so their children could be raised in Canada. They bought ten acres in Gordon Head at the height of the land boom, for $2,000 an acre, and the house cost approximately $12,000 by the time it was completed about 1920. The Wenmans were "gentleman farmers" who grew strawberries and daffodils. John and his two sons, William Reginald Gower (1903-1988) and John "Godfrey" (1907-1959), were famous local cricketers. Reg, who was also a rugby player and all-round athlete, married Evelyn Margaret Lytton (1914-1994), daughter of Claude and Ethel Lytton. Reg attended University School and then taught there from 1925 until his retirement in 1971. He, Evelyn and their family lived at University School until the early 1950s, and then moved into this house two years after his father died. The house is now owned and occupied by granddaughter Joan Wenman and her family.

Alice Wenman. c.1920 [Joan Wenman Collection]

North Quadra

North Quadra is primarily a single-family dwelling area, bounded by McKenzie Avenue on the south, Patricia Bay Highway on the west, Broadmead residential area on the north and Blenkinsop Valley on the east. Members of the Kosapsom First Nations were the first known residents in the area and were bought out by Sir James Douglas to accommodate Hudson's Bay Company settlers. Christmas Hill was named after HBC Factor Joseph William McKay discovered it on Christmas Day in the early 1840s. The earliest settlers included Alexendar Dallas, John and Henry Van Allman and Kenneth McKenzie. Historically, this area was primarily a dairy farming community, with the Rogers family supplying milk to Victoria in the late 1880s. Josiah Bull established a dairy farm in the area in 1907. Saanich Road and Cedar Hill Cross Road first serviced this area. Subdivisions did not occur until 1910-14, but the first major suburban development did not occur until the mid-1950s. The addition of sewer service during the late 1970s sparked the construction of apartment buildings along some of the major streets. Quadra Street, McKenzie Avenue, and Patricia Bay Highway are all high-volume traffic corridors. Despite increased urbanization, this area retains several significant parks, including the Christmas Hill Sanctuary, a significant Garry Oak habitat.

McKenzie Farm on Christmas Hill (detail)
[Saanich Archives 1981-006-018]

LEGEND

- ● REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
- ◑ DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
- ✕ REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
- PARKS

ROADS

- Highway
- Major
- Collector
- Residential

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

RANT RESIDENCE
830 Lily Avenue
Anna & Captain Norman Rant, Owners; 1937

Captain Norman William Francis Rant (1879-1945) was born in India, and came to British Columbia about 1894 with his parents, Captain William John Rant (1851-1920), born in Dublin, Ireland, and Ann (née Robinson, circa 1861-1929), who was also born in India. During the 1898 Klondike Gold Rush, Norman's father was the government agent, stipendiary magistrate, deputy land commissioner, and collector of revenue and gold commissioner in Bennett, in northwestern British Columbia. William appointed his son Norman as the first mining recorder for the Gold Rush. In 1899, Norman and Charles Bentley Jones (see 1911 Woodley Road) founded the company, Rant & Jones, mining brokers & notaries public, east of Bennett in Atlin, British Columbia. In 1902, Norman Rant married Victoria native Anna Maria Grant (1875-1955); they were living in Victoria by 1908. Norman managed the Angela Hotel at 1923 Burdett Avenue in Victoria for many years, and then owned Rockholme Gardens Limited, a nursery and garden shop in the North Quadra area. An expert on alpine plants and rock gardens, Norman was made a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and wrote a garden column for the *Daily Colonist* in the 1930s.

This Colonial Revival-style house has three window bays on the upper floor and five bays on the lower. Classical columns flank the entrance and side porticos, which are topped with balconies. At the time, it was considered tasteful for houses to have an identifiable historical style, and the Colonial Revival was considered the most progressive. Interest in the Colonial styles had been revived during the American Sesquicentennial, and also by the restoration work being undertaken at Colonial Williamsburg. Although popular in the United States, it was a less common style in Canada.

NICKELLS RESIDENCE
4140 Quadra Street
Frederick & Mary Nickells, Owners; 1929

Born in Liverpool, England, Frederick Adams Nickells (1868-1941) came to Victoria with his family in the late 1880s. He was the secretary-treasurer of Lemon, Gonnason Company, Limited, which operated Capital Planing & Sawmills at 2324 Government Street. The company, formed in 1891, manufactured rough and dressed lumber, sashes, doors, mouldings and boxes. Nickells started as a bookkeeper in the late 1890s, and three years later became a partner in the firm. In 1899 he married Mary Batchelor (1876-1967), who came to Victoria with her family from Manchester, England circa 1880.

This cross-gabled British Arts and Crafts cottage has stucco walls and chimneys, with half-timbering in the gables. The front jerkin-headed gable, supported by brackets and boxed window bays, projects beyond the front wall plane. The front windows have segmentally arched openings, infilled with complex arrangement of fixed and opening sashes with a variety of muntin patterns. The wooden pegs beneath the main windows would have originally held flower boxes.

DAVIE RESIDENCE
4150 Quadra Street
Henry & Janet Davie, Owners; 1926

Henry Selwyn Davie (1901-1980), born in Sunderland, England, was the son of H.A. Davie, whose company was the local dealer for McLaughlin-Buick Motor Cars and GMC Trucks & Coaches. Henry worked as a salesman for the company. In 1928, he became a proprietor of the Checker Taxi Service. His wife was Janet Webster (née Burr), born in London, England circa 1901; they married in 1924.

This house has classic Craftsman-style features such as a low-pitched roof, jerkin-headed gables and notched bargeboards. The main floor siding is double-bevelled and the foundation and battered porch piers are stuccoed. The brick chimney is parged below the eaves and the windows have multi-paned upper sash, with small, high windows along the side elevation.

MANOR HOUSE
4201 Quadra Street (designated)
Ellen & Josiah Bull, Senior, Owners; 1908

About 1890, Josiah Bull (1864-1939) bought approximately 40 acres near Elk Lake from George William Anderson (1836-1909) to start a dairy farm; Anderson had purchased Sections 43 and 47 in 1869 for $575, and called the property Ferndale Farm. In addition to farming, Bull cut cordwood for delivery to the Victoria Waterworks pumping stations to fire their boilers. In 1890, he married Victoria native Ellen "Nellie" Speed (1871-1946), the daughter of Thomas William Speed, an early pioneer of Victoria who owned the house at 3342 Whittier Avenue (moved to Pender Island in 2003). The house that Nellie and Josiah occupied on that property stood until the 1990s on Cherry Tree Bend near the Patricia Bay Highway, and was used as a cow feed barn. In 1907 the Bulls bought property on North Quadra, moved the dairy business there, and had this stone house built. They called it Manor House after the farm where Josiah was born in Huntingdonshire, England. Their son, Josiah Junior "Joe" (1896-1965), joined the Saanich police force in 1930, and was Chief of Saanich police from 1938 until he retired in 1957. He married Gladys Haldon Fairclough (1900-1985) in 1926, and she lived as a widow in the family home until her death. Their son Josiah then sold the property.

This house, a classic Edwardian bungalow, was built by mason Alfred W. Roberts and carpenters Harry Miles and George Rudd. It has a bellcast hipped roof of machine-sawn slates and shingle-clad dormers on all sides. The double-hung sash windows are set in segmental-arched brick openings with solid stone slab sills. The masonry construction is quite remarkable. The main body of the house is of random fieldstone with red mortar pointing, and a brick watertable. There are two stone fireplaces serviced by internal chimneys. The asymmetrical front façade has an inset verandah on one side balanced by an inset bay window on the other. The verandah columns and balustrade are of stone.

PINHORN RESIDENCE
4206 Quadra Street
Harold & Gwendolen Pinhorn, Owners; 1937

For many years Harold James Pinhorn (1877-1966) and Gwendolen Maud Pinhorn (née Blackwell, 1878-1972), both former residents of England, were fruit farmers on East Saanich Road, now the Patricia Bay Highway, near Elk Lake, at 713 Claremont Avenue. The Pinhorns retired and built this house across from the Bulls, on the corner of Beckwith; they owned this property until 1959.

Clad in trowelled stucco, this Tudor Revival cottage has steeply-pitched cross-gables with a half-timbered front gable. The front door is inset between the main windows, with a square column supporting the end of the gable. The house also features wooden casement windows and flower boxes under the main front windows. On the south wall there is a battered red-brick chimney.

HUTCHISON RESIDENCE
820 Rogers Avenue (designated)
William & Dorothy Hutchison, Owners; 1926-27

Set in a lush English garden, located in the North Quadra area of Saanich, this one-and-one-half-storey wood-frame British Arts and Crafts-style bungalow was the residence of well-known Canadian newspaperman and celebrated author, William Bruce Hutchison (1901-1992) and his wife Dorothy Kidd (née McDiarmid) Hutchison. The Hutchisons purchased the property from George Rogers (see 931 Woodhall Drive) and between 1926 and 1927 hired two Scottish carpenters to construct and finish this superb example of Old World craftsmanship. With its classic Arts and Crafts elements such as half-timbering, bargeboards and heavy brackets, this house is representative of the highly skilled workmanship associated with the construction of early 20th-century domestic architecture. The house is clad in roughcast stucco and has irregularly placed multi-paned casement windows. Above the jettied gable is an inset and bracketed sleeping porch. The various additions to the house mimic the original window and timbering details. Original Arts and Crafts interior elements include stained woodwork and built-in cabinetry. This rural home is beautifully set in its British inspired garden–which includes a lantern and sundial, historic plantings, rockwork, and winding paths–provided the Hutchisons with a retreat from their professional lives.

In 1918, at the age of 16, Hutchison joined the staff of the *Victoria Daily Times*. By his early twenties, he was reporting on the British Columbia Legislature. He married Victoria-born Dorothy in 1925. That year he was sent to Ottawa, and then in 1933 to Washington D.C., where he interviewed United States president Franklin Roosevelt. He became one of the most astute political commentators in Canadian journalism and held many editorial positions for major publications including the *Winnipeg Free Press* (1944-1950), the *Victoria Daily Times* (1950-1963) and the *Vancouver Sun* (1963). He also wrote short stories and books, fiction and non-fiction. Hutchison attained numerous local, national and international accolades, seldom leaving the island, alternating between his summer home at Shawnigan Lake and his residence on Rogers Avenue. One of his later books, *A Life in the Country*, is based on his life on Vancouver Island and inspired by his two homes. In the book he describes building his houses, working in his gardens, and living among the people of the area. Dorothy died tragically in a car crash in Ottawa in 1969. In 1990, Bruce was made a Freeman of the District of Saanich

The Hutchison's son Robert was born and educated in Victoria. A renowned local athlete, Robert attended the University of Washington in Seattle on an athletic scholarship, graduating in 1953, the year he married Corinne Adele. He ran in the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland. Robert spent three summers as a reporter for the *Victoria Daily* Times, but ultimately decided to pursue a law career. He graduated with a law degree from the University of British Columbia in 1956 and was called to the bar the following year. In 1982, Robert was called to the B.C. County Court, and then to the B.C. Supreme Court in 1990 where he served as a judge.

ROGERS RESIDENCE
931 Woodhall Drive (designated)
George Rogers, Senior, Owner; 1925

George Rogers, Senior (1857-1943), was born in Cheshire, England, came to Canada in 1885, spent a year in Toronto and a cold prairie winter in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, then took one of the early CPR trains to Vancouver and shortly after continued on to Victoria. After running a dairy on Medina Farm in James Bay for several years, he realized he needed more land to make it a profitable business. In 1894, he moved to the present Gorge and Tillicum area to become a tenant farmer of James Stuart Yates at $600 a year for 40 acres of cleared land, on which he ran the *Craigie Lea* Dairy. In 1897 George married Lillie Stevens (1871-1920), born in Wiltshire, England, who came to Victoria in 1893. In 1899 he purchased his first land in the Christmas Hill area, in order to continue expanding his dairy herd. The Rogers lived in a house on Agnes Street for many years; architect Samuel Maclure was retained to design additions to the house. In 1903 George purchased *Alderley Farm* east of Glanford Avenue, established by the Vanalman family in 1858. He later renamed his farm *Chester Lea*, and retained this name when the centre of dairy operations was moved closer to Quadra Street, on land through which Rogers Avenue now runs.

This house was built for George and his two daughters, Rose Ethel and Beatrice Mary, after Lillie died in 1920. Ethel had contracted poliomyelitis in 1910, which paralyzed both her legs, but she continued to be a talented pianist and artist until her death in 1968. The house was then inherited by Beatrice and their brother, George, who owned it until 1976, when the property was subdivided by Wedgewood Enterprises Limited.

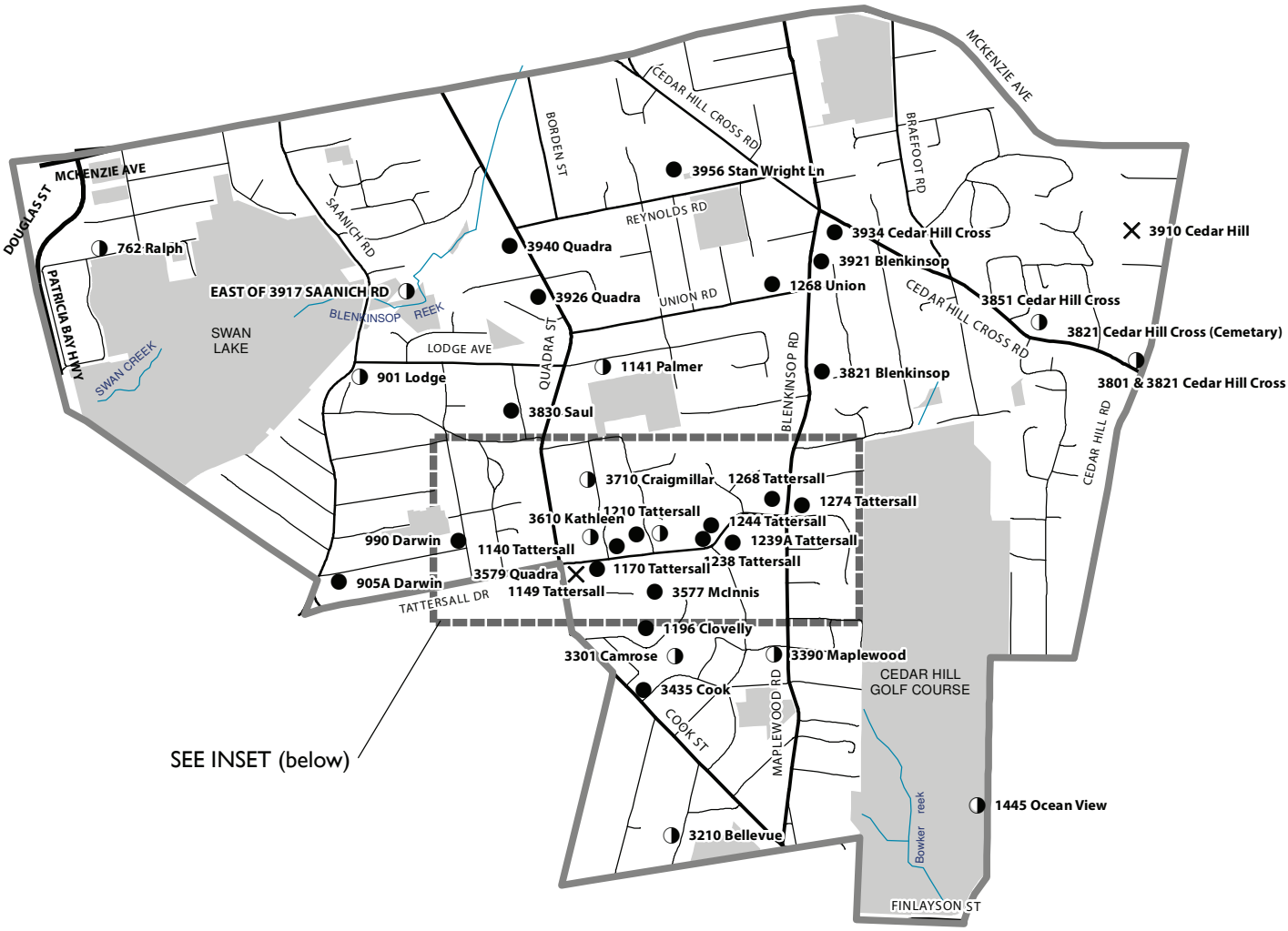
The house was designed in the Craftsman style, overlooking Rogers Avenue. The house is front-gabled, with stucco cladding, parged brick chimneys, half-timbered gables and shingled dormers. The front segmental arched verandah and back porch have shed-roofs and the verandah foundation, piers, and steps are fieldstone granite. The double-hung windows have multi-paned upper sash.

Quadra

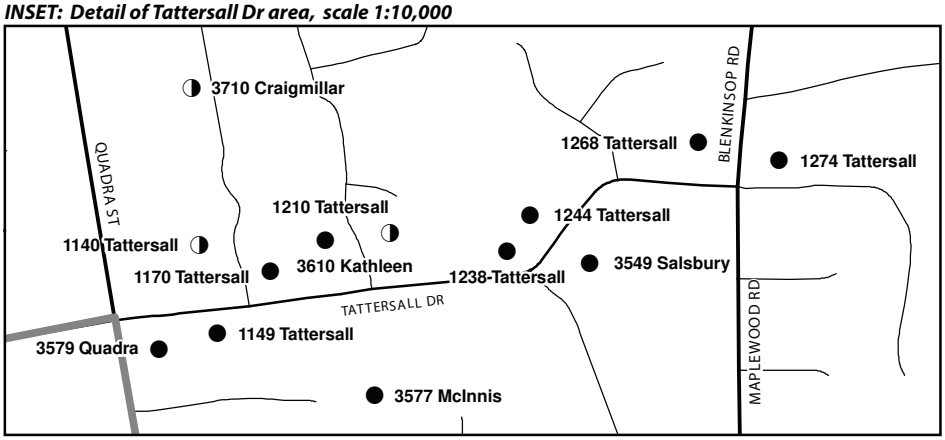
Quadra, located directly north of the Victoria-Saanich border, is a large urban neighbourhood created from subdivisions of its early farms. The first European settlement in Saanich was North Dairy Farm, one of the three original Hudson's Bay Company farms, established about 1845 to supply Fort Victoria with farm produce.

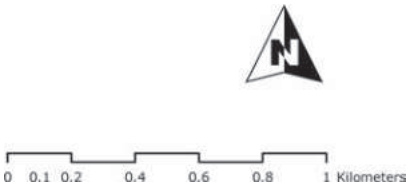
Much of the south part of Quadra was originally William Fraser Tolmie's Cloverdale Farm, one of the larger farms in the area cut from the forest by the 1850s. Tolmie (1812-1886) was a prominent local surgeon, Hudson's Bay Company officer, politician and major early landowner in this area of Saanich. John Work (circa 1792-1861) owned the land to the east of Tolmie's, where Cedar Hill Park is now located, and called his farm Hillside Farm. In 1850, Tolmie married one of the daughters of John and Josette Work, Jane (1828-1880); William and Jane's son, Simon Fraser Tolmie (1867-1937), served as the first Saanich-born premier of British Columbia from 1928 to 1933. Unfortunately the Tolmie's 100-year-old stone house, Cloverdale, was demolished in the 1960s. The first Anglican church services were held at the home of the Irvines on Rose Bank Farm, until the first St. Luke's Anglican Church was built in 1862. In the late 1880s, much of the area was still forested and Cedar Hill Road, Cedar Hill Cross Road and Saanich Road were still trails. The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway (later owned by the Canadian National Railway) ran a service from Victoria to Sidney through the area from 1915 to 1935; their spur line ran until 1990, and is now used as a regional trail.

Cedar Hill Cross Road, c.1885 (detail)
[Saanich Archives 1980-017-004]



INSET: Detail of Tattersall Dr area, scale 1:10,000





LEGEND

- ● REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
- ◑ DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
- ✕ REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
- PARKS

ROADS

- Highway
- Major
- Collector
- Residential

SINGH/SUNDHER RESIDENCE
3210 Bellevue Road (designated)
Spooran Singh & Chanchil Sundher, Owners; 1947-54

Spooran "Spoony" Singh Sundher (1922-2006) bought this property on Peacock Hill in 1947. Shortly afterwards, according to directories, he commenced building this house but did not complete construction until August 1954, when the water connection was made. This Moderne-style house, with its low, horizontal proportions, is beautifully adapted to its hilltop site with one storey facing the front and two at the rear. Its flat roof slopes to rear gutters, with raised coved parapets on the front and sides. The windows, of varying sizes, have horizontal muntins that divide each window into three equal portions, except for a large picture window at the back. A large brick chimney on the south side rises above the lower-level garage.

Spoony Singh was born in the farming village of Kotli, Punjab, British India, to Hindu parents who brought their family to Victoria when he was two. Spoony was nicknamed by his classmates at Quadra Elementary and Victoria High Schools. His father worked in a sawmill until developing asthma, and Spoony went to work to support the family at 17 in sawmills and lumber camps. Spoony married Chanchil Kour Hoti in about 1943, and by the time they bought the Bellevue property, he also owned the Ace Sawmill at Plumper Bay. He later sold that business, ran a logging company in Port Alberni, and then a go-cart and amusement park in Esquimalt – he built the go-carts himself using motors from chainsaws. In 1965 he took his fortune and opened the wildly successful Hollywood Wax Museum, a block from Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Los Angeles, to offer tourists movie stars to view, since the real ones were sparse – he later told the Los Angeles Times: "Look, I know other museums are more stately and artistic, but on Hollywood Boulevard, dignity kind of gets lost in the shuffle." A flamboyant showman and wily entrepreneur, he rode an elephant in Hollywood parades, prospected successfully for gold in Mexico, and branched into land development, farming and warehousing. He later opened the Guinness World of Records Museum across the street from the Hollywood Wax Museum – Chanchil is still a director of the museum – and another Hollywood Wax Museum in Branson, Missouri, with a huge outdoor sculpture resembling Mount Rushmore, with the heads of John Wayne, Elvis Presley, Marilyn Monroe and Charlie Chaplin. When he died at his home in Malibu, California, on October 21, 2006, Spoony Singh rated lengthy obituaries in the Los Angeles and New York Times, the Toronto Globe and Mail, and USA Today, to name a few.

LITTLE OAKS
3821 Blenkinsop Road
Roy & Mary Winslow; circa 1912

Little Oaks was probably built for Roy Maywood Winslow (1886-1980) and Mary Rose Winslow (née Palmer, 1888-1964), although the land was still registered with The Governor & Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay in the land titles office. Rose and Roy were married in 1910. Rose was the eldest daughter of R.M. Palmer (see 1141 Palmer Road). Like Rose's father, Roy was involved extensively in the horticulture industry, and was a government civil servant. He was also actively engaged in the fishing industry, retiring from B.C. Packers years before his death. Roy was a Mason for over 60 years. The second owners were Percy and Elizabeth Bailey (see 1239A Tattersall Drive).

The front entrance of *Little Oaks*, a vernacular bungalow, faces Blenkinsop Road to the west. However, since the house overlooks the Olympic Peninsula, its main bay windows and one dormer on the low-pitched hipped roof face south towards the view. The double-hung windows have horns on the upper sashes.

CROSSLEY RESIDENCE
3921 Blenkinsop Road
Herbert & Margaret Crossley, Owners; 1932

Herbert Lawrence Crossley, an accountant, bought this land from Charles Hunt French (see 3301 Camrose Court), who had acquired it from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1914. Herbert's wife was Margaret Eleanor Crossley.

An eclectic example of the late influence of the Craftsman style, the house is divided horizontally with double-coursed shingles at the foundation level, double-bevelled siding on the main level, and half-timbering in the gables. The roof is cross-gabled with jerkin-headed, or half-hipped, gable ends and exposed rafter tails. There is a tall, parged brick chimney on the south wall, beside a sunroom wing. Battered square columns support the front porch roof.

FRENCH RESIDENCE
3301 Camrose Court (designated)
Charles & Jenette French, Owners; circa 1913

Charles Hunt French (1867-1940), born in Toronto, joined the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) at Fort Garry in 1886 as a dog sled driver. He moved to British Columbia in 1894, and traded at isolated posts and general stores. Charles married Jenette Pauline McIntyre (1876-1951), from Iowa, in Victoria in 1900. In 1902, he became purchasing agent for HBC fur trade and land department in Victoria, and in 1914 he was appointed district manager for British Columbia. He moved to Vancouver in the 1920s, and in 1927 transferred to the Winnipeg headquarters to become Chief Factor and Fur Trade Commissioner. The French family lived in this house until Charles retired in 1930; they then moved to Victoria to 182 Gorge Road West. During his retirement, French was in great demand as a speaker, with colourful tales of the old days of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The quality of design, generosity of scale and proportion, and craftsmanship of this house make this one of the best examples of the Craftsman style in Saanich. It is representative of the type of residence that could be afforded, and the lifestyle attained, by high-level employees of the company that established and developed Victoria and western Canada. The property has an unimpeded view of the city. The architectural elements include a high stone foundation and retaining walls, dark-stained shingle cladding, decorative brackets and roughcast stucco and half-timbering in multiple gables, an open verandah, wide overhanging eaves and leaded glass wood-sash windows. There is an octagonal conservatory on the west side. The large brick chimney on the rear wall services an inglenook fireplace. Many interior features have also survived. In addition to this grand home, the Frenches also had a summer cottage called *Idletryste* at Cordova Bay.

ST. LUKE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH and CEMETERY

3801 Cedar Hill Cross Road

Anglican Synod Diocese of British Columbia, Owners
Edward Mallandaine Senior, Architect; 1888; Additions in 1942 and 1951
Fullerton & Saville, Contractors; 1888

Constructed for the first settlers of the Saanich Peninsula, St. Luke's demonstrates the early ecclesiastical outreach beyond the historic epicentre of the young city of Victoria. This church served members of the Church of England who lived beyond the city limits. In 1860, Bishop George Hills established an Anglican mission for what was then called Cedar Plains. The mission was established in John Irvine Senior and Sarah's farmhouse (see 3960 Cedar Hill Road) located north of Cedar Hill Cross Road. Bishop Hills bought the land on which the church stands today in 1862. The congregation built a chapel, but had outgrown it by 1887. The foundation stone of the new church was laid in October 1887, and the building was completed on June 7, 1888.

Renowned architect Edward Mallandaine Senior (1867-1949), who designed many of Victoria's early religious buildings, was commissioned to prepare the plans for this landmark Gothic Revival church. It was built by contractors Fullerton & Saville, and the millwork was supplied by Muirhead & Mann. The Gothic architectural tradition of the Church of England is expressed in a typically Canadian way–through the use of wood instead of stone–that is relevant to the adaptation of early building techniques to accommodate local materials and reflects the importance of the Arts and Crafts tradition. Typical of the Gothic Revival, verticality is emphasized through the use of a steeply-pitched gable roof, a tall, pyramidal, bellcast steeple, and paired Gothic windows with a quatrefoil above. The structure has a fieldstone foundation, drop siding, corner boards, and a stringcourse about two-thirds of the way up the wall. Historic interior elements include authentic wooden pews made from local wood, stained glass windows and wood carvings.

The evolution of the church is also reflected in its twentieth-century additions. The church's original portion extends from the east end to several feet west of the steeple and porch. The north aisle was added in 1942, and the west half of the church was built in 1951. These additions were designed to harmonize with the materials and detailing of the original building. St. Luke's Anglican Church and its adjacent cemetery are designated heritage sites.

St. Luke's before additions, c.1900 [Saanich Archives 1981-012-004]

CEDAR HILL SCHOOL MANUAL TRAINING HALL (later BRAEFOOT ANNEX) 3851 Cedar Hill Cross Road (designated)

The Trustees of Cedar Hill School District, Owners
Harold J. Rous Cullin, Architect; 1913

This one-storey wood-frame Manual Training Hall is indicative of the introduction of manual training to elementary public school education for boys in the early 1900s; the building represents the ideal that the teaching of industrial disciplines would promote a positive perception of manual employment and encourage a healthy work ethic. It was built in 1913, a year after the provincial government enacted a law to set up manual training programs in British Columbia schools.

Harold Joseph Rous Cullin (1875-1935), the primary architect for the Saanich School Board, designed this one-storey vernacular wood framed building. Early in his career, Cullin was appointed as architect to the Saanich School Board; in several years he designed at least seven schools, including Tolmie School, Cedar Hill School and this Manual Training Hall. The utilitarian design features a simple hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, regular double-hung windows and wooden drop siding. It acquired the name *Braefoot Annex* after Braefoot School was opened on Harrop Road about 1965. Cedar Hill School and its associated buildings were phased out by 1971.

CEDAR HILL SCHOOL 3861 Cedar Hill Cross Road

The Trustees of Cedar Hill School District, Owners
Harold J. Rous Cullin, Architect; James Smethurst, Builder; 1912

Cedar Hill School had its beginnings in 1861, in the kitchen of Mrs. Elizabeth Henry King, who taught the local children for two hours a day, five days a week. In 1863, regular classes were begun at St. Luke's Anglican Church, given by a paid teacher. It is thought that the first two-room Cedar Hill School was built in 1872. This one-storey structure was built in 1912 to replace the original school. William Fraser Tolmie, a prominent local surgeon, Hudson's Bay Officer, politician and Board of Education member, as well as a major landowner in Saanich, donated the land. Noted Victoria architect H.J. Rous Cullin provided the design, and contractor James Smethurst bid $5,226 to construct the school. It features a broad hipped roof with a central cupola. The paired multi-paned double-hung windows are run in a horizontal band and take full advantage of natural light. The cedar shingle siding was originally stained dark, with light-coloured trim.

The 1912 structure had six classrooms and a full basement. In 1957, a staff room and more washrooms were added. Cedar Hill School was phased out by 1971, when all of the students were transferred to Braefoot School. The building was then used as Sentinel Elementary School for a brief period, but was closed in 1976. The site is now used by the Victoria Association for Community Living.

c.1920 [Private Collection]

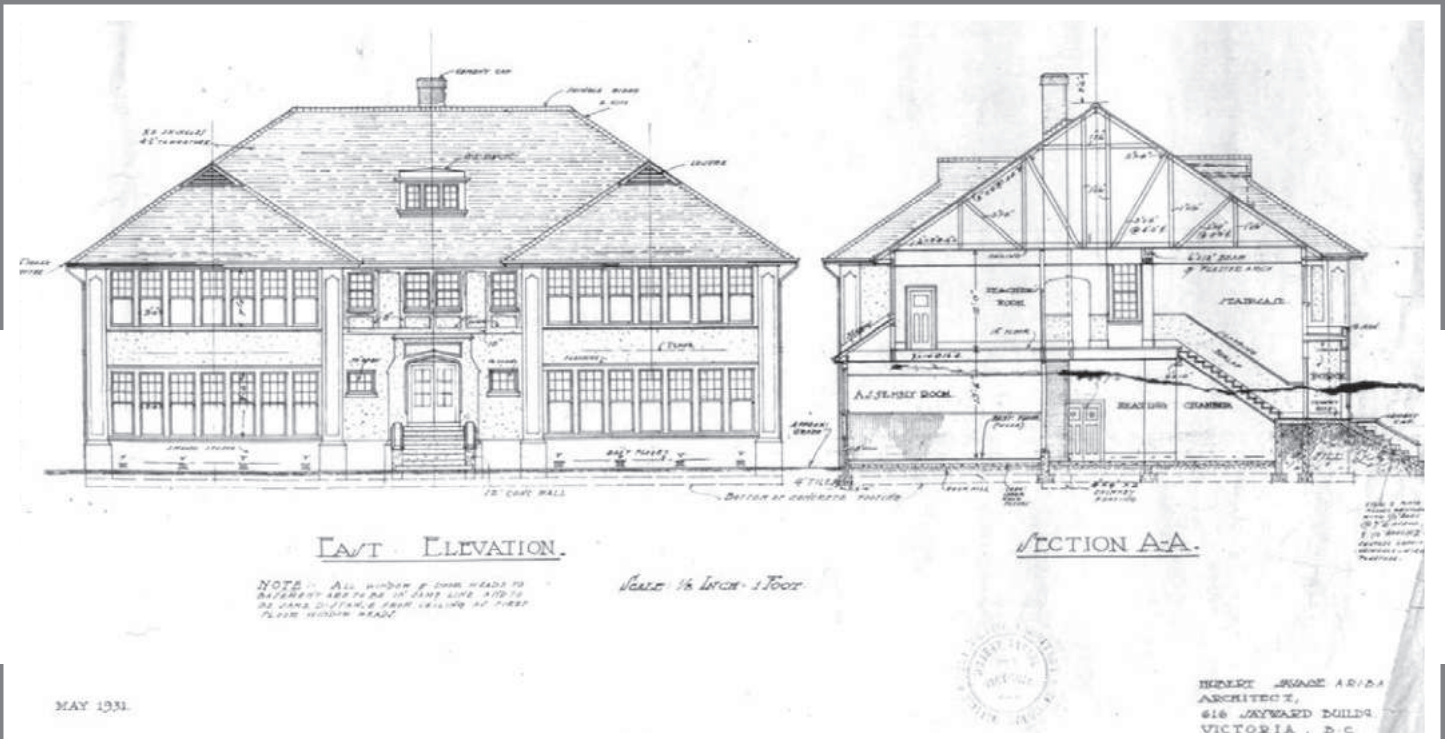
CEDAR HILL JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
3910 Cedar Hill Road (REMOVED)

Hubert Savage, Architect; 1931

REMOVED

Cedar Hill Junior Secondary was designed by architect Hubert Savage, who was also responsible for the design of many schools in Victoria and Vancouver Island. This school is a prime example of his architectural work. It was originally named Mount Douglas Senior Secondary, but was changed to Cedar Hill when the facilities of Gordon Head Junior Secondary and Mount Douglas were exchanged. Thereafter, the school was known as Cedar Hill.

The initial structure was built in 1931 and was added to numerous times over the years. The building originally housed six classrooms and an auditorium. The 1931 building has retained many of its original features including a high hipped roof with cross-hipped roofs on either side of the structure. Double rows of banked double-hung windows with multi-paned sash reinforce the original symmetry of the building.



CLOVELLY
1196 Clovelly Terrace
Arthur & Adelaide Woodward, Owners; 1914

Clovelly was built in 1914 and is a fine example of the British Arts and Crafts style, demonstrating an allegiance to British traditions and loyalty to the Mother Country, at a time when patriotism was considered a key virtue. The house was built for Arthur Joseph Woodward (1856-1936) and Adelaide Woodward (1861-1944), who were prominent gardeners and florists in the Victoria area. Arthur came to Victoria in about 1888 and in 1892 established A.J. Woodward & Sons, Victoria's first nursery and florist. The business supplied seeds and flowers to prominent Victoria families, including the Dunsmuirs and Butcharts, many of whom were building large estates at the time. Arthur Woodward also held a volunteer advisory position as Provincial Horticulturist. Arthur bought eight acres of land on Fairfield Road and built three acres of greenhouses to house his plants. At its peak, he had two shops in Vancouver, as well as a shop on Fort Street, which was in the 600-block for most of the 20th century. The family home for many years was at 1587 Fairfield Road. In 1912 the Woodwards bought this hilltop property overlooking Quadra and Cook, with stunning views of Victoria and southwest towards the Olympic Mountains in Washington State. They built a large shingled house, which burned to the ground in a spectacular fire about a year later. The replacement house, Clovelly, was built on a stone foundation and clad with fire-resistant roughcast stucco. A water main was installed before the house was finished. The Woodwards enhanced the setting by surrounding the house with naturalistic gardens, famous for their beauty. The family subdivided the property at the time of Arthur Woodward's death in 1936, but Arthur's widow, Adelaide, lived in the house until her death in 1944. In 1953, the house was converted into a private hospital and until the 1990s was used as a long-term care facility for seniors. It has now been converted into condominiums.

The house features an irregular picturesque roofline, with an overall bellcast hipped roof and bellcast gabled roof projections. A shed-roofed dormer lights an attic room, and there is a gable-on-hip roof over the entrance bay. Masonry is used extensively, including a granite rubble-stone foundation, rough-cast stucco cladding and granite rubble-stone chimneys. The windows are double-hung wood-sash in multiple assembly with multi-paned upper sash, and a prominent stained glass window assembly in the entry hall. Windows flank the huge granite chimney at the entry, which services a front hall fireplace. Some of the estate's original natural landscape setting remains intact, including mature oaks and cedars, rockeries, low and medium height perennials, manicured lawns and an early, multi-car garage.

H.U. Knight Photo, c.1920s [Woodward Family Collection]

DRUCE RESIDENCE
3934 Cedar Hill Cross Road
Fred & Emily Druce, Owners
Fred Druce, Builder; 1928

With its prominent cross-hipped, jerkin-headed roofline and unusual multi-paned windows, this cottage is a fine example of the influence of the British Arts and Crafts style. Set at the top of a steeply-sloped hill, it was continuously owned by the Druce family from the 1920s until February 2004. Fred Druce, a dairyman and carpenter as well as the original owner, built the house in 1928. He was born in 1890 in Maidenhead, England, and came to British Columbia in 1919. He died at the age of 74 in November 1964, while still living at the house. His wife, Emily (née Spencer), was born in Wales in 1886, came to Saanich in 1912, and died at 87 in 1973. Their son, Ken Druce, continued to live in the house. It was sold in 2004.

RESIDENCE
3435 Cook Street
Arthur Stewart or Charles French, Owners; 1912

This Edwardian era house appears to have been built on a speculative basis. According to the land title office, Arthur Stewart (see 1149 Tattersall Drive) owned this property from March 1913 until January 1917. At that time, Stewart was living in a large house he had built on the west side of Quadra Street, near McKenzie Avenue. The Bordens later owned this house. Stewart probably built this more recent house on Cook St; however, Charles Hunt French (see 3301 Camrose Court) took out the 1912 water permit. There is no indication in the directories or voters' lists as to who was living here until 1917, when Thomas Ussher Durand (1879-1942), a salesman and apparent renter, was listed. He married Florence Gertrude Hagel (1892-1958) in Vancouver in 1910.

This one-and-one-half-storey, cross-gabled house displays the influence of the Craftsman style, including exposed rafter tails, pointed bargeboard, and alternating siding of cedar shingles and double-bevelled siding. The inset front verandah, enclosed with mullioned glass since 1990, has chamfered square columns and a solid balustrade. There is a sunroom at the side of the main floor with similar chamfered columns at the corners, enclosed with mullioned glass.

HOLLAND RESIDENCE
3601 Craigmillar Avenue
Sylvia & Francis Holland, Owners & Architects;
Arthur Stewart, Contractor; 1926

Local contractor and stonemason Arthur Stewart built this house for Sylvia Grace Holland (née Moberly, 1900-1974) and Francis Cuyler Holland (circa 1899-1928) both architects, who designed and lived in the house. Sylvia Holland is renowned for becoming the first woman registered with the Architectural Institute of British Columbia in 1933. Born in England, Sylvia was accepted into the Architectural Association School in London at the age of 19. In July 1926, Sylvia Moberly married Francis "Frank" Cuyler Holland, a former classmate at the AA. Sylvia and Frank immigrated almost immediately to Victoria, B.C., Frank's home town; he was the son of Cuyler A.Holland of the British Columbia Land & Investment Company. The Hollands collaborated on the design of their own home. Frank died suddenly in 1928, of complications from severe mastoiditis, leaving Sylvia to raise their daughter, Theodora "Theo," and son, Boris, born a month after his father's death. Boris was plagued with a predisposition for ear infections that would precipitate the family's move from B.C. to the deserts of southern California. Holland was unsuccessful in being recognized as an architect in California, and–as a talented artist and illustrator–became one of the first women animators at the Disney Studios in Hollywood, where she worked on movies such as Fantasia and Bambi.

After her husband's premature death, Sylvia Holland leased the house to noted pharmacist William Weir 'Mac' McGill (circa 1892-circa 1980) and child-welfare advocate Gertrude Elizabeth McGill (née Elsey, 1900-1980). In 1930, William opened the first pharmacy of what became the extensive McGill & Orme Limited chain. In 1944, Gertrude established in this house the first co-operative preschool in Victoria, known as the 'Children's Garden Library.' The school was established for the Vancouver Island Cooperative Preschool Association, which continues to operate early childhood education centres today. Her efforts grew from a summertime venture to a playground and kindergarten for about 75 children attending three mornings a week. Gertrude also organized Victoria's first Save the Children Fund drive on Halloween in 1952. She was a member of the Greater Victoria School Board for eleven years, and served three years as its first female chairperson.

The Holland Residence is an excellent example of the architectural principles of the Arts and Crafts movement. The house is a cross-gabled structure built of rough-cut masonry, with roughcast and half-timbered gables. The multi-paned casement windows are used in registers of three and five units. Many interior elements date from the original construction.

Sylvia Holland (kneeling) and Ethel Kulsar at the Disney Studios working on storyboards for *Fantasia*

Sylvia Holland

Francis Holland

[all photos courtesy Theo Halladay]

STYAN RESIDENCE
3710 Craigmillar Avenue (designated)
Charles & Lillian Styan, Owners; circa 1914

Charles Leopold Styan (1878-1953) and his wife, Lillian Winslow (née Kilgour, 1879-1951) came to Canada from Bristol, England in 1903, and moved to Victoria ten years later. Charles was a carpenter who worked for Harbour Marine Company, Limited in Victoria West, which built ship hulls for Victoria Machinery Depot. With his carpentry expertise, Styan probably built his own home. He served in the Boer War and with the Royal Canadian Navy during World War I. The house had many subsequent occupants, including Captain Charles Williamson, a retired military officer, during the 1920s, followed by John O'Neill, second principal of Cloverdale School from 1923 to 1927. The house was given a street number in August 1941, and was occupied by Harry and Hilda Walker, followed by John and Hilda Cook by June 1946.

This is an eclectic front-gabled Craftsman-style house with a variety of dormers and gables. It has an open front verandah with a balustrade, consisting of flat boards with typical Arts and Crafts cutouts, a sleeping porch above, and a back verandah with a shingled balustrade. The siding is double-bevelled and the foundation is cedar-shingled. The gables have small decorative stickwork screens.

TINDELL RESIDENCE
905A Darwin Avenue
John & Phyllis Tindell, Owners; 1929

A late example of the influence of the Craftsman style, this one-and-one-half-storey front-gabled house has a symmetrical façade with a chalet profile, low-pitched roof. There is an inset sleeping porch above the full length inset front verandah, both with battered square columns set on straight, outlined piers. Between the two world wars, traditional residential styles persisted in North America. There was little acceptance of modernism until after the start of the Great Depression.

John Arthur Tindell (1903-1980) worked as a labourer for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and eventually became a nurseryman. He married Phyllis Lillian Cambrey in 1934, and they owned the property until 1962.

In 2002, the house was relocated to the west on the double lot property by Drader Construction, and a new house built on the east lot. At the same time the basement and front steps were removed from this house.

HUMPHRIES RESIDENCE
990 Darwin Avenue
Frederick & Mary Humphries, Owners; circa 1913

This house is one of the few survivors in Saanich of a vernacular type that was very common in Victoria during the Edwardian era. The house has alternating sidings (cedar shingles, double-bevelled, roughcast and wood half-timbering, and fish-scale shingles), pointed bargeboard, a large dormer on one side and an open verandah across the front. A wide stringcourse, watertable, and corner boards outline and separate the varied sidings. Two bay windows face the verandah and a triangular oriel window projects on one side. The back porch is screened with lattice. Situated on a corner lot, the house is a landmark in the area. The first owner, Frederick Humphries, was listed in local directories as a painter. He predeceased his wife, Mary Hannah Jones Humphries (1880-1954).

CRAIGMILLAR LODGE GARAGE
3610 Kathleen Street
Kate and John Brown, Owners
William J. Semeyn, Architect; 1913

This two-car, hipped-roof garage was originally part of the property of *Craigmillar Lodge*, located at 1210 Tattersall Drive and built for Catherine (Kate) and John Brown. The rough-cut, random rubble stone is the same as was used on the main house and the front gate pillars. The wooden garage doors appear to be original. The large original property was later subdivided and the garage is now on a separate lot.

SWAN LAKE GROCERY STORE
BELL RESIDENCE
901 Lodge Avenue (designated)
Samuel & Alice Bell, Owners; circa 1912

For a number of years, Samuel Bell (1866-1950) ran the Swan Lake Grocery in this house located on the corner of Saanich Road, overlooking Swan Lake. Lodge Avenue was originally called Jackson Avenue. Samuel married Alice Parkin (1878-1945) in 1912, and this house was likely built at the time of their marriage.

This is a typical example of the vernacular one-and-one-half-storey, front-gabled Edwardian era residence common to the Victoria area. The house has an inset open front verandah, and there are distinctive flared eaves on both the main gables and the dormers. The windows are the original wooden sash. A later cladding has been added over top of the original double-bevelled siding and cedar shingles at the foundation and in the gable ends, with stone cladding on the front foundation wall.

KITCHIN RESIDENCE
3577 McInnis Rise
Lilian & Ernest Kitchin, Owners; 1934-1935
Arthur Stewart, Contractor

Lilian, Ernest, and their sister Kathleen were unmarried siblings who retired to Saanich from Nanaimo when Lilian inherited money from England. Highly skilled contractor and mason Arthur Stewart, one of British Columbia's top stoneworkers, built this sophisticated house. He was involved in the masonry work at the Empress Hotel and the Cenotaph in Vancouver. The granite used for the house was quarried on-site. Stewart and Lilian Kitchin are believed to have designed this house. Arthur's brother, Lawrence Stewart, installed the plumbing and heating.

The house is an excellent example of the British Arts and Crafts style. With its eclectic Cotswold Cottage influence, now frequently called "Story book" style, it remains as one of the most unusual houses in Saanich. The surviving interior and exterior features are significant as a representation of a gracious lifestyle of the 1930s. The numerous gables have roughcast stucco and half-timbering, with unusual vented tips on the rolled edges. There are two circular conservatories on the south end, one of which has a conical roof. The conservatory windows have rounded arches and columns between each window. Windows on the main and basement levels display segmental arches, with granite slab sills. Both the corners of the windows and the walls are quoined. The superb interior included features such as fir and hardwood floors, varnished fir trim throughout, bevelled glass, alcoves for statues, French doors into the huge living room, a sunroom, a massive kitchen, a black and white tiled master bathroom, and huge walk-in closets. The house originally had extensive rock gardens. McInnis Rise is named after the developer who later subdivided and strata-titled the property.

c.1930s [Saanich Archives 1981-010-008b]

c.1930s [Saanich Archives 1981-010-008a]

GREENE RESIDENCE
3390 Maplewood Road (designated)

Wilfred & Elizabeth Greene, Owners
Ralph Berrill, Architect; 1921

Born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Wilfred Arthur de Puisaye Greene came to British Columbia in 1907. He served in the army and air force during the First World War, before starting as a junior clerk in Saanich Municipal Hall in 1919. He worked in different departments and, from 1939 to 1945, was municipal clerk, treasurer and comptroller. In 1942, he took a six-month leave of absence and transferred to Ottawa to become a federal supervisor of grants and benefits with the Department of Veterans' Affairs. In 1945 he was appointed federal supervisor for the province. From 1946 to 1962, he was comptroller for New Westminster. He was a noted authority in the field of municipal finance, and received many awards and honours. His wife, Elizabeth Greene was the daughter of Ellen and Josiah Bull, Senior (see 4201 Quadra Street). She was the first stenographer for the municipality of Saanich, working from 1915 until her marriage in 1920. The Greenes lived in the house until they moved to the mainland in 1945.

The Saanich Soldiers Housing Scheme built this house with Soldiers' Settlement Act funds following the First World War (see also 3115 Wascana Avenue). The federal program generally dealt directly with veterans, but Saanich municipality set up its own program, headed by Major Karl B. Spurgin (see 1908 Waterloo Road). Spurgin supervised construction of the first 14 houses in 1919. However, architect Ralph Berrill designed the last five in 1921. The Greene's house demonstrates the resurgence of the Craftsman style after the end of the war, with typical double coursed cedar shingle siding, half-timbering in the gables and pointed bargeboards. The verandah, which has been enclosed with glass, has square columns on roughcast, battered piers.

McRAE RESIDENCE
1445 Ocean View Road (designated)

Elizabeth & George McRae Senior, Owners; 1901

The McRae Residence is a sophisticated farmhouse that displays the influence of the British Arts and Crafts movement. It stands on a steep grassy hill with commanding views overlooking Victoria and the Olympic Peninsula. George Charles McRae Senior (circa 1864-1901) a native of New Zealand, initiated construction of the house, but died in March 1901 before its completion. His widow Elizabeth (née Kelly, 1865-1955) finished the house in 1902. George initially came to America in the 1880s, where he met Lizzie, born in San Francisco. They married in 1886 in Seattle and moved to Victoria, purchasing Sections 42 and 43, comprising over 200 acres of land. Their first house and farm buildings were at the bottom of the hill, where the Cedar Hill Recreation Centre is now located. After George's death, Lizzie was left with five small children. She tried to sell the property several times; however, the property kept reverting to her through payment defaults. About 1917, she rented some of the property to Harry W. Eve, a golf professional who started the Cedar Hill Golf Course. In 1967 Saanich Municipality purchased the McRaes' land for a municipal golf course and recreation centre for $1,200,000. The McRaes retained life-tenancy of the house and the surrounding two acres, and the use of the outbuildings.

The substantial size of the house gives a valid indication of the needs of a large farming family in the early twentieth century. It has retained virtually all of its original features, including a fieldstone foundation, double-bevelled siding on the main level, bellcast cedar shingling on the upper floor, scroll-cut brackets, half-timbering in the gables, and lathe-turned verandah columns. The house features a steeply-pitched side gable roof. There are brackets under the eaves and flat brackets on the front verandah and projecting bay window. The McRae Residence has survived in an excellent state of preservation.

1925 [Saanich Arcives 1980-013-002]

ROCKSIDE
1141 Palmer Road (designated)
Richard & Edith Palmer, Owners; circa 1896; addition in 1909

Rockside has an eclectic stylistic composition that exemplifies the sometimes-casual nature of early house construction and evolution, with substantial additions being built as families grew and funds allowed. It retains much of its character and architectural detailing, marking it as a fine example of early residential architecture in Saanich. The front portion of the house was built circa 1896, and reflects an eclectic response to the popular architectural styles of the time. The square, hipped roof massing demonstrates the influence of the Italianate style, while additional features such as the wraparound verandah, that may have been added later, display Queen Anne Revival details. The foundation is masonry and the cladding is drop siding. The 1909 addition to the south features sophisticated Queen Anne Revival detailing, and bears little relation to the original house; it was likely a separate dwelling moved to this location and attached to the circa 1896 house. When the ceilings were lowered about 1960, the tall Victorian windows facing the verandah were replaced with multi-paned horizontal windows, and shutters were added to the windows.

First owner Richard Mason Palmer (1859-1940) emigrated from Norfolk, England in 1881, with his wife Edith Mary Palmer (1863-1900) lived in Manitoba where their children were born, and came to B.C. about 1891. The Palmers purchased ten acres of land here in 1896 and established an orchard. A noted horticulturist and gladiola grower, Richard was the first horticulturist employed with the British Columbia provincial government and was provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture from 1909-11. The Palmer family lived here until about 1911, at which time they moved to Kamloops so that Palmer could pursue private work on irrigation development; he become managing director of British Columbia Fruit Lands, Limited. Palmer moved back to Cowichan Bay in 1914 where he established a private arboretum that displayed an exotic array of trees. Richard with second wife Gertrude Annie Palmer (1872-1957) became known as British Columbia's 'first family in agriculture.' Palmer's children followed their father's footsteps and also became noted horticulturists. Two sons became directors of Dominion Experimental Stations: Dr. Richard Claxton Palmer in Summerland, and Dr. E. Frank Palmer in Ontario. His daughter Beatrice became a hybridizer and worked on the Cowichan Bay estate. Daughter Mary married Roy Winslow, who was a government civil servant and was involved in the horticulture industry. The Palmer family retained ownership of 'Rockside' until 1944.

Quadra Street would have provided the original access to the property. Although the house remains on its original site, the remainder of the property has been subdivided for residential lots, and the access road is named after Palmer. The early landscape features that remain associated with the house include an early, wood-frame garage, a rear retaining wall and mature specimen trees including two significant Incense cedars and an elm.

HIGHFIELD (REMOVED)
3579 Quadra Street
Catherine Egerton, Owner; 1911

REMOVED

Catherine Egerton (née Cochrane, 1840-1919), widow of William George Henry Egerton, lived in this large house with her two sons and four daughters. Her son George Egerton (1881-1943) married Agnes Christopherson (1878-1968) in 1913; her second son moved to California. Catherine's unmarried daughters Ruth (1880-1937), Marion (1876-1952), Isabel Jane (1872-1957), and Kate Barbara Cavendish (1868-1957) lived in the house until 1944.

Highfield is a two-and-one-half-storey, front-gabled house influenced by Arts and Crafts design. British precedents are seen in the half-timbering in the gables, and the use of multi-paned windows. There is a shed-roofed dormer on the south side and a hipped-roof bay window on the front. Wide banding boards divides the shingle siding between floors. The side entrance has a hipped roof porch with shingled balustrade and siding. *Highfield* is a landmark structure in the Quadra-Tattersall area.

RESIDENCE
3926 Quadra Street
Hudson's Bay Company; circa 1870-1890

This unusual house, one of the oldest structures in Saanich, has been thought for many years to have been built about 1875, but no documents can confirm this. It sits in 723-acre Section 32, on which the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) established North Dairy Farm about 1845. According to Roderick Finlayson's autobiography, it was one of three large dairy farms: *"In consequence of an agreement entered into several years before by the Hudson Bay Company and the Russian Fur company on the coast to supply them with goods from England, with cereals, beef, butter, and other farm produce from Puget Sound, the Columbia and this part of the country, farms were directed to be opened at the company's stations. With this in view, a force of men and Indians were employed here to clear land and cultivate it, and a large number of horned cattle were imported here from Puget Sound from the farm there, and three large dairies were formed here, one at a place below Church Hill, one at Gonzales, now Pemberton's, and the other at North Dairy Farm, each with seventy milch cows, in charge of dairymen, which produced seventy kegs of butter each in the season, while oats, barley, peas, potatoes, etc were raised on the different farms and exported to settlers. The large wooden building now to be seen on the Hudson Bay Wharf was used as a granary, where the grain was stored for shipment from the Columbia, Puget Sound, Langley and other places. This produce was shipped to Sitka both in Russian vessels, sent here for the purpose ant the company's vessels. Our farms here consisted of the Fort Farm on the flat where the City is now, Beckley Farm, at the South of James Bay, and the North Dairy Farm, as high as forty bushels of wheat to the acre was raised here, each bushel weighing sixty three lbs, and sold to the Russians at 4s. 2d per bushel, paid by bills on St. Petersburg. Labour was cheap in those days, hence the facility with which those operations were carried on."*

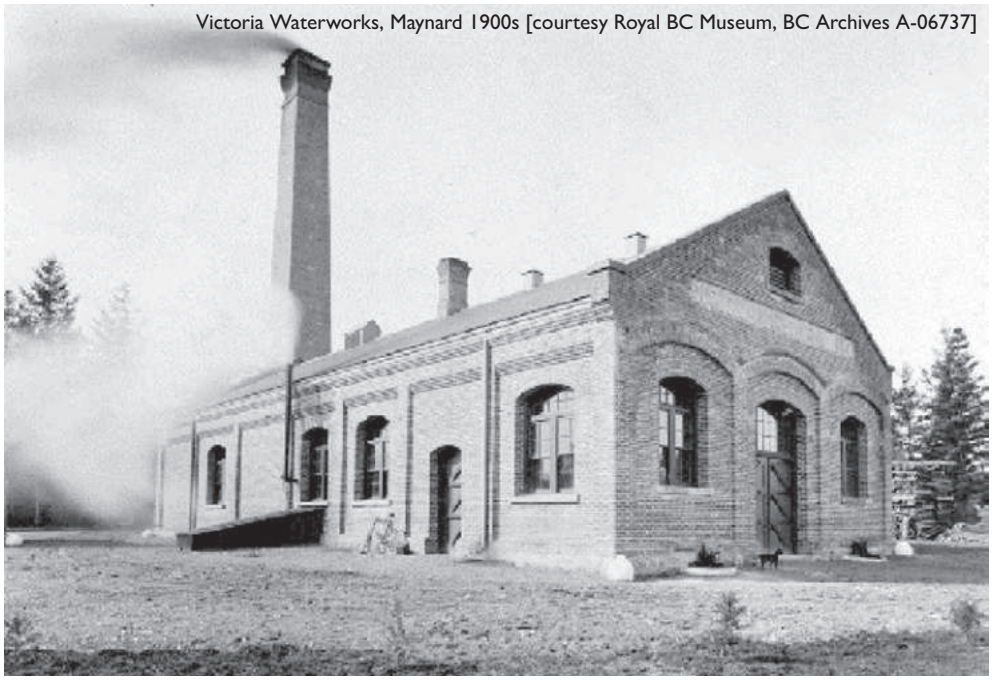
In 1889 North Dairy Farm was subdivided and the 460 acres this house sits on was sold to W. Brown and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. They sold the west half to John Coughlan in 1891, who took as partners David W. Higgins, George Stelly and the Honourable Theodore Davie. The syndicate sold 189 acres to B.C. Corporation Limited in 1902, who immediately sold Lots 4, 5, and 6, Map 721 to dairy farmer John Conn. He sold Lots 5 (on which this house sits) and 6 in 1907 to Jane Ann (née Sheen) and Thomas Francis Morgan, a miner who died that year. Jane Ann married Benjamin Cooper in 1908. In 1918 she sold the property to Miriam Simpson (née Smith, 1895-1957) and William Ernest Harding Simpson (1890-1977), a retired salesman. The Simpsons subdivided part of Lot 5 into 16 small lots under Plan 5924 in 1946, and sold the house on Lot 13 the next year.

The ground floor is clad with wide wood drop siding, and the early construction date of the original part of the house is confirmed through the existence of square-topped machine cut nails; the transition to wire pulled round top nails did not occur until the 1890s. The present jerkin-headed gable roof replaced the original steep gabled roof in the 1930s, creating more usable space at the second floor level.

LAKE HILL (or NORTH DAIRY) PUMPING STATION

3940 Quadra Street

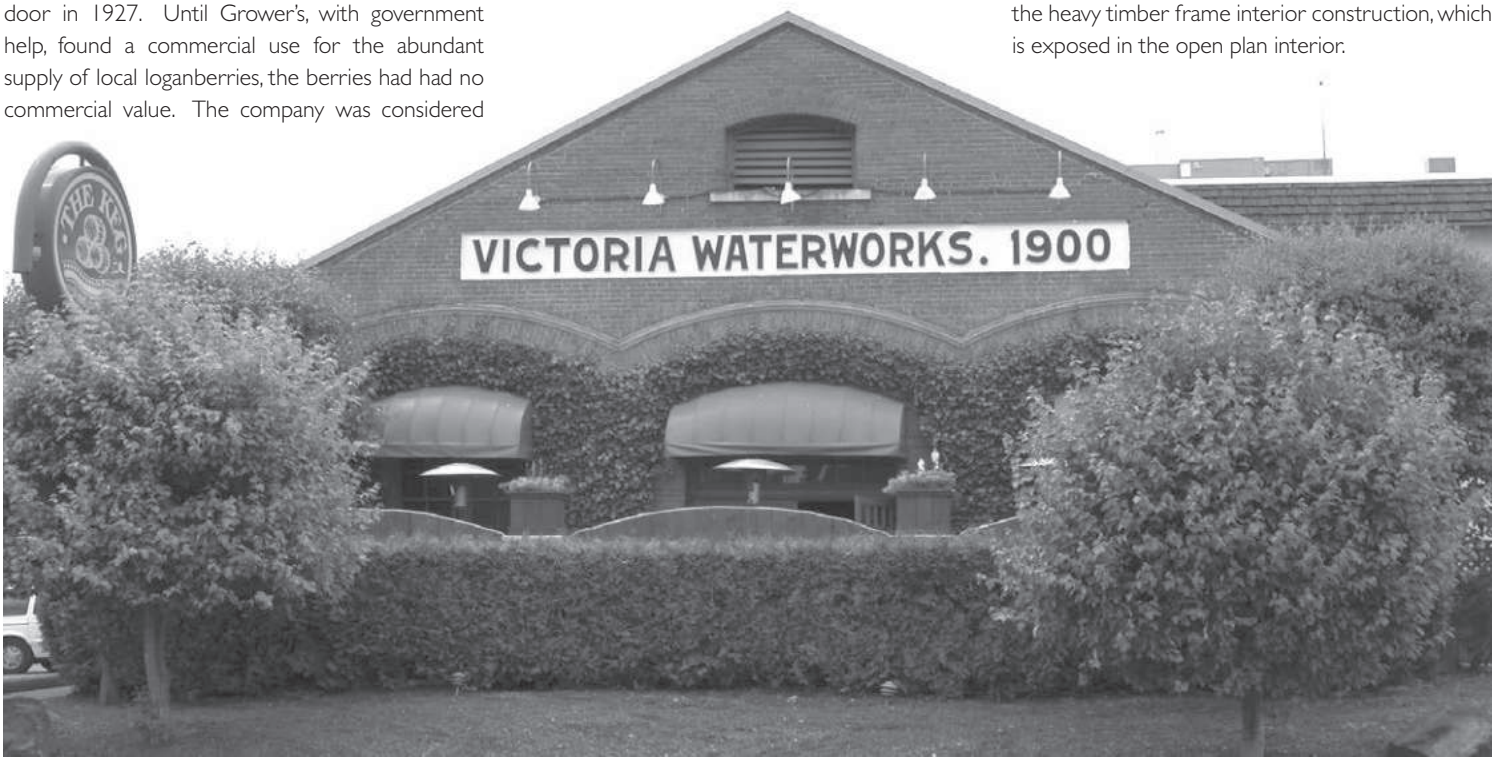
The Corporation of the City of Victoria, Owners; 1900



Victoria Waterworks, Maynard 1900s [courtesy Royal BC Museum, BC Archives A-06737]

This single-storey brick industrial structure was originally known as the Lake Hill or North Dairy Pumping Station, and housed equipment necessary to pump water from Elk Lake to the City of Victoria. Its location on the west side of Quadra Street is in line with the route of the old pipeline from Elk and Beaver Lakes for the supply of water to the city of Victoria, and it is orientated with its gabled end facing Quadra Street and its length along what was formerly known as Pump Street. By 1912, a new pumping station had been built and this building was later occupied by Laurel Canners Limited. In 1927 it was leased to Holsum Products Limited, later renamed Holsum Packing Company, Limited, for a dollar a year, and was used as a jam and canning factory. Directors of the company included Arthur H. Alexander, H. Beach and, later, Clarence Oldfield (see 5789 Brookhill Road). The Saanich Fruit Growers' Association provided the company with produce. It is believed that the Empress Jam Company eventually bought out the company. The Growers Wine Company, Limited, which founded the loganberry wine industry on Vancouver Island, had a winery constructed at 3950 Quadra next door in 1927. Until Grower's, with government help, found a commercial use for the abundant supply of local loganberries, the berries had had no commercial value. The company was considered the salvation of local growers, particularly during the Depression when it purchased local produce as well as provided employment. Grower's expanded into this building with a $30,000 addition constructed in 1931. In 1954, Growers purchased the building for use as a cooper's shop and warehouse. In 1974, Ste. Michelle Wines Limited purchased the company. Since 1978, the building has been a restaurant in the Keg chain, demonstrating the adaptable nature of utilitarian industrial structures.

This brick structure has gabled parapets front and back with corbelled ends. There are triple-ringed arches, brick arcading, and continuous concrete drip mouldings embracing the three windows on the Quadra Street facade. The large window and door openings have brick segmental arches and solid stone sills. The monumental chimney has been demolished and most of the south wall has been covered with a wooden porch, but much of the original rugged and utilitarian industrial vernacular has survived, including the heavy timber frame interior construction, which is exposed in the open plan interior.



PEDNEAULT RESIDENCE
762 Ralph Street (designated)

Louis & Kathleen Pedneault, Owners
Louis Pedneault Designer / Builder, with Jules Demers & day labour; 1938
Interior Murals - Ernest Prentis

Joseph Louis "Lou" Pedneault (1902-1997) came to Victoria with his family from La Broquerie, Manitoba in 1906, and Lou was raised in Victoria West. He married Kathleen Lillian "Kay" Painter in 1928 and moved to Los Angeles, where Lou learned plastering. They returned to Victoria to attend a family wedding, and decided to move back here. Lou and his newly married brother Joe began a logging business in Sooke and Mill Bay, supplying MacMillan's sawmills. After Lou injured his hand, he and Joe moved to the gold mines at Zeballos in the mid-1930s, supplying trucks and road-building equipment in exchange for shares in the Privateer Mine. It produced over $6,000,000 in gold and silver over the years, but life there was hard, especially for Kay and their girls. In 1938 they came back to Victoria and with Lou's earnings, bought almost an acre at 3501 Saanich Road. Lou drew the plans for the house on brown paper, and with the help of Joe, uncle Jules Demers and some day labour, built a house in which to raise the family. They lived in the basement while the house was being finished above them. Lou later also built houses in Colwood and on Derby Road among others. The Pedneaults hosted many social gatherings at this landmark house, including Christmas and New Year feasts with the extended Pedneault family, and the Saanich Police Christmas Party. During the Second World War, Lou served as a warden and often brought naval personnel home from Naden. Kay was renowned for her cooking, at times serving breakfast to 20 people at their huge dining table. Despite real estate pressure on the site, which was eventually surrounded by commercial development, Lou refused to sell. Sometime after Lou's death Kay moved to a nursing home and died in 1999 at 89. The high profile site was sold and the architect of the new store on the property, Brad Shuya and his wife Tracy, moved the house on March 26, 1999, to its present location a few blocks north overlooking Swan Lake. The Shuyas had it designated heritage later that year.

This remarkably intact house is a two-storey, five-bedroom, 3,200-square-foot structure with a stuccoed exterior, which was originally grey, but for years has been ochre-coloured. The design combines elements of Arts and Crafts, Art Deco and Mediterranean-style houses. Original interior features include oak hardwood floors, stencilled ceilings, textured plaster walls, leaded glass doors and sidelights at the main entrance, and Art Deco light fixtures, wrought iron railings and door hardware. The kitchen, first floor bathroom and laundry room retain their original battleship linoleum floors. Original 1938 Crane coloured one-piece pedestal sinks and toilets are still functioning in both bathrooms–black on the main floor and salmon upstairs. The original cast iron radiators are all still in use throughout the house. The entry, living room and dining room retain their original bronze wall sconce light fixtures. A separate telephone booth is located on the ground floor, and Lou designed and installed a fire safety system in the house, with built-in fire hose cabinets on both levels.

Most notably, the house has painted murals signed by local artist Ernest Prentis, including in the downstairs bathroom a scene of penguins and icebergs, and in the upstairs bathroom, fish and clams around the tub and swans in the shower. The living and dining rooms have stencilled *fleur-de-lis*. Prentis is best known for the interior design, terrazzo sidewalk and the modernistic murals he executed for the Vogue Theatre in Vancouver, 1941.

BAILEY RESIDENCE
3549 Salsbury Way (Formerly 1239A Tattersall Drive)

Percy & Elizabeth Bailey, Owners
Arthur Stewart, Designer & Builder; 1930

Percy Edward Bailey (1881-1970) and Elizabeth Emma Bailey (née Pearson, 1877-1968) lived in the Tattersall area from about 1918 (see 3821 Blenkinsop Road). Percy was an auto mechanic who, by 1930, was the proprietor of his own garage, P.E. Bailey & Son, Limited at 720 View Street. The Baileys later moved to Oak Bay and Percy joined Wilson Motors. During his retirement years he built a pipe organ.

Arthur Stewart (see 1149 Tattersall Drive) designed and built this charming Period Revival home. It is located at the corner of Tattersall Drive and Salsbury Way, and features a brick-clad foundation, roughcast stucco walls, brick chimneys and a front stone terrace and steps. The rafter ends are exposed in typical Arts and Crafts fashion. The upper window sashes are divided by vertical muntins, typical of the interwar period. The front elevation is enlivened with segmental-arched windows and a round-headed entry arch outlined in brick. The original property, with its surrounding garden, was subdivided in the 1990s.

VENABLES RESIDENCE
3830 Saul Street
Fred & Catherine Venables, Owners; 1929

Rubble-granite is used as the primary material throughout the ground floor of this bungalow; it is unusual to see such a relatively modest structure built of such monumental material. Demonstrating the late influence of the Craftsman style, it features tapered stone piers, dentil detailing, an inset front verandah and the consistent use of multi-paned windows.

Fred Thomas and Catherine Venables, farmers from Manitoba, were the first owners. Alfred Lester (1892-1975), a self-employed accountant, and Bella Roy Oakley Lester (née Cheyne) were the second owners. The Lesters were both born in New Westminster, where they married in 1911.

HOLLY FARM
3956 Stan Wright Lane (designated)
Muriel & Albert Evans, Owners; 1937

1958 [Vicki Sanders/Wright Family Photo]

Born in Kent, England (1889-1982), Muriel Hilda Evans (née Bartholomew), a secretary with the CPR catering department, and Albert Ernest Evans, born in Ontario, (1889-1982), and a self-employed accountant, were the first owners of this house. Subsequent owners of the house were Stanley Victor Wright, a newspaper distributor in Victoria and area, and his wife Margaret Bennetts (née Wilson). At the time the house was purchased in 1958, the property was a productive holly farm. The Wright family continued to operate it as such until the mid-1960s. The house is still known as the Holly Farm by locals.

Born in 1906 at Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt, Stanley was the youngest son of Captain F.R. and Kathleen Wright. He attended Lampson Street School and Esquimalt High. His youthful occupation of delivering newspapers became the foundation of his adult career as one of Victoria's most prominent newspaper and magazine distributors. He eventually became proprietor of Stan V. Wright Limited and Yates Books & News, achieving local and even international fame. At the time of his death, he was the first of only two Canadians to be featured in the Wholesaler's Journal. A charitable individual, Stanley was involved in such organizations as United Commercial Travelers and the Elks. In 1931, he married Margaret Wilson, a member of the pioneer Alexander Wilson family of Victoria. She was secretary-treasurer for Stan V. Wright Limited. She died in 1992, survived by several sons, daughters, and grandchildren.

Beautifully preserved, this Period Revival-cottage displays picturesque massing and traditional details such as multi-paned and diamond-paned leaded windows, half-timbering and a segmental arched entry porch. The cottage is multi gable-on-hip with shed dormers at two sides of the house. English-inspired landscaping adds further charm to the house. The house has been raised and preserved as part of a subdivision of the larger property following Stanley Wright's death in 2001. The house is still owned by the Wright family.

[Barr Photo]

SWAN LAKE TRESTLES
1900 Block Saanich Road (designated)
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway, Owners; circa 1915-17

Built between 1915 and 1917, the Swan Lake trestles are some of the last in Saanich of the three railway lines that once passed through the municipality: Victoria and Sidney Railway, British Columbia Electric Railway, and the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway. The Swan Lake Trestle, which crosses Blenkinsop Creek near Swan Lake, was part of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway whose service began on April 30, 1917. The service ran from Alpha Street near Burnside Road, past North Quadra, through Cordova Bay out to Patricia Bay (Lochside Drive). The importance of rail travel faded with the improvement of roads and better ground transport. By 1935, the track north of Lakehill was abandoned and removed. In 1981, the Canadian National Railway assumed control of the CNPR. However, the final portion of the line, the Saanich Spur servicing Borden Mercantile Company on Quadra Street, was not abandoned until September 1990. In the early 1990's the trestles were falling apart, only stumps from the structure remained in Blenkinsop Lake. In 1994, the Provincial Capital Commission, Ministry of Transportation and Highways, and the B.C. Heritage Trust approved grants totalling $180,000 for the restoration of the trestles, including new sawn-timber decks with matching hand railing, making them safe and accessible to walking and cycling traffic. As part of the Lochside Trail, the trestles continue the historic tradition of a regional transportation network that links Saanich north to Sidney and south to downtown Victoria.

DUKE RESIDENCE
(later *AVOCA APARTMENTS*)
1140 Tattersall Drive (designated)

Mary & Dr. Valentine Duke, Owners
Harold J. Rous Cullin, Architect; C.D. MacDonald, Contractor; 1912

Original owners, Dr. Valentine de Saumarez Duke (1848-1925), a physician, and his wife Mary Sarah Duke (née Forsyth, 1861-1954), were Irish immigrants. Dr. Duke was descended from a line of Dr. Valentine Dukes, including one who had been knighted. He was ship's surgeon for the Peninsular and Oriental steamship line before moving to Ceylon. The Dukes lived there for over 30 years before retiring to Victoria in 1912 with their younger children. In Ceylon, Dr. Duke acquired a specialized knowledge of the country's agriculture, and encouraged the planting of cinchona for the production of quinine, a treatment for malaria. Dr. Duke died in 1925 and by 1928 the property was owned by the Dukes' daughter, Ruby Emily (1898-1983), who married Richard Howard Snape(1895-1969) in 1930. In 1952 Richard designed an interior refitting of the house for apartments, which were called *Avoca Apartments* by Ruby after the kennels where she bred Irish Setters.

The Dukes' mansion was designed by noted Victoria architect H.J. Rous Cullin (1875-1935). He and other successful contemporary Victoria architects such as Samuel Maclure and P.L. James became popular with those affluent enough to afford lavish, British-inspired dwellings situated on large country-estate properties. The sophisticated design and sensitive use of detail make this house an exemplary specimen of the Tudor Revival style of British Arts and Crafts domestic revival architecture. It features two front-gabled wings, and as the house sits diagonally on the lot, one is stepped back. The foundation, corner columns and verandah piers are built of granite. A half-timbered treatment is used to clad the upper two floors, with the narrower spacing in the gable ends. A once-generous verandah, with double columns on each pier, has been filled in on the southwest side. The upper floors are jettied, with heavy beams between each floor. Many of the windows are of leaded glass, and banked in multiple assembly. Despite the conversion to apartments, much of the original woodwork and many interior features have survived, although the half-tombering detail is lost in the current paint scheme.

WRIGHT RESIDENCE
1149 Tattersall Drive

Florence & Herbert Wright, Owners
Arthur Stewart, Builder & possibly Designer; 1926-27

The first people to live in this house were Florence Isabel Wright (née Raddish, 1890-1979) and Herbert Neville Wright (1881-1951), who owned it until 1942. Wright came to British Columbia from England in 1912 and married Florence in Victoria in 1915. He was a chartered accountant and the Deputy Minister of Finance for the provincial government.

Arthur Stewart (1870-1938) was a contractor and mason who built many houses in the Tattersall and Quadra areas, including this one. Stewart likely designed the house as well. He came to Saanich from Scotland in the early 1900s and worked as a contractor on the Empress Hotel and the Carnegie Library projects. His brother, also a stonemason, was killed building the Cenotaph in Vancouver in 1924, and Arthur was asked to complete it. Arthur also founded the jitney or bus service in the Lakehill area, which ran from Fort and Douglas Streets out to the Pumping Station on Quadra (3940 Quadra Street). Arthur's wife was Janet (née Hector, 1872-1939). The Stewarts lived for many years at 1250 Tattersall Drive, which has had a number of exterior changes.

During the years between the two World Wars, domestic styles in North America were resolutely historicist. In order to display good taste, it was expected that a house would have an identifiable period revival style. As economics dictated that houses of the time were generally modest, they often assumed a Storybook cottage appearance that provided a romantic ideal of traditional domesticity. The American Sesquicentennial reinforced this historicist trend, and the most popular Hollywood movies of the time were swashbuckling costume dramas. With its distinctive roughcast stucco and half-timbering, this house is an excellent example of a local adaptation of a traditional Cotswold Cottage. It displays distinctive features such as diamond-paned leaded-lights with inset roundels of thick glass. The deeply inset front verandah has heavy beams and brackets. The low-pitched gabled roof has rounded peaks and rolled edges, imitating the effect of a thatched roof.

CRAIGMILLAR LODGE
1210 Tattersall Drive (designated)

Catherine & John Brown, Owners
William J. Semeyn, Architect; 1913
A.H. Mitchell, Contractor

John Brown (1846-1913), a retired Victoria post office employee, born in Scotland, came to Victoria from Winnipeg in the 1880s and with his wife Catherine (Kate) Brown (née Fraser, 1852-1916) purchased the property that they called *Craigmillar Lodge*. From the early 1890s Kate ran the *Cherry Bank* boarding house in Victoria. Architect William Jacobus Semeyn (1890-1952) designed their house, one of the grandest examples of British Arts and Crafts domestic architecture in Saanich. Semeyn was a rarity in British Columbia, an architect who did not emigrate from the British Isles or the United States. Of noble birth from The Netherlands, he later inherited the family title of Baron. After graduation, he worked with leading Amsterdam architects for five years before immigrating to Victoria, where he worked briefly for Samuel Maclure before setting up his own practice in August 1912. This was one of Semeyn's earliest, and most notable, commissions. He retired in 1950, and died two years later in an accidental fall from a motorboat in Maple Bay, near Duncan.

Grand and expansive, with flowing rooflines, the symmetrical design of the house employs masonry cladding on the first floor, boldly-patterned half-timbering on the upper floors, registers of leaded-glass windows and a consistent use of half-hipped gables. A central verandah thrusts out at the entry, topped by two further floors of projections, creating a dramatic composition. Many original interior elements, including the superior woodwork, still survive. The precise workmanship of builder A.H. Mitchell accentuates the architect's design.

The Pollards, a family from China, owned the property from 1928 to 1952. Although the property was later subdivided, much of the landscaping is extant, including the stone gate pillars and the original stone garage that now stands at 3610 Kathleen Street.

CRAIGMILLAR STONE GATE PILLARS and STONE WALLS
1206 Tattersall Drive

Extant landscape features from Craigmillar Lodge

Two stone pillars and a low stone wall, on the southern property line bordering Tattersall Road, once served as the front gate for Craigmillar Lodge (see 1210 Tattersall Dr.)

The pillars and wall are made from rough-cut stone similar to the stone on the pillars at the front entry of Craigmillar Lodge. The location of the pillars and wall, in context with the grand Craigmillar Lodge and the original stone garage, add to the history of the area and exhibits the size of the original property, reflecting a period of time when people were able to afford lavish single-family homes surrounded by large garden lots.

DAY RESIDENCE
1238 Tattersall Drive
Harry Day, Owner & Architect; 1922

This house displays influence of the British Arts and Crafts movement, and features stucco cladding with waney-edged boards at the gable ends, tightly clipped eaves and multi-paned casement windows. It was designed and built on a portion of his property by English-born and trained architect, Harry Daborn Day (1873-1965) who arrived in Victoria in 1911. In 1911-1912, he worked as an assistant to F.M. Rattenbury and L.W. Hargreaves, before starting his own practice. He returned to England in 1916, came back to Victoria in 1920 and worked as an assistant to Percy Fox before again starting his own firm. A number of his British Arts and Crafts commissions are scattered throughout the Victoria area. During the Great Depression, he also became proprietor of the View Royal Auto Camp. He remained active as an architect until 1943. Day died in 1965, survived by his wife, Mary Elizabeth.

A prominent family that later lived in the house was the Chesnut family. They moved into the house between 1942-45 and stayed until 1952 when Morris Vandeleur Chesnut (1900-1979) was transferred to Manitoba. Morris was the manager of CJVI radio station in Victoria. He was also a talented gardener and tended a small heart-shaped rose garden on this property. He eventually founded and hosted a popular garden show on the radio; he also wrote a daily garden column for the *Victoria Colonist*. His wife, Agnes Charlotte Chesnut (born 1907) moved back to Calgary after his death in 1979. The couple married in 1932 in Calgary, prior to which Agnes worked as a dental assistant. The couple's daughter, Helen Chesnut, inherited her father's green thumb and also became a well-known syndicated garden columnist.

BAILEY RESIDENCE
1239A Tattersall Drive
Percy & Elizabeth Bailey, Owners
Arthur Stewart, Designer & Builder; 1930

Percy Edward Bailey (1881-1970) and Elizabeth Emma Bailey (née Pearson, 1877-1968) lived in the Tattersall area from about 1918 (see 3821 Blenkinsop Road). Percy was an auto mechanic who, by 1930, was the proprietor of his own garage, P.E. Bailey & Son, Limited at 720 View Street. The Baileys later moved to Oak Bay and Percy joined Wilson Motors. During his retirement years he built a pipe organ.

Arthur Stewart (see 1149 Tattersall Drive) designed and built this charming Period Revival home. It is located at the corner of Tattersall Drive and Salsbury Way, and features a brick-clad foundation, roughcast stucco walls, brick chimneys and a front stone terrace and steps. The rafter ends are exposed in typical Arts and Crafts fashion. The upper window sashes are divided by vertical muntins, typical of the interwar period. The front elevation is enlivened with segmental-arched windows and a round-headed entry arch outlined in brick. The original property, with its surrounding garden, was subdivided in the 1990s.

CURRY RESIDENCE
1244 Tattersall Drive
Harry & Marjorie Curry, Owners
Harry Daborn Day, Architect; 1936

This stucco-clad, side-gabled British Arts and Crafts bungalow has a prominent front-gabled extension clad in shingles. There is a small walk-up porch leading to the front door, with square columns joined with a shallow arch. The windows are multi-paned casement in triple registers. Harry Jones Miles Curry and Marjorie Curry (née Morrison) were the first recorded owners of the house. Harry Curry was proprietor of S.J. Curry & Son, funeral directors; he died in 1985. This house was designed by architect Harry Daborn Day and built on a lot subdivided from his own property at 1238 Tattersall Drive.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-039c]

ROCKY OAK KNOLL
(later PEARKES RESIDENCE)
1268 Tattersall Drive

Robert & Petronella Wayne, Owners
Arthur Stewart, Contractor; circa 1929-30

Robert Hamilton Wayne, a retired rancher born in London, England, and Petronella (Cator) lived at *Rocky Oak Knoll* near the corner of Tattersall and Blenkinsop in 1929. The water permit was not issued until 1936. Robert, who came to B.C. in 1926, died in 1947. They were living nearby on 3909 Persimmon Drive at the time. Petronella, who came from the Netherlands about 1915, died in 1949. Arthur Stewart (see 1149 Tattersall Drive), who built many of the houses in the Tattersall and Quadra areas was the contractor for this British Arts and Crafts house, distinguished by its picturesque, asymmetrical massing, heavy hipped roof, hipped gables and multi-paned casement windows. It exemplifies the taste and sensibilities of this growing, moderately affluent neighbourhood in the period between the two World Wars.

Later notable residents of the house were Major-General George Randolph Pearkes (1888-1984) and Constance Blytha Pearkes (née Copeman), who married in 1925. Born in Watford, England in 1888, George Pearkes came to Canada at 18 and started farming near Red Deer, Alberta before joining the Royal North West Mounted Police in 1911. When the First World War broke out, he joined Victoria's Canadian Mounted Rifles of Victoria, went overseas as a private and ended his war service with the rank of general. During the war he was wounded five times, and won the D.S.O., the Military Cross and the Victoria Cross. During the Second World War, he served as commanding officer of the First Canadian Division. After the war Pearkes entered politics, serving five terms as the Conservative Member of Parliament for Saanich/The Islands. Between 1957-1960 he was the Minister of Defence in the Diefenbaker government. He also served as the twentieth Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia from 1960 to 1968. The Pearkes lived in this house from 1945 to 1987 and were known as avid gardeners.

PATERSON RESIDENCE
1274 Tattersall Drive

Fransine & George Paterson, Owners; 1935

The first owners of this house were George and Fransine Paterson. George was a clerk with King Brothers, who were customs brokers, shipping and insurance agents located at 1010 Langley Street, in Victoria. Fransine was a Saanich School Trustee for several terms in the early 1940s.

This interwar cottage, with its picturesque steep gabled roofline, has trowelled stucco cladding and parged chimneys. The main gable is half-timbered and the eaves are clipped tight to the wall surfaces. The Storybook cottage appearance is emphasized by the diamond-paned leaded lights, the rounded entry arch and a round arched window in the front door. A flat-roofed addition on the west was removed in 1990 when this property was subdivided.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-038b]

BARNES RESIDENCE
1268 Union Road

Frederick & Lily Barnes, Owners; circa 1924

Frederick Barnes (1886-1952) was a farmer in the Cedar Hill Cross Road district. He married Lily Gould (1892-1983) at Mount Tolmie in 1914. Fred was a cook at the White Lunch in the early 1920s and was also a seed grower and poultry man at various times. In 1923 he grew a record-breaking crop of mangels (a variety of common beet having a yellowish root, used for cattle feed) of over 74 tons to the acre. The largest mangel weighed 50 pounds. When he died in 1952, Barnes's Canadian record was still unbroken. A stonemason by trade, Fred built walls, bridges and other stone objects carved with sayings in his beautiful garden. In 1948, the Barneses retired to 3973 Cedar Hill Cross Road.

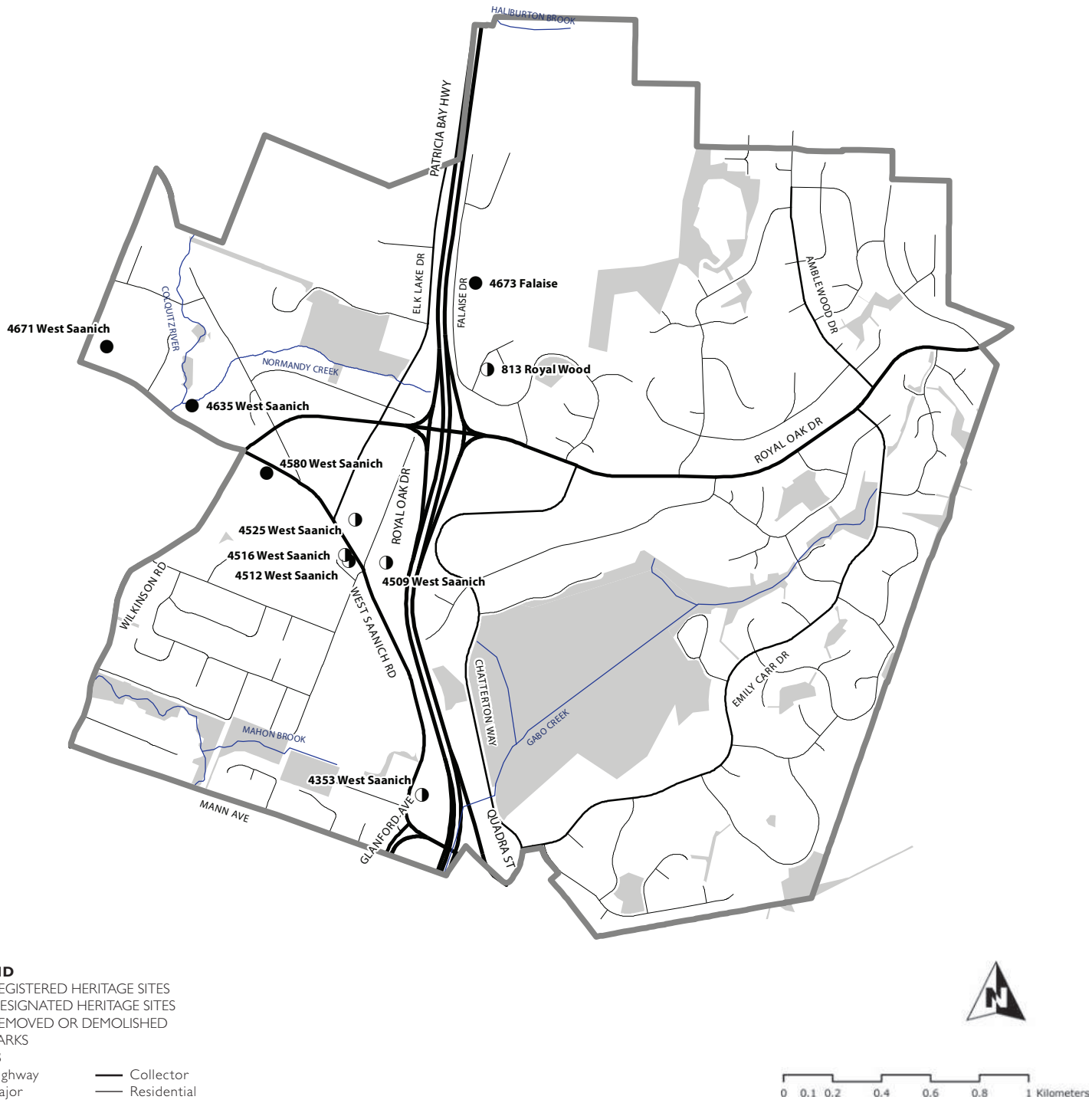
This house is a one-storey, front-gabled Craftsman bungalow with stone verandah piers, steps and front wall. The cladding consists of cedar shingle below the main floor windows and double-bevelled above, separated by a stringcourse. The gable peaks are half-timbered and the brick chimney has been plastered. There is a secondary entrance porch facing the side yard.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-042d]

Royal Oak

Royal Oak is a small land-locked suburban community located in the centre of the municipality with three neighbourhoods: Falaise, Viewmont, and Broadmead. Pioneer Saanich families such as Goyette, Cheeseman, Quick and Heal farmed this area from the early 1860s. The area's name originated from Jane Cheeseman's description of a particularly large oak tree as a "Royal Oak." This was once the administrative center of the municipality: the original municipal hall at 4512 West Saanich Road remained in use until the current hall at 770 Vernon Avenue was built in 1965. The area's historic rural character is evident on West Saanich Road, where many recognized heritage structures are located. The majority of the Viewmont area was developed in the 1970s and 1980s, with multi-family developments taking place during the 1990s. The Falaise area was originally subdivided in the 1950s, with another phase occurring in the 1990s. The Broadmead area was originally owned by R.P. Rithet and used as a horse farm. After his death in 1919, his land holdings were placed in a company called Rithet Consolidated, which undertook limited subdivision around the perimeter of the property in the 1950s. Recognizing that piecemeal subdivision was not appropriate, in 1960 a comprehensive plan was prepared for the entire property. After the first plan was rejected, local developer/planner Gordon Rolston was hired to develop a new plan that was more sensitive to the environment and topography, and that created linked green spaces. A new company, Broadmead Farms Limited–named after one of R.P. Rithet's famous race horses–was formed to develop the site, and display homes were built in the Carolwood and Edgewood areas in 1965-67. In 1972, the Guinness family acquired a 75% interest in Broadmead, and in the early 1980s acquired full ownership. Design controls instituted by the company, strict covenants and enforcement, and the retention of significant trees has resulted in high standards of design and maintenance. The Broadmead Covenant Enforcement Society continues to oversee the design control covenants.

Saanich Hall, c.1940s (detail)
[Saanich Archives 1981-020-012]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PATRICIA BAY HWY
ELK LAKE DR
FALAISE DR
4673 Falaise
AMBLEWOOD DR
COLQUITZ RIVER
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NORMANDY CREEK
813 Royal Wood
4635 West Saanich
ROYAL OAK DR
4580 West Saanich
ROYAL OAK DR
4525 West Saanich
4516 West Saanich
4512 West Saanich
4509 West Saanich
WILKINSON RD
WEST SAANICH RD
CHATTERTON WAY
EMILY CARR DR
GABO CREEK
MAHON BROOK
4353 West Saanich
MANN AVE
GLANFORD AVE
QUADRA ST
LEGEND
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REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
PARKS
ROADS
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N
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ROYAL OAK BURIAL PARK CREMATORIUM CHAPEL & RETORT (now GARDEN CHAPEL)
4673 Falaise Drive
Board of Trustees of Royal Oak Burial Park, Owners
C. Elwood Watkins, Architect; 1937

The Royal Oak Burial Park is a picturesque landscaped site with gently rolling hills, varied topography and magnificent mature trees, nestled discreetly in a suburban area. It also retains its original 1923 gates, with granite posts and wrought iron fencing. The largest municipal cemetery in British Columbia, Royal Oak is one of the most historic and picturesque burial parks in Western Canada, and the only cemetery on Vancouver Island with a crematorium. Jointly founded in 1923 by the City of Victoria and the District of Saanich, the Burial Park is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the provision of affordable cemetery, cremation and mausoleum services for Victoria and neighbouring communities.

The location of the Crematorium Chapel and Retort–now known as the Garden Chapel–provides a dramatic visual focus upon entry to the site. Strikingly designed in the Art Deco style, it is the purest example of this style in Saanich. Built in 1937, its reinforced concrete construction, smooth stucco wall surfaces, vertical roof projections, ziggurat forms over the entrance doors and incised geometric lines represent the stylistic elements of Art Deco. The interior remains in substantially original condition, including pews, woodwork, light fixtures, amber-coloured leaded glass windows and plaster relief features. The Chapel & Retort was designed by architect Charles Elwood Watkins (1875-1942), a successful local architect. He began his career as an apprentice of architect Thomas Hooper in 1890, and was Hooper's partner from 1902-1909. Watkins designed numerous local residences and commercial buildings, and for many years was the official architect for the Victoria School Board.

HEAL RESIDENCE
813 Royal Wood Place (designated)
Walter & Keturah Heal, Owners; circa 1914

Walter's father, John Heal (circa 1814-1896), one of the earliest Royal Oak settlers and farmers, obtained title to this land in 1860. Walter's mother was Julia Ann Heal (circa 1837-1884). In 1888, Walter (1867-1934), who worked as a farmer, married Saanich native Keturah Isabel King (1867-1958) from the Cedar Hill district (see 1706 Kisber Avenue). In the 1890s and early 1900s, Isabel operated the first Royal Oak post office from an old house on this property, which was demolished when the Heals built this place. The family owned the property until 1955. A 1989 subdivision has made the house more visible to the public.

This classic hipped-roof bungalow has large gabled dormers on all four sides. Typical of the Edwardian era, there is an eclectic mix of stylistic elements. The front dormer shelters an open sleeping porch with British Arts and Crafts-style cutout balusters. Both the sleeping porch and the verandah have lathe-turned classical columns with notable entasis. A curved cantilevered bay on one side and an inset verandah on the other balance the front façade. The foundation is of rusticated ashlar concrete block. The gables are clad in decorative fish scale shingles.

SAANICH WAR MEMORIAL HEALTH CENTRE

4353 West Saanich Road (designated)

Corporation of the District of Saanich, Owner
Spurgin & Rice, Architects, 1920;
Birley & Wagg, Architects, 1963 addition

Arch of Saanich War Memorial Health Center, 1941 [Saanich Archives]

The Saanich War Memorial Health Centre was built by public subscription as a memorial to those who lost their lives in the Great War in the service of their country, a unique contribution to Canada's long list of war memorials. It is also significant as the province's first Health Centre and the most highly developed of its type in Canada at the time. The building was designed by Saanich Soldiers Settlement Scheme architect Karl Branwhite Spurgin (1877-1936) in partnership with Richard G. Rice, and was built by Williams, Trerise & Williams for $24,889. The total cost included $1,409 for architects' fees and $5,068 for plumbing and heating by Victoria Plumbing Company. Spurgin had an active architectural practice, with many important commissions undertaken on Vancouver Island over his 25-year local career, including houses, schools and churches.

From 1921 to 1932, the Public Health Nursing Service of British Columbia, one of the earliest in Canada, provided at this location a great variety of nursing care and health education to Saanich residents and training to Public Health Nurse students. From 1932, a succession of lessees operated the building as a private nursing and convalescent home for the elderly. In 1944, Dillabough & Luney built the sitting-room addition. Higrade Construction built the 1963 flat-roofed rear addition, designed by architects Birley & Wagg. In the 1970s the building became a sheltered workshop run by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Today, the site is now owned by the St. Andrew Victoria Housing Society and is used for seniors' housing.

The influence of the British Arts and Crafts is evident, providing a patriotic and familiar stylistic expression. The cross-gabled roof has prominent gables at the front and back, with an inset central front entrance. The main walls are constructed of hollow clay tile, finished on the outside with roughcast stucco. Dark-stained wooden siding was used in the gable ends. The original porches, at each end of the building, have now been enclosed. The original cedar-shingle roof was double-coursed every seven courses. The cornerstone is inscribed 'Saanich War Memorial Health Centre, November 1920.'

The Memorial Arch which stood at the entrance of the property was demolished in the 1980s.

Saanich Health Center, c.1930s [Saanich Archives 1981-016-001]

THE ROYAL OAK INN (later *THE THATCH*)
4509 West Saanich Road (designated)

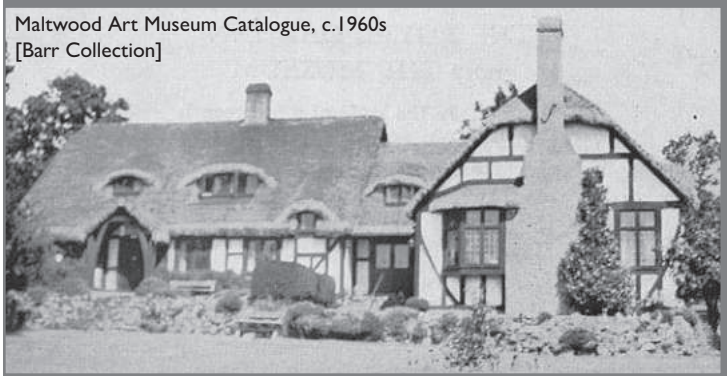
Colin & Florence Forrest, Vera Levy, & David Burnett, Owners
Hubert Savage, Architect; David W. Burnett, Contractor; 1939

Maltwood Art Museum Catalogue, c.1960s [Barr Collection]

The Royal Oak Inn, designed by local architect Hubert Savage, is modelled after a 14th century Elizabethan hall house. Colin Murray Forrest (1886-1941) and Florence M. Forrest arrived in Victoria from Shanghai in 1936 with grand plans to open an English-style tearoom. C.M. Forrest had previously built several buildings in Victoria, the Tweedsmuir Mansions Apartment (900 Park Boulevard, extant), designed by W.J. Semeyn, 1936, and the Cathay Apartment Hotel (855 Douglas Street, demolished), designed by W.F. Gardiner, 1936-37. The Royal Oak Inn was built in conjunction with co-owners Vera Hannah Levy (née Elias, 1898-1963) and David Walter Burnett (1883-1960), a contractor. The site selected was at a strategic location at the intersection of the roads to the new airport and the Butchart Gardens, amongst a forest of native Garry Oak trees. The Inn was designed by architect Hubert Savage (1884-1955) whose work over a long career reflected a profound attachment to his British roots. The business survived for only a brief period in 1939 and 1940. Initially successful, it ran into difficulty after the onset of wartime rationing, gasoline restrictions and austerity programs.

In 1940, the building was sold to Katharine Emma Maltwood (née Sapsworth, 1878-1961), born in Woodford, Essex, England and her husband, John Maltwood (1866-1967), born in London, England. They renamed it *The Thatch*, and filled it with antiques and art works. John Maltwood's fortune came from Oxo, his family's company. Katharine, a noted sculptor, was a student of the British Arts and Crafts movement. After her death, John donated the house and collections in her memory to the University of Victoria for use as the Maltwood Museum. A plaque in the main hall states "This museum, the treasures it contains and a generous sum in the form of an endowment were the gift of Mr. John Maltwood and the late Mrs. Katherine Maltwood to the University of Victoria in 1964." In 1980, the University sold the property to Saanich municipality and moved the museum and collections to the Gordon Head campus, forming the basis of the current Maltwood Museum. The building was sold, and architect Bradley Shuya designed interior and exterior restorations, completed in 2000, that converted the building to restaurant use.

The compound floor plan was designed to resemble a rambling old structure constructed over a number of years. Its south sloping site provides a meadow setting with surrounding gardens, sculptures and features such as the Glastonbury Tree, an English dry stone terraced rock garden and many mature trees including Lombardy poplars and Garry oaks. The picturesque roofline, with jerkin-headed gables, was designed to resemble a traditional thatched roof, and is clad in cedar shingles, with the rolled roof edges covered by steam-bent shingles. The roughcast stucco walls have random medieval half-timbering in a contrasting darker colour, and the windows are multi-paned leaded-light wooden-sash casements. The irregular eyebrow dormers and enormous brick chimneys add further British charm to the building. Much of the interior is original, including hand-adzed post-and-beam timbers, a dramatic double-height great hall with a vaulted ceiling and a mezzanine minstrels' gallery, stone and brick fireplaces, and oak floors. This was the first structure in Saanich to receive municipal heritage designation for its interior features.



Maltwood Art Museum Catalogue, c.1960s [Barr Collection]

Maltwood Art Museum Catalogue, c.1960s [Barr Collection]

OLD SAANICH MUNICIPAL HALL
4512 West Saanich Road (designated)

Corporation of the District of Saanich, Owner
J.C.M. Keith, Architect; C.H. Merkly, Contractor; 1911
Additions in 1915 and 1948

The Old Municipal Hall is a representation of the growth and governance of the municipality of Saanich, and its reflection of the efforts, aspirations and community building spirit of the pioneer era. When Saanich was incorporated on March 1, 1906, council meetings were initially held in the Hilliger house. After February 9, 1907, the meetings were moved to the converted James Pim farmhouse at the corner of Glanford and Vanalman Avenues. In the 1911 election debate over the location of the new municipal hall, Frederick and William James Quick (see 4512 Wilkinson Road) were instrumental in choosing Royal Oak. John Charles Malcolm Keith (1858-1940), who had a long and prominent career in British Columbia and was the architect of many important civic and institutional buildings around the province, including Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria, designed the hall. C.H. Merkly built it for $4,364, and D.L. Hickey & Company undertook the wiring for $288. In 1915, Arthur Stewart built the first addition, and in 1948, Dillabough & Luney made repairs and built another addition. The new municipal hall (see 770 Vernon Avenue) was opened in 1965, illustrating the rapid growth of Saanich after the Second World War. The old hall was then sold, and is currently used a restaurant.

The Hall is also significant as an example of the Arts and Crafts style, allied to the typical Craftsman residential vocabulary, which was typically used throughout British Columbia for municipal halls of the Edwardian era. By using a common architectural style, this allowed the institution to reflect the values and aspirations of the local community. The Arts and Crafts style also demonstrated an allegiance to British legislative antecedents and a demonstration of loyalty to the Mother Country. Original features include a prominent bellcast hipped roof with wide eaves, multiple-assembly wood-sash windows and the use of indigenous materials including a fieldstone foundation and cedar shingle cladding.

1911 [Saanich Archives 1980-007-002]

[Saanich Archives 1980-010-030a]

ROYAL OAK COMMUNITY HALL
4516 West Saanich Road (designated)
William & Esther Quick, Primary Owners; 1911
Robert Hetherington, Contractor

Together with the adjacent Old Municipal Hall, the Community Hall represents the early development of Saanich's municipal government and social institutions. The Community Hall contributed to a cohesive sense of community among a widely dispersed rural population by creating a central meeting place. William John Quick (1868-1952), a dairy farmer who was born in New Zealand, and Saanich native Esther Tandy Quick (née Carmichael, born 1890), married in 1909, and spearheaded the initiative to build a community hall for the Royal Oak neighbourhood. Interested families donated funds and labour, and the land was purchased cheaply from John Durrance and others. Carmichael , Grant, and Eliot assisted the contractor, Robert Hetherington (1870-1938), who was in charge of construction. The hall was used for dances and whist drives, basketball games and the Royal Oak Women's Institute Flower Shows, held from 1912 to 1956. Since 1930, this Hall has provided the Women's Institute with the ideal location to undertake charitable events such as dances, work bees, and sporting events. The Women's Institute, formally organized by Mrs. Watt in 1910, met in member's homes until 1930, when they bought the hall for $1,500.

This symmetrical structure features a low-pitched hipped roof with two hipped roof extensions flanking its central front entrance. Decorative brackets are mounted under the eaves, and the front façade has four opaque coloured glass windows, the upper ones capped with Tudor arches. The lower portion has wooden drop siding with cedar shingles above. The Hall has survived in substantially original condition.

ROYAL OAK SCHOOL HOUSE
4525 West Saanich Road (designated)
Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the
Province of British Columbia, Owner; 1885

The Royal Oak School House, located at the northeast corner of the intersection of West Saanich Road and Elk Lake Drive, is an illustration of pioneer values of selfless commitment to the community and children's education. This was the second Royal Oak School House. Jane and James Bailey had donated the land to build a school in the Lake District. Jane Bailey wanted her children to attend a proper school; she was the widow of Richard Cheeseman, and following the death of James Bailey, she subsequently married John Durrance (see 155 Durrance Road). Additional property adjacent to the Baileys' was purchased, and a school was built with private funds and opened in 1865, but it was destroyed by fire after a supper dance held there in 1883. The second school was completed two years later, "by community effort, the women helping the men." Clad with wooden drop siding, it had three double-hung windows on each side to provide natural light and ventilation. Originally, it had no cloakroom, blackboards, books, slates, cupboards, stove, running water or even a chair for the teacher. In 1922, contractor Edward Rainaldi moved the building, raised it three feet, put in a concrete foundation, which he covered with cedar shingles on the exterior, and built new front steps and handrails. This small school house remained in active use until 1951, when the first buildings in the present 'middle school' complex were completed. The building was used as a public multi-purpose meeting place until 2009 when it was purchased by a private investor and moved closer to the road. The building may be used for a commercial endeavor.

CARRUTHERS RESIDENCE
4580 West Saanich Road
Irvin Fairburn Carruthers (land owned by Aurelia Manson); circa 1912

This home is situated on a lot that was subdivided from a larger property that was known as Colquitz farm (see 4635 West Saanich Road).

According to local residents and the 1916 voters list, a plumber named Irvin Fairburn Carruthers, born in 1893, built this house. He married Rachael Melba Jeffcott in 1924. From 1918 to 1926 the house was owned by Lillian Emma (née Collins, 1890-1944), born in Wells, England, and George Hammett Maynard (born 1884). George was the grandson of Richard and Hannah Maynard, preeminent BC pioneer photographers. He, his brother Albert James and their father George Henry Maynard (who made and sold boots for many years) were partners in Maynard & Sons, auctioneers, at 729 Pandora Avenue, where the family's photography and boot and shoe businesses had been previously located. It is believed that the Maynards built the stores north of this house, at the junction with Wilkinson Road.

BONNIE DOON
4635 West Saanich Road
Isabella & James Grant, Owners; circa 1920-25

Isobella Grant (nee Manson, 1861-1942), the daughter of Aurelia and John Manson, and her husband James Andrew Grant (1869-1958), built this home on the land that was once part of the Colquitz Farm. This home is located near the Colquitz River and close to the site where Isabella's father, John Manson (18__-1925), had constructed a "saw and grist mill" circa 1860. The saw mill was powered by the river. Only a few remnants of the mill remain.

James Grant, a native of Scotland, immigrated to Canada in about 1887 at the age of 19. He was later a partner in Thompson & Grant Manufacturing Tailors on Government Street. When a fire destroyed the business about 1903, Isabella and James moved to her family's property (Colquitz Farm) and farmed for a number of years. Later James worked as Markets Commissioner for the Provincial Department of Agriculture and travelled extensively in Canada and abroad.

Colquitz Farm consisted of 250 acres, Section 9 of the Lake District, and was purchased by Henry Newsham Peers (1821-1864) from the Hudson's Bay Co in 1852. He and his wife Eliza (nee Yale, 1830-1965) settled and farmed the land until their early deaths in the 1860s at which time Eliza's younger sister Aurelia Manson (nee Yale 1839-1931) and her husband John D. Manson (18__-1925), a butcher, took over the farm.

Eliza and Aurelia were the daughters of James Murray Yale (1798-1871) who was the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Langley for about 30 years and is the name sake of the town of Yale. James retired to Victoria circa 1859 and lived near what is now the corner of Wilkinson and Burnside Roads at a home he built and called *Stromness*.

KINNAIRD RESIDENCE
4671 West Saanich Road
Mary & Walter Kinnaird, Owners; circa 1907

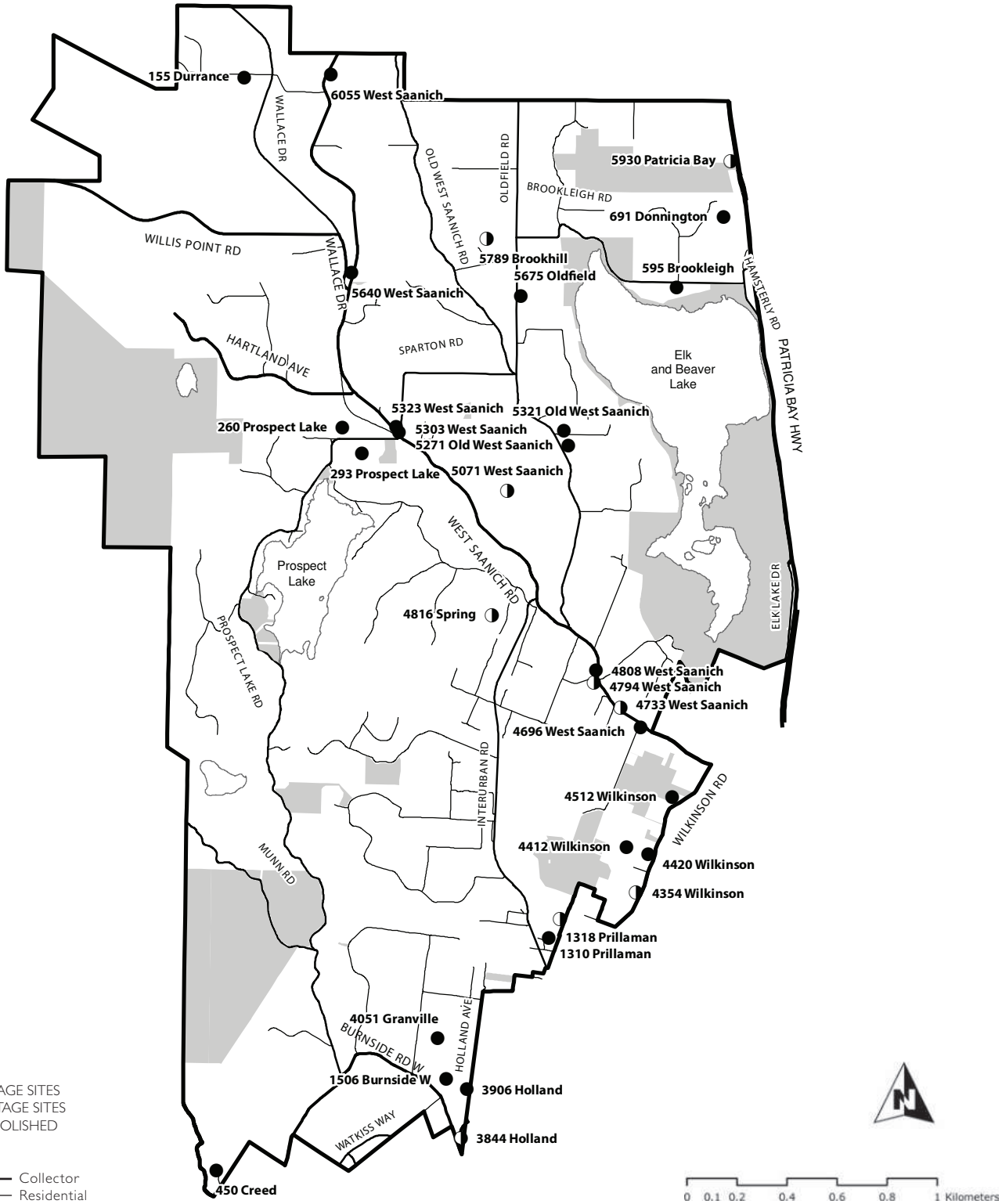
Walter Dickson Kinnaird, born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1860, came to Canada in 1882 with his family. He lived in Toronto and New Westminster before settling in Victoria in 1886. He first worked as a cutter for pioneer tailor Alexander Gilmore. About 1892, Kinnaird set up his own tailor shop near the corner of Johnson and Government Streets. He was prominent in local music circles; a charter member of Glee Club formed in 1890, he also led the Wilkinson Road Methodist Church choir for 15 years. His first wife, Mary Elizabeth Gleason, born in St. James, New Brunswick, died of tuberculosis in 1898 at the age of 25. Walter, their daughter Marion, and his mother-in-law the widowed Maggie Gleason, a tailoress, lived on Bay Street until he married his second wife, Mary Maxwell Watson (1870-1938) of Kirkwall, Ontario in 1907. Walter Kinnaird was a founding member of Knox Presbyterian Church in 1891, a life member of the choir of First Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Odd Fellows for nearly 50 years; he died in 1936. Daughter M. Pearl Kinnaird (1894-1971), a school teacher in the city, continued to live in the house until 1947.

This two-storey, front-gabled Arts and Crafts farmhouse displays features typically seen during the Edwardian era, including triangular eave brackets and exposed rafter tails. The siding is banded horizontally, with lapped wooden siding on the main level and up to the bottom of the second floor windows, and cedar shingles at the foundation and at the top. There is a cut-away bay window on the front façade beside the inset verandah, and a semi-octagonal bay on the side.

Rural Saanich

Rural Saanich is the municipality's largest local area, located in the northwest corner of the municipality. It is composed of mostly large rural acreages and small-scale farms with limited commercial development. The Gold Rush of 1858 transformed Victoria into a colonial settlement, and the Colony of Vancouver Island granted settlers 100 acres of land for single men and 200 acres for married couples. In 1863 a daily coach service from Victoria was implemented, leaving from the city in the morning by way of the west road to North Saanich and returning in the evening by the east road. The Half-Way House was established by John Stevens as a stopping point along the route. This service opened the area up to more settlers, and encouraged farming, logging and land speculation. The forests supported several small sawmills, located at Royal Oak, Prospect Lake, Cordova Bay and Durrance Lake. Notable early settlers in this area included Kennedy, Layritz, Durrance, Gaunt and Adams. As early as 1862, Elk/Beaver Lake was surveyed for use as a water reservoir for Victoria. The Waterworks Act of 1873 resulted in a project, completed in 1879, that made the lake Victoria's primary water source for 30 years until Sooke Lake was chosen as a replacement. Beginning in 1896, the construction of three railways through Saanich generated significant changes in land use. The Victoria & Sidney, B.C. Electric Interurban and Canadian Northern Pacific railways were built in response to increasing pressure to open up the Saanich peninsula for development during the boom years that preceded the First World War. Elk and Beaver Lakes, and Prospect Lake became lakeside resorts for City residents. As the road system improved and automobiles became more common, the railways declined in importance and gradually closed down. The area around Elk Lake became a Regional Park in 1967. In 1995, the municipality expanded its western territory, adding all of Heal's Rifle Range and the Hartland Landfill to the Rural Saanich area. Still a rural community with many small acreages of hobby farms, market gardens and horses, Rural Saanich is traversed by a number of important, picturesque historical rural streetscapes.

Quick Farmhouse, 4512 Wilkinson Road, 1911 (detail)
[Saanich Archives 1978-001-005]


155 Durrance
6055 West Saanich
WALLACE DR
OLD WEST SAANICH RD
OLDFIELD RD
5930 Patricia Bay
BROOKLEIGH RD
691 Donnington
WILLIS POINT RD
WALLACE DR
5789 Brookhill
5675 Oldfield
595 Brookleigh
HAMSTERLY RD
5640 West Saanich
HARTLAND AVE
SPARTON RD
Elk
and Beaver
Lake
PATRICIA BAY HWY
5323 West Saanich
5321 Old West Saanich
260 Prospect Lake
5303 West Saanich
5271 Old West Saanich
293 Prospect Lake
5071 West Saanich
WEST SAANICH RD
Prospect
Lake
4816 Spring
ELK LAKE DR
PROSPECT LAKE RD
4808 West Saanich
4794 West Saanich
4733 West Saanich
4696 West Saanich
INTERURBAN RD
4512 Wilkinson
WILKINSON RD
4412 Wilkinson
4420 Wilkinson
MUNN RD
4354 Wilkinson
1318 Prillaman
1310 Prillaman
4051 Granville
BURNSIDE RD W
HOLLAND AVE
1506 Burnside W
3906 Holland
WATKISS WAY
3844 Holland
450 Creed
LEGEND
REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
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PARKS
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Highway
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Collector
Residential
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

NORFOLK LODGE
5789 Brookhill Road (designated)

John & Emma Oldfield, Owners
Samuel Maclure, Architect, circa 1908; Additions 1911 & 1914

Norfolk Lodge is a two-storey Arts and Crafts mansion designed circa 1908 by Samuel Maclure, one of B.C.'s leading early architects. Maclure (1860-1929) had a profound influence on the development of B.C. architecture, and was a leader in establishing a sophisticated local variation of British Arts and Crafts residential design. In addition to the original design of the house, he also undertook two substantial renovations in 1911 and 1914. The style of the house changed from Tudor Revival in the first two phases of construction to a more British Arts and Crafts appearance after the 1914 alterations, which were completed by contractor James E. Smethurst. From Maclure's 1911 plans and an early photo, it appears that the original siding was dark stained drop siding, with roughcast and half-timbering above. The verandah had simple square columns and balusters. The upper windows were six-paned casements; the lower were multi-paned double-hung windows. The 1914 alterations included granite cladding up to the main floor window sills, roughcast stucco on the walls and chimneys, enlarged lower verandah piers, new balustrades and an increased number of upper floor windows. A belvedere was added on the roof, as well as more and larger chimneys, paired flat brackets at each outer corner, and a large lead-pipe downspout system. The striking interior includes Maclure's signature feature, a Tudor-panelled two-storey central hall with a massive fireplace.

The owners of the house were John Henry Oldfield (1856-1924), a native of Norfolk, England, who settled in Winnipeg in 1879 at the age of 22, and his wife Emma Louise Oldfield, born in Fort Dover, Ontario. The name of the house derived from the Oldfield's roots in England. John prospered in real estate and finance and, in 1903, bought 300 acres in Saanich, sight unseen, for his retirement. He and Emma moved to Saanich in 1912. Before their arrival, their son Henry Clarence (1889-1966) and Chinese-Canadian friend, John Quinn, spent two years clearing the land for the house. Clarence and his wife Doris Octavia Oldfield (1889-1953) lived in Sunnyhill at 5750 Oldfield Road, also designed by Maclure in 1914. When his parents died in the mid-1920s, Clarence and his wife moved into Norfolk Lodge. For 20 years, they shared the house with Clarence's sister Kathleen Oldfield. Clarence farmed the land until he sold it in 1948. He was a Saanich councillor from 1924 to 1930, a founding director and long-time president of the Saanich Fruit Growers' Association and a founder of Growers Wine Company. The Oldfield family is honored by the naming of Oldfield Road, which borders the property and runs through the Oldfield Valley.

Plans for alterations & additions by Samuel Maclure, Architect, 1911
[University of Vicotria McPherson Library, Special Collections]

[Saanich Archives 1980-011-002a]

Samuel Maclure [Leonard McCann Collection]

GILL RESIDENCE
595 Brookleigh Road
John & Edith Gill, Owners; 1956

This two-storey house displays the classic features of the Georgian Revival style, including overall symmetry, a triangular pediment over the central main entry, lapped wooden siding and external chimneys at each end. The house also displays the common five-bay window arrangement with multi-paned double-hung sash that typifies the early Georgian style that originated in the eastern United States.

John Stanley Gill (1891-1964) was born in Cornwall, England and came to Victoria in 1914. He began his 37-year long career at the Bastion Square Courthouse as deputy registrar for the Supreme Court, County Court and the Court of Appeal shortly after his arrival in this city. His career was briefly interrupted by his service overseas during the First World War. In 1921, he married Edith Birkett, born in Vancouver. John retired in 1951 and the Gills moved to this house where they resided until shortly before John's death in 1964. The house was sold to James and D.A. Crocket in 1967.

BRAEHEAD FARM
1506 Burnside Road West
David and Maggie Murray, Owners; circa 1912

Scottish-born David Murray (1863-1936) married Margaret Rodger, also of Scotland, in Victoria in 1904, and bought *Braehead Farm* in July 1911. Murray, a hotelman, owned the Atlantic Saloon but his business was ruined by the prohibition on alcohol that was enacted in 1917. Maggie moved to Victoria and was living on Princess Avenue during the late 1930s.

This farmhouse is a two-storey front-gabled vernacular type, common in the Edwardian era. It has cedar-shingle siding at the foundation level, wooden drop siding on the upper levels and roughcast stucco in the gable peak. The verandah columns are chamfered and there is a finial at the peak of the gable. Many of the windows are paired; there is a projecting bay on the left side and a wall dorm on the right.

JOHNSTON RESIDENCE
450 Creed Road
Annie Johnston, Owner; circa 1913

This cozy Arts and Crafts-style house features steeply-pitched side and front-gabled roofs with low overhanging eaves. The narrow multi-paned windows are accented by bold casings, which harmonize with the bargeboards on the roof dormers and smaller gabled roof. The entire house is clad in horizontal shingle siding.

The records for this house indicate that ownership was transferred a number of times. In 1913, John Carl Pendray's name appeared on the title, but it appears to have been for a mortgage of $2,000 at 8% for Annie Maria Johnston, presumably the first owner of the house. During the 1920s, the title switched back and forth several times, and by 1930 was transferred to Frederick Bernard Pemberton & Henry Cuthbert Holmes, care of Pemberton & Son. Joseph and Gertrude Smith are listed as later owners of the house.

ORCHARD GATE
(later *DONNINGTON FARM*)
691 Donnington Place

Ada & Norman Yarrow, Owners; P.L. James, Architect; 1949

Born in 1891, Norman Alfred Yarrow, an engineer, came to Victoria in 1914 in his early twenties to run Yarrows Limited, formerly the British Columbia Marine Railway Company, which had recently been purchased from William Fitzherbert Bullen by his father, Sir Alfred Yarrow. Norman was president and managing director of the company from 1914 until 1946; the plant became the pre-eminent shipbuilding and repair service on the West Coast. In April 1946, he sold the company to Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited of Vancouver. Norman married Ada Hope Leeder, daughter of Dr. Forrest Leeder in Victoria in 1915. Ada was one of the first students to attend St. Margaret's School in Victoria when it opened in 1908. Norman died while visiting his birthplace in London, England in 1955. Ada later remarried, and died in 1990 at the age of 96.

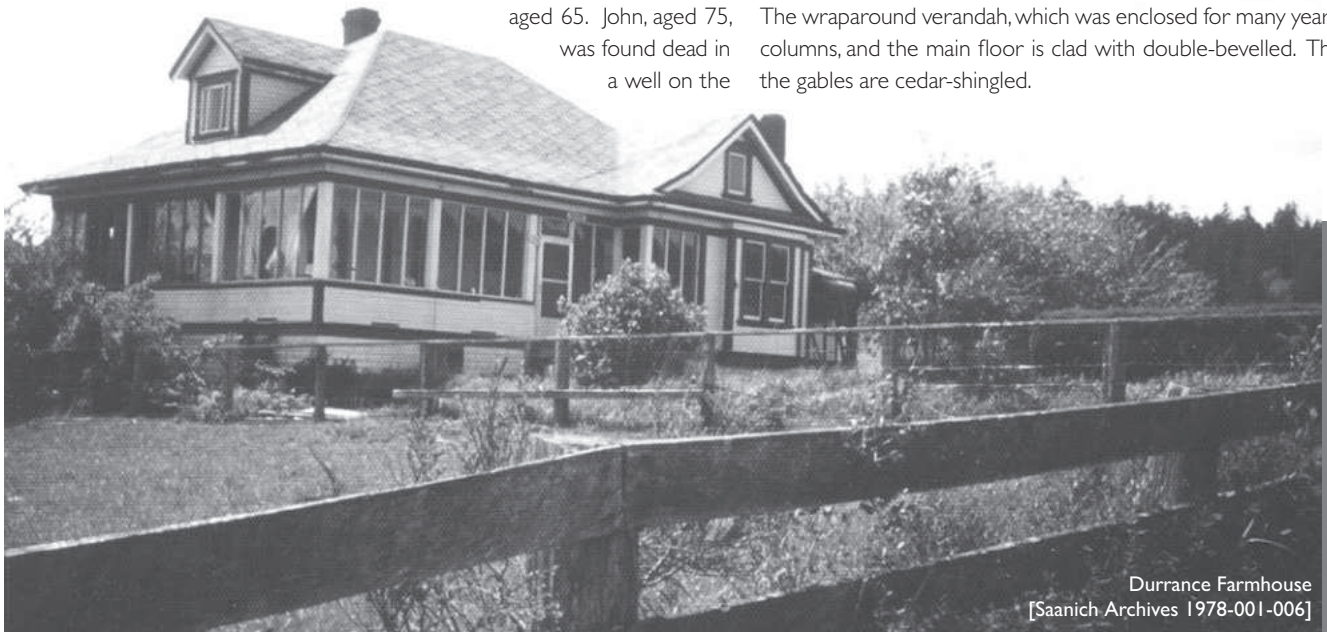
Architect Percy Leonard James designed *Orchard Gate*, a British Arts and Crafts-style butterfly plan house, for the Yarrows. He had previously worked for the Yarrows, and had designed the Chapel of the Peace of God, located in the precinct of Christ Church Cathedral, as a memorial to their son, John, who was killed in 1938. The Yarrows desired a gracious country estate house, and for James it was a change from the smaller and more utilitarian houses he designed during the war years. This was also the last major residence that he designed. It was planned as a series of side-gabled pavilions linked together in a curved line, and features monumental chimneys, salvaged brick cladding, and rustic weatherboarding in the gable ends. The window units are combinations of picture windows and narrow vertical panels of horizontally mullioned windows. When discussions of cost came up during construction, Norman Yarrow would warn "My initials are N.A.Y., you know." The ultimate cost of the house was $180,000.

VALLENA
155 Durrance Road

John & Daisy Durrance, Owners; circa 1910-12
John Durrance, Designer

In 1860, Englishman John Durrance Senior settled almost 400 acres of land in this area, which he named *Spring Valley Farm*. He married Jane Dyke after the deaths of her first two husbands, Richard Cheeseman and James Bailey. In 1865 she donated the first piece of land for Royal Oak School (see 4525 West Saanich Road). Jane died in 1897, aged 65. John, aged 75, was found dead in a well on the property in 1904. Their son, John Durrance Junior (1872-1928) married Agnes Nina Marguerite (Daisy) Webb (1882-1971) (see 3891 Carey Road) in 1903. John Junior, an only child, inherited the farm after his father died. John and Daisy built Vallena further up the hill from Wallace Drive where his father's house had been. He died of an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head in 1928. The Durrance family sold the land in 1932. John Durrance III (son of John and Daisy) and his wife Evelyn May (née Jones) ran the Prospect Lake Store (see 5303 West Saanich Road) from 1946 until 1963.

Vallena is a hipped-roof vernacular bungalow. It was designed by John Junior and built by Frank Webb and Fred Whitefield. A small gabled dormer on the east side and an off-centre gable on the main façade opened up the attic area. The wraparound verandah, which was enclosed for many years, has plain square columns, and the main floor is clad with double-bevelled. The foundation and the gables are cedar-shingled.



Durrance Farmhouse
[Saanich Archives 1978-001-006]

HIGH OAKS FARM
4051 Granville Avenue
James & Margaret Miller, Owners; 1892-93

High Oaks Farm was named after two large oak trees on the property, that were blown down in a heavy windstorm in 1964. The farm compound consists of the early farmhouse, a large barn, and various outbuildings. The house is a two-storey front-gabled wood-frame structure, stuccoed in the 1940s. Original bills of sale for tradesmen and materials for the construction of the house have been retained by the Miller family. The upper and lower verandahs have been altered, but the house retains its tall wooden windows, elaborate brick chimney, and fish-scale shingles in the gable under the decorated bargeboard. The barn, a landmark in the valley, has a double-pitched gable roof and was sympathetically reconstructed in the 1980s.

The original owners of the property were Margaret Ann Miller (née Henry, 1857-1927), born in New Brunswick and James Miller (circa 1828-1906), born in Ireland, who purchased the property in 1891. The land was cleared in 1892 for raising pigs and establishing a dairy herd and the house was built in 1892-1893. This site has been in the possession of the Miller family since the farm was created. The Millers' only child, Florence Victoria, married Arthur Edward Longland (1892-1981), a native of Northampton, England, in 1919. The Longlands ran the dairy farm until they retired in 1952. Operations were then taken over by their son Les and his wife Vivian. In the late 1940s, the Longlands started a logging company, now called the Cragg Creek Logging Company. The fourth generation of the family still owns this rare surviving historic farm property.

High Oaks Farm

ADAMS RESIDENCE
3844 Holland Avenue (designated)
John & Emma Adams, Owners; 1903

Yorkshire, England, natives John Thomas Adams (1876-1968) and Emma Adams (née Turner, 1875-1960) came to Victoria with their families in the 1880s. Married in 1894, before they were 20 years old, the Adams shared over 60 years together. John worked more than 50 years in the foundry business, first with Hutchison Brothers & Company, Limited, then with Ramsay & Adams Foundry as a managing director. He was Hutchison's foreman in charge of moulding the original cluster lights for the city of Victoria, of which 1,032 were cast between 1910 and 1912. The Adams later lived at 821 Esquimalt Road and then at 340 Gorge Road West.

This side-gabled cottage has a rear hipped-roof addition, added possibly in the 1920s. There are verandahs on the front façade and on the side of the addition. The front verandah has scroll-cut brackets on the columns, and there is a bay window adjacent to the front verandah. There is a prominent brick chimney on the side wall.

GAUNT RESIDENCE
3906 Holland Avenue
John & Hannah Gaunt, Owners; circa 1911

John Arthur Gaunt (circa 1853-1921) and Hannah Green Gaunt (née Jackson, 1855-1935) came to Saanich from Toronto in 1910. John farmed for a few years at this property and then retired; he died in 1921. Their daughter, Florence, taught piano to local children in their home before and during the First World War. Florence sold the property following her mother's death in 1935.

This cross-gabled cottage has a small gabled dormer above the entrance porch on the main façade. A hipped-roof rear verandah extends the width of the house and overlooks the valley beyond the house. The cladding is wooden drop siding, with sunbursts in the tops of the main gables, a Queen Anne Revival feature not usually seen at this late date. The front porch has tripled columns at the corner.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-037a]

RESIDENCE
5675 Oldfield Road
Brian & Dorothy Hoole, Owners; circa 1926

It is believed this house was built in the early 1890s. In 1893, Amos Smith Belyea (1841-1910), a farmer and a stonemason, purchased the 50-acre site from George William Anderson. His wife was Mary Jane Belyea (née Jones, 1849-1922). This house was later associated with Brian Hoole (1892-1983) and Dorothy Bertha Hoole (née Smith, 1887-1983) and their family. The Hooles were first enticed to Saanich Peninsula from England by Canadian government immigration agents. They arrived in September 1926. The property allotted to them on Quick's Pond was virtually unfarmable and they settled instead in the Oldfield Valley on 20 acres they named *Dogwood Farm*. They kept chickens and grew produce during the Depression. The Hooles and their son Patrick started a herd of Jersey cattle after the Second World War, and in about 1960 acquired their first sheep. Brian was a founding member of the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture. The farm is still owned by the Hoole family.

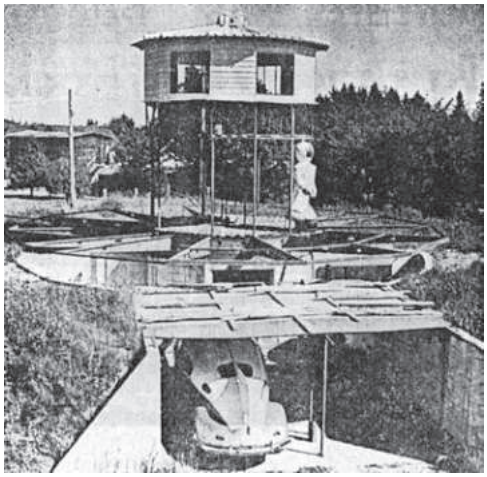
This H-plan house has a symmetrical façade, with two front-gabled wings connected to a side-gabled centre block. This central portion has a deeply inset verandah with unusual knee brackets. The cedar shingle siding is stained dark brown and the windows are two-over-two double-hung sash.

THOMPSON FARM
5271 Old West Saanich Road

Harold & Myra Thomson, Owners;
circa 1916

The Thompson Farm is one of the most important historic grouping of farm buildings in Saanich, and includes many early farm buildings in close proximity to the main farmhouse, a rose garden and an orchard. When Harold Thompson (1886-1960), an English cabinet maker who came to Victoria in 1911, and his wife Myra Edith Thompson (1887-1979), born in Kansas, United States, moved to this property about 1916, there was an existing old shack, a barn, a woodshed and a chicken house. As a cabinetmaker, Thompson's fine workmanship ensured that many of the buildings he constructed are still standing. In 1916, he built a garage with a concrete floor; in 1920 he built a laundry room, sun porch, and bathroom addition to the shack (the first indoor bathroom on Old West Saanich Road); and in 1938 he added a living room, den and two bedrooms. He gradually built or, when he was too ill to do the work himself, had the other farm buildings built during the 1920s and 1930s: two new chicken houses, a dairy with a washroom, a granary, and an addition to the woodshed. He built the hayloft beside Starling Lane, which helps to create the special "old world" ambiance of a farmyard enclosure. There is also a significant English Oak on the property.

The water tower, built in 1928, is the farm's most distinctive structure. It was used as a water tower until 1953 when the tank sprang a leak, which proved too costly to repair, The Thompson farm was considered a model farm during its working days. During the 1930s, Harold was invited to join the "Technical Agriculturalists of Canada." He died in 1960 and his wife and daughter Margaret kept the farm until 1974. It is now used as a demonstration farm, recreating farming customs and crafts of the past.



OLDFIELD RESIDENCE
5321 Old West Saanich Road

Horace Basil Oldfield, Owner/ Designer/Builder; 1969-1978

Victoria native Horace Basil "Barney" Oldfield (1913-1978), a brilliant but eccentric machinist, inventor and bachelor, designed and built this unique revolving structure. Barney was born in Saanich, the son of Horace and Edith Oldfield (see 260 Prospect Lake Road); he and his brother Brian built the Oldfield Garage at 5295 West Saanich Road in 1935. Barney then built a welding shop beside it. He designed and built such specialized equipment as a huge 24-ton logging truck for Butler Brothers' logging operation in Sooke in 1960-61. In 1940-42 Barney and J.H. Norton built a futuristic, aerodynamic car they called the *Spirit of Tomorrow*, a four-wheeled version of Buckminster Fuller's famous Dymaxion Car; this "aerocar" was last displayed at Expo 86. Barney was living with his sister Mrs. Barbara Page at 3540 Savannah Avenue when he died in 1978. He was a member of the Vintage Car Club and the Victoria Flying Club.

Set on a concrete foundation with a basement garage, this 12-sided house is set on a motorized shaft. A .5 horsepower motor allowed it to turn 360 degrees every hour. When Oldfield died in 1978, the cupola was incomplete and was never finished inside. The house was inherited by his nephew, Robert Oldfield, Brian's son, who still owns the Oldfield Garage.

DYER RESIDENCE
5930 Patricia Bay Highway (designated)
John Dyer, Owner; circa 1880

John Dyer (1830-1895) bought the 100-acre Section 55 from Adam Johnson in 1880 and sold it in 1893, but regained the title to the land in 1895, shortly before he died. John was a farmer who also chopped and hauled wood to town. In 1890, he married widow Dorcus Harris (née Fayter) born in Devonshire, England in 1834.

One of the oldest surviving farmhouses in Saanich, this one-and-one-half-storey, front-gabled farmhouse is a modest Frontier vernacular dwelling of a type that was once common. There is a wraparound, hipped-roof verandah with simple columns. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sashes with upper sash horns. The cladding is wooden drop siding, with corner boards. There are several additions at the rear, reflecting how these vernacular houses were expanded as families grew and as resources became available.

WILKINSON RESIDENCE
1310 Prillaman Avenue
Richard Wright & Annie Wilkinson, Owners; circa 1893

Farmer, miner and timber cruiser Richard Wright Wilkinson (1856-1916), born in Derbyshire, England, likely built this house. His wife Annie M. was born in 1861. Richard was related to Edward Stephen Wilkinson, a land surveyor, and Horace Willoughby Wilkinson of *Colquitz Farm* (see 4580 West Saanich Rd). Wilkinson Rd was named after the family.

Members of the Maynard family, Joseph and Catherine, from 1915 to 1930 owned a number of the lots from the original Wilkinson property, including the lot on which this house still stands. Joseph was in Victoria by 1881, working as a railway labourer, and in 1886 he married Catherine Taylor. By 1891 they were farming in Victoria District, but weren't listed in the 1901 Census for the Victoria area. However, by 1908 they were living at 133 Oswego in James Bay, where they remained until their deaths, Catherine in 1920 and Joseph in 1929. His executors were Albert Hatherly Maynard and James Maynard, sons of the photographers Hannah and Richard Maynard, and likely his nephews.

This Queen Anne cottage has a compound roof, a projecting front semi-octagonal bay window, and a front entrance verandah. The scroll-cut bargeboards in the gables have unusual pierced circles. The original siding is covered with asphalt shingles, and the verandah has been enclosed.

WHITEHEAD RESIDENCE
1318 Prillaman Avenue (designated)
Herbert & Mabel Whitehead, Owners
Herbert T. Whitehead, Architect; circa 1913

Architect Herbert Thomas Whitehead (1882-1936), born in Yorkshire, England, was active in Victoria during the building boom prior to the First World War. His first wife was England-born, Mabel Ann Whitehead (née Childs, 1882-1924). After she died, Herbert married his second wife Vera Thompson (1888-1937), born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England. He owned this property until 1926. Whitehead's career prospered during the boom years, and collapsed with the privations that set in by the time of the First World War. The date of his arrival in Canada remains unclear, but during the summer of 1911, he moved to Victoria and opened a studio with architect E. Stanley Mitton, with whom he designed the landmark 1913 residence for Arthur Lineham at 1 Cook Street, now called *Dashwood Manor.* On his own, he designed many Victoria residences and apartment buildings. At the end of the First World War, Whitehead worked as a printer; by 1935, he was working as a clerk with the provincial government and was living with his family in James Bay. His obituary did not mention that he had been an architect.

Designed in the style of a California bungalow, this front-gabled house has a hipped shallow roof over the open front verandah, which has unusual bracketted columns on piers clad with double-bevelled siding. The balusters consist of sets of four slats interspersed by wide, flat boards with cutouts of the yin and yang symbol. It is notable that this same symbol occurs on the interior staircase balusters at *Dashwood Manor*. The foundation is clad in cedar shingles, the main floor in double-bevelled siding, and the gable in roughcast and wood half-timbering, with an inset diamond-shaped decoration at the gable peak. The front roof edge has no bargeboards, allowing the exposure of the roof purlins; this is a feature of a number of Whitehead & Mitton's buildings.

OLDFIELD RESIDENCE
260 Prospect Lake Road
Horace & Edith Oldfield, Owners; circa 1910-14

In 1895, 18-year-old Horace Taylor Oldfield (1868-1950) arrived from Norfolk, England and by October 1896, he had acquired title to three large blocks of land in Sections 86 and 87. Horace kept poultry, planted an orchard, and made regular weekly trips into Victoria to deliver produce and pick up supplies. In about 1910 he married Edith Mildred James (née Percy, 1881-1977), who was born in England, and built this house shortly afterwards. His cousin was John Henry Oldfield (see 5789 Brookhill Road). His sons, Horace Basil ("Barney" - see 5321 Old West Saanich Road) and Brian Oldfield, built the garage at 5295 West Saanich Road in 1935, when Brian finished high school. Brian's son, Robert, now runs the garage.

This Craftsman bungalow farmhouse has a low-pitched hipped roof, and is clad entirely in cedar shingles. The watertable, stringcourse and frieze encircling the house emphasize its horizontal proportions. Square columns on shingle-clad battered piers, joined by a balustrade with simple, square balusters, support the open front verandah. Beside the verandah is a square corner bay, and there is a semi-octagonal bay on the side wall. Since 1990 a large gabled dormer fronted by a balcony has been added on to the roof.

SHARPS RESIDENCE
293 Prospect Lake Road
Henry & Hilda Sharps, Owners; circa 1911

Henry Angell Sharps (1873-1924) and Hilda Sharps (née Sales, 1879-1954) came to Saanich from England circa 1910, and practised mixed farming on their property at Prospect Lake Road. Harry was also an electrical engineer. The Sharps family owned the property until 1931.

This Craftsman bungalow has a hipped roof with a shed-roofed dormer on the front and a gabled dormer at the rear. The cladding is wooden drop siding, with watertable, frieze and corner boards. The windows are multi-paned wooden-sash. The deeply inset verandah has paired columns with knee brackets. Two sections of the verandah balustrade are cantilevered out from the front wall plane. One end of the verandah has been enclosed as a sunroom.

STEVENS RESIDENCE
4816 Spring Road (designated)
John & Georgina Stevens, Owners; 1895

John Stevens (1835-1914) ran a hotel called The Half-Way House (see 4794 West Saanich Road). He lived above the hotel/saloon with his wife, Georgina Jessie Stevens (née Holmes, 1840-1929) and their children. Georgina decided that living above a saloon was not a good place to raise their children, and moved to this house in the 1890s. In 1906, John sold the farm to the South Saanich Realty Company, Limited. He later moved to South Turner Street in James Bay, and died in California in 1914.

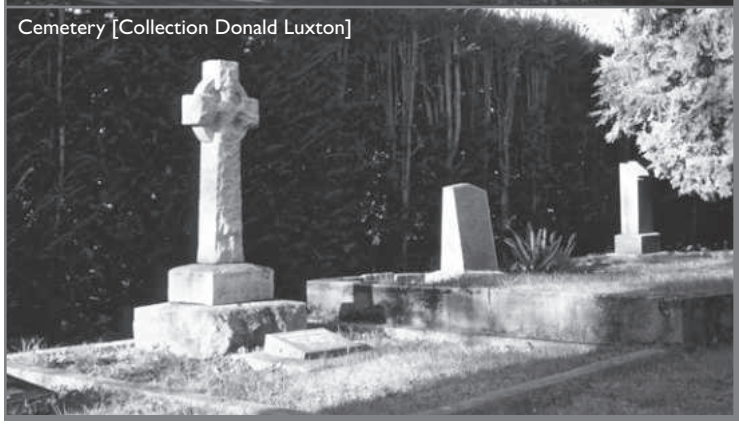
This simple Queen Anne Revival cottage has a hipped roof, enlivened with projecting gable extensions at the front and side. The front gable projects over a bay window, and balances a front verandah, now enclosed with glass. The front bay window is semi-octagonal, and there is a square projecting bay at the side. This house sits on a hill above Interurban Road, and the distinctive gable screens are visible from a great distance. It is clad with wooden drop siding on the main floor and cedar shingles at the foundation and in the gables. Under the eaves is a frieze of vertical, tongue-and-groove boards, which are also used in panels below the windows in the projecting bays.

SLINGERLAND RESIDENCE
4696 West Saanich Road
John Slingerland, Owner; 1917

Located at a prominent corner in a rural setting, this farmhouse displays typical features of the Edwardian era, including a broad and generous open front verandah with square columns and balusters, projecting bays and a central entry marked by a front-gabled pediment. The cladding is narrow lapped wooden siding with corner boards, and the dual-pitch rear roofline indicates that there was an extension to the house at an early date. The house remains in substantially original condition. The first owner of the property appears to have been John Slingerland, whose name was listed on the land title certificate in November 1915. In 1920 land title information indicates ownership by the Soldier Settlement Board. Frederick Garrett acquired the house in 1927.

Church [Collection Donald Luxton]

Hall [Collection Donald Luxton]



Cemetery [Collection Donald Luxton]

ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS' ANGLICAN CHURCH, HALL AND CEMETERY

4733 West Saanich Road (designated)

Anglican Synod of the Diocese of British Columbia
Henry Mitchell, Architect, 1883;
S. Patrick Birley, Architect for Additions, 1953
Margaret Littler Hall, 1921-1922; Addition in 1932

Set in landscaped grounds containing gardens, a church hall, and a cemetery, St. Michael and All Angels' has served for well over a century as the spiritual and social centre of the Rural Saanich community, hosting musical entertainment, garden fetes, and strawberry festivals for both entertainment and to raise money for community causes such as feeding the needy. Its architecture is modest but refined, reflecting the appropriate ecumenical expression of the time, based on the church designs promoted through pattern books and a romantic picturesque ideal of rural life.

Construction of a church was motivated by the destruction by fire of the original Royal Oak School House (see 4525 West Saanich Road). Since 1865, the school had been the place of worship for the Lake District (as Royal Oak was then called) Church of England mission, a parish of Christ Church Cathedral, which included Cedar Hill and Strawberry Vale. The minister of the mission parish at the time, Reverend W.W. Malachi, provided supervision and encouragement for the construction of the new church, and John Stevens, proprietor of The Half-way House, donated the land (see 4794 West Saanich Road).

Local architect and landscape gardener, Henry Mitchell provided the plans for the church. Mitchell and his wife Annie came to Victoria in July 1862. He opened a seed and flower business and also undertook design work, the first record of which was the plans and specifications for fencing and road making at Ross Bay Cemetery in September 1872. Mitchell went on to design a number of frame cottages and houses as well as a school house and lecture room in 1882, on the Church Reserve at the corner of Rae and Quadra Streets, for Christ Church Cathedral. The Mitchells left Victoria in May, 1888 to return to London, England due to the declining health of Mrs. Mitchell.

Louis Duval cleared the land, hauled in the timber and split the cedar shakes. Hudson Roper organized the building bee with volunteer labour. The women of the parish served meals to the workers. Donations and grants were solicited, some from as far away as England. For under $2,500, St. Michael's was built to accommodate 100 worshippers. Right Reverend George Hills, first Bishop of Columbia consecrated St. Michael and All Angels' Church on St. Michael's Day, September 29, 1883. This community spirit and enthusiasm has continued over the years and there have been donations of such items as stained-glass windows, embroideries, and the bell, which was brought from China and for which a free-standing bell tower was built in 1913.

The Gothic Revival style of the church was expressed in wood frame construction, with wooden drop siding, and there is an unusual frieze beneath the edges of the steeply-pitched gabled roof, which has raised parapets. The pointed arch windows are wooden-sash paired lancets along

the nave, and triple lancets, with a drip moulding, above the entry. Significant interior elements include a chancel arch containing a text painted in Gothic script, tongue-and-groove panelling with exposed cross-braces on the rafters, exposed braces, and a pentagonal chancel with three Gothic-arched windows. In 1953, architect Studley Patrick Birley (1904-1962) designed an extension and renovations to the church. The alterations were completed over several years and included a gallery, choir room, baptistry and new pews. The size of the church has doubled, while maintaining the original Gothic Revival style. The adjacent cemetery provides a tangible link, in the memorial inscriptions, of the Saanich pioneers who are buried there.

Funds for the adjacent church hall were raised by Miss Margaret Littler and the Canadian Girls in Training. It was designed by T.V. Alcock in 1921 and completed the following year. In recognition of her hard work in raising the funds, it was named Margaret Littler Hall. An addition to the north was designed by E.P. Laycock in 1932. Laycock was trained as an architect but never licensed to practise, but undertook the design for a number of local church buildings.

Church interior [Saanich Archives 1980-007-005]

[Saanich Archives 1980-010-029]

WESTWOOD (later *CHISSAMBA*)
4794 West Saanich Road (designated)
John Stevens, Owner; circa 1898

c.1910-1940 [Owner's Collection]

[Saanich Archives 1980-010-028]

This Queen Ann Revival vernacular house was likely the third hotel built by John Stevens on this portion of Section 106, which he acquired in 1859. His first hotel, The Half-Way House, built in 1861, was located half-way between Victoria and Tod Inlet, and burned down in 1890. The second hotel, The Stevens Hotel, was very similar in shape to the original building, but had a higher, steeper pitched roof. It is not known when and why that building was replaced with this structure in about 1898. Unlike the previous two buildings, this has the appearance of a standard farmhouse. Two-and-one-half-storeys in height, it faces south and has a gabled wing facing West Saanich Road. For many years the attached shop was used as a barbershop. Later, half-timbering was applied on top of the siding and the verandah roof became a second-storey balcony. A water tower at the north end of the house was demolished in the 1940s.

After apprenticing as a seaman, John Stevens emigrated from Kent, England. He worked on steam vessels in the West Coast waters for a number of years before buying the West Saanich Road property to farm. He retired in 1895 (see 4816 Spring Road) and, for a time, his adopted son David Stevens ran the Stevens Hotel, then called *Westwood*. Stevens sold the land in 1906 and moved to James Bay. Stevens earlier donated the land, almost opposite this property, on which St. Michael and All Angels' Church now stands (see 4733 West Saanich Road).

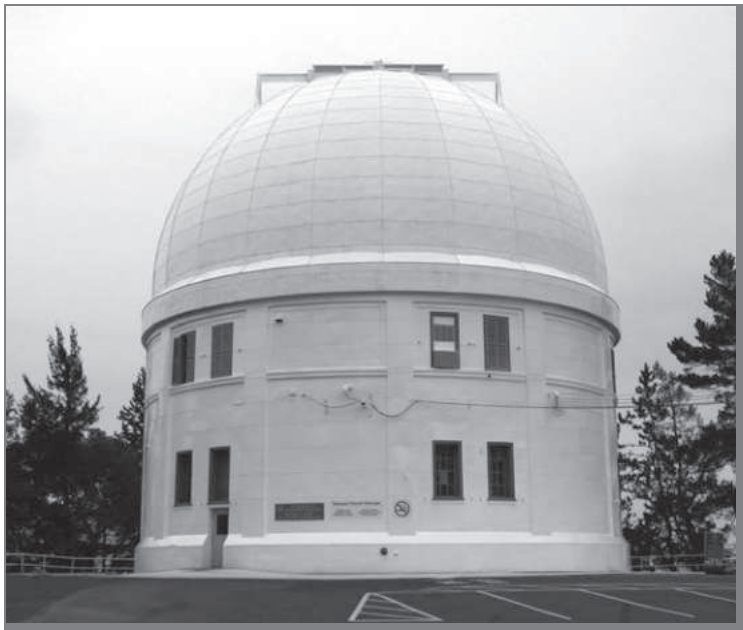
From 1912 until 1915, retired missionary Reverend Walter Thomas Currie (1855-1915), born in Toronto, and his wife, Amy, rented the house. Currie named it *Chissamba* after the village in West Africa where he worked for 25 years. He graduated from McGill University in 1884 and the Congregational College of Canada in 1885. He and his wife pioneered the Canadian Congregational Mission to Angola in 1886, the first missionaries to enter Angola. He was also the founder of the Currie Institute. In 1937, the United Church of Canada purchased a portion of the land at the edge of the property and erected a plaque in Reverend Currie's honour.

BEAVER LAKE STORE
4808 West Saanich Road
Eulalie (Harrison) Willoughby, Marie Oades
& Bruce Willoughby, Owners; circa 1933

This reconstructed façade is a replica of the façade from the 1930s era rural commercial store and residence that had been on the property. The new building completed in 2012 incorporates the 1930s character façade that reflects the simple rural commercial history of the West Saanich Road area.

The original Beaver Lake Store was an important example of the small neighbourhood businesses that grew up to service the growing population of the area. The rural character and small scale commercial land use along West Saanich Road is picturesque and an important value to the community.

The original business on the property included a confectionery store and gas station. Cousins Eulalie Harrison (1881-1982), born in England, and Marie Oades, built a small confectionery store on rented property on the east side of West Saanich Road. When their landlord raised the rent, they hauled the building across the road, renting and later buying the new property. In 1933 Eulalie married farmer Bruce Marlow Willoughby. Bruce and Eulalie built a larger addition to the smaller original store. The couple added a gas pump to the property in 1934 and operated a gas station.



DOMINION ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

5071 West Saanich Road (designated)

His Majesty the King in Right of the
Dominion of Canada, Owner
William Henderson, Architect; 1915-18

The white-domed Dominion Astrophysical Observatory is located at the top of a winding road on Little Saanich Mountain and is part of a scientific campus of buildings on 50 acres of federal property. The construction of this observatory by the federal government represented a significant contribution to the cause of pure science. Scientists had expressed the need to measure the approach and recession of the stars, which required a stronger telescope with larger aperture than existed. The Saanich Peninsula was selected as the location for the observatory because of its superior viewing conditions and equability of year-round temperatures. The provincial government constructed the road from West Saanich Road as a relief project for the municipality's unemployed. The province contributed $10,000 to the project, which cost in total over $200,000. The Observatory was a magnet for scientists from all over the world, placing Canada in a preeminent position in international astrophysical research.

The Observatory is a superior combination of architectural technology and design. The elegant dome has an elevating observing bridge that is in true north-south alignment parallel with the earth's axis. The design of the foundation required particular attention, in order to ensure that the sensitive instruments were adequately isolated from the environment. William Henderson (1837-1931), resident architect of the Dominion Public Works Department in Victoria, also designed the ancillary buildings on the site. Many of the natural features of the site have been retained, and the buildings have been well integrated into the landscape.

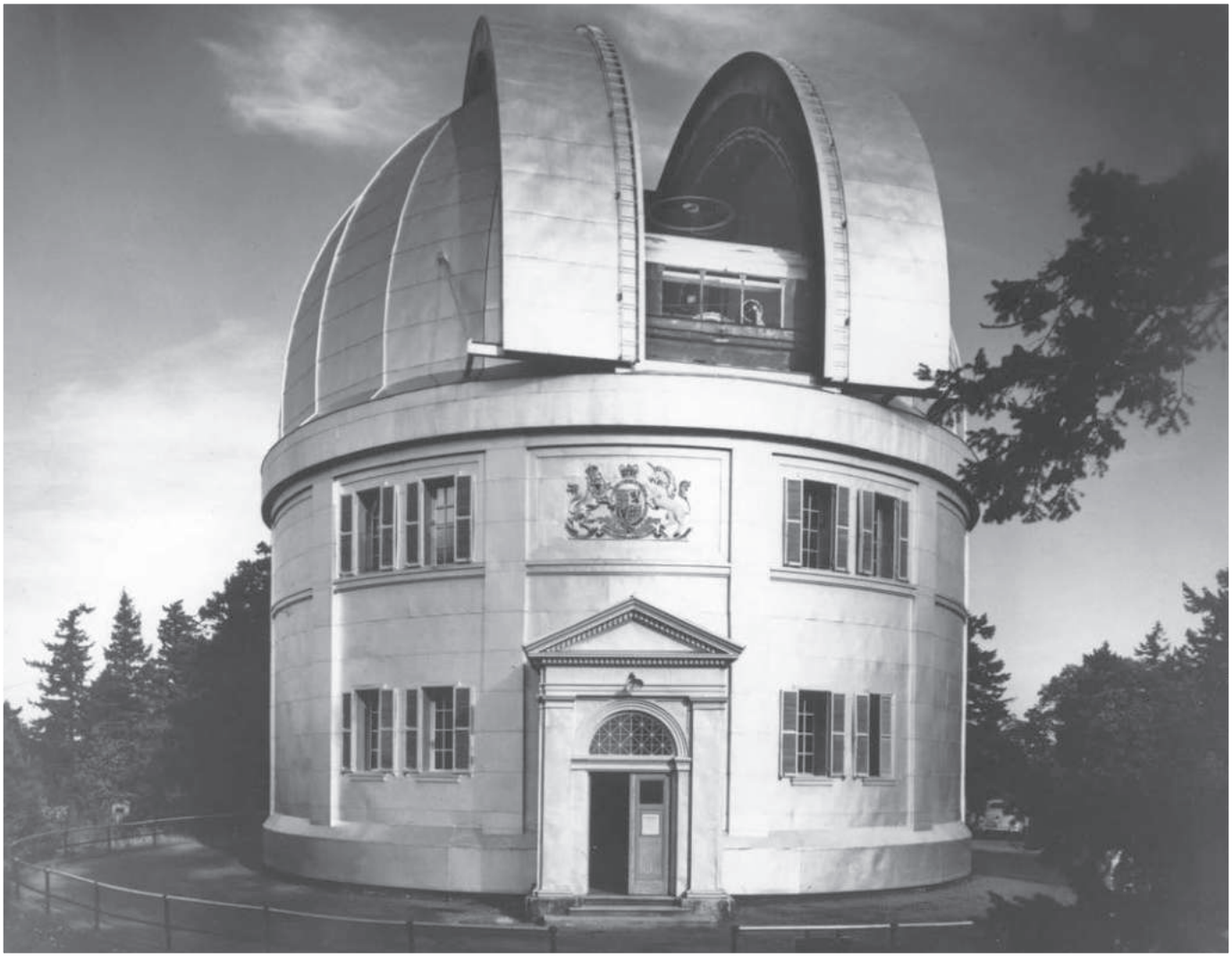
When the Observatory opened on May 16,1918, the seventy-two-inch reflecting telescope was the largest of its kind in the world. Dr. John Stanley Plaskett, an astronomer with the Department of the Interior of Ottawa, designed the telescope. Built in Belgium, the 1,960-pound mirror disc was shipped overseas just before the First World War started. The disc was ground at the John A. Bushear Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, Ohio fabricated the sixty-foot dome and mounting required to house the telescope. These items were shipped to Victoria, and installed in the double-walled steel observatory, constructed by the McAlpine-Roberston Company for $75,000. Eight hundred tons of concrete were used to construct the foundation and piers inside the building to support the telescope and its mounting. There is also an adjacent water tower, and accompanying outbuildings, residences, a lecture hall and a library that form part of the adjacent scientific campus.

The white dome of the Observatory remains visible for many miles, and is a local area landmark. Double-walled steel construction was employed so that the building would not rise above shade temperature during the day and would rapidly assume the existing outside temperature at night. The overall white exterior paint was applied to maintain a daytime temperature close to night conditions. The exterior detailing consists of shuttered windows and a prominent neoclassical portico, with the federal coat-of-arms above the entry. On the interior, the terrazzo ground floor is laid on the rock base, and there is a mural depicting Greek myths and constellations. To ensure that the telescope can still perform at maximum efficiency, light interference is still kept to a minimum for a radius of three miles.

Observatory Residence

DOMINION ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY cont'd

Construction in progress, c.1915-1918 [Left: Saanich Archives 1993-001-012. Right: Saanich Archives 1993-001-011]



[Saanich Archives 1993-001-020]

PROSPECT LAKE GENERAL STORE
5303 West Saanich Road
Samuel McCullough, Owner; circa 1913

Rancher Samuel McCullough (1860-1929) built the Prospect Lake General Store around 1913. He and his wife Susanna (1863-1949) were Irish immigrants who came to Canada in the early 1890s and moved to 5323 West Saanich Road in 1912. Their daughter Sarah (1889-1981) and her husband John (Jock) Nisbet Findlay (1885-1956), a roofer, ran the store, which included the local post office. Between 1946 and 1963, Jack and Evelyn Durrance owned and operated the store. Jack Durrance was the son of John and Daisy Durrance (see 155 Durrance Road).

This two-storey commercial building with living quarters above, displayed features of the Craftsman style, but has now been stuccoed. The original siding was drop siding, and there was roughcast and half-timbering in the gable. The top floor windows have five vertically mullioned panes above one large pane. There is a wraparound verandah on two sides with a simple low balustrade. This corner store has been a landmark for over 75 years, and illustrates the importance of small local stores in providing a community focus in rural areas.

[Saanich Archives 1978-001-004]

ERSKINE RESIDENCE
5323 West Saanich Road
James Erskine, Owner; circa 1895

According to assessments, this house was built for Captain James Erskine (1851-1943), who immigrated to Canada from Ireland with his wife Mary (née Hall, 1851-1948) in 1894-95. He farmed here from about 1895 until 1901. In 1912, Samuel (1860-1929) and Susanna McCullough (1863-1949) (see 5303 West Saanich Road) bought the property, which the family owned until 1930.

This front-gabled, one-and-one-half-storey farmhouse is another example of the Frontier vernacular type common to the area (see 5930 Patricia Bay Highway). It has a hipped-roof, wraparound verandah on two sides with square columns and a simple balustrade. The walls are clad in wooden drop siding and the wooden windows surrounds have scalloped apron sills. Cornice mouldings were applied above the windows and doors.

PROSPECT LAKE SCHOOL
5640 West Saanich Road
Prospect Lake School Board, Owners; 1894

Prospect Lake School was built in 1894, and although located within Saanich, it was administered by the Prospect Lake School Board. In 1906, the Saanich School District assumed responsibility for the school, which was situated on 1.3 acres of Section 83 in the Lake District. In 1923, an additional 1.75 acres was granted to the Board of Trustees of Saanich (Lot 15, Section 87), allowing the school to expand. The old school was sold, relocated to the corner of West Saanich Road and Wallace Drive. It was converted to a private residence with a large addition on the front. Early residential owners of the house were Frederick Garrett (1880-1940), and his wife Florence (née McMullin, 1883-1975), both born on the Isle of Man. They bought the house in 1927 and lived there until at least 1939. The second Prospect Lake School closed in 1966, when the third and current Prospect Lake School was opened.

The rear of the original Late Victorian school is still visible at the back of the current house, with its hipped roof and double-hung windows with cornices. The house addition is a modest Edwardian era vernacular structure, clad in wooden drop siding, with paired double-hung windows, a later projecting boxed bay and an inset corner porch that has now been enclosed.

ANDERSON RESIDENCE
6055 West Saanich Road
Andrew, Emily and Rennie Anderson, Owners; circa 1918

In 1884, 14-year-old Andrew Rennie Anderson (1870-1958) emigrated with his parents from Scotland to Saanich, where the family farmed for many years. He married Emily Beatrice Jenkins (1876-1951), of Lincoln, England, in Victoria in 1890. He later worked for a number of years as an engineer on coastal freighters, including boats that supplied the Klondike Gold Rush in 1898. In 1918, he became an engineer for the Victoria Phoenix Brewery, where he worked until his retirement in 1938. He died in 1958, and the family retained ownership of the house until 1974.

Andrew Anderson, assisted by his 18-year-old son Rennie, designed and built this stone California bungalow. The low-pitched, front-gabled roof covers a lower-pitched gabled roof over the front verandah. Two massive battered piers support the verandah roof. The tall chimney on the south side is also built of stone. The balustrades on the verandah and steps, and the door and window headers and sills are solid stone. Roughcast and half-timbering cladding has been used in the gables, and Craftsman-style brackets support the eaves.

[Saanich Archives 1985-004-013d]

LAYRITZ RESIDENCE
4354 Wilkinson Road (designated)
Richard Emil Layritz, Owner, circa 1889; additions circa 1906

Richard Emil Layritz (1866-1954) was born near Dresden, Germany. He studied horticulture in Stuttgart, ornamental gardening in Paris and hedging in London. He sailed for Montreal in 1887 and in 1888 came to Victoria. He started a small nursery near Ross Bay Cemetery, but the cold winter froze the plants, and in 1889 he bought 14 acres on Wilkinson Road. His nursery suffered various setbacks in the 1890s, so he followed the Klondike Gold Rush in 1898 and worked as a paid helper to earn money to pay off his debts and to develop his business. In 1906 he returned to Germany and married 21-year-old Elise Johannah Margaret Vetter. They returned to Victoria, but she died in 1916. He then married English-born Dorothy Giles (1882-1974) in 1919. Layritz achieved international renown as a breeder and supplier of thousands of varieties of shrubs, fruit trees, roses and rhododendrons. Layritz Nurseries supplied more than half the fruit trees for the Okanagan, roses for British Colonials in the Far East, and rhododendrons for the Pacific Northwest. He was president of the Pacific Northwest Nursery Association for many years. Layritz donated ten acres to Saanich for a park in the 1940s, and his widow Dorothy eventually donated another five acres. He died in 1954 and by his request, his ashes were scattered under his favourite Sequoia, which he had grown from a seedling in 1889. The sequoia still stands beside the road at 4362 Wilkinson Road. Among the significant landscape features that exist on the property are a Caucasian Fir, a Silver Maple, two Incense Cedars, a Judas Tree, two Jeffrey Pines, an Oriental Spruce and a Giant Sequoia.

This was one of the first houses to be designated a municipal heritage site in April 1985. The designation was requested by owners Carolyn (née Case) and John Smyly, historians and authors of a significant work on West Coast Native culture, Those Born At Koona, The Totem Poles Of The Haida Village Skedans Queen Charlotte Islands, published in 1973. Carolyn, who was for years the history curator at the B.C. Provincial Museum (now Royal B.C. Museum), was a strong activist in the early days of the heritage movement in the 1970s, as one of the founders and the first president of the Hallmark Society in the Greater Victoria region, and a founding board member of the Heritage Canada Foundation.

The Layritz Residence is one-and-one-half-storeys in height, cross-gabled with a gabled dormer at the rear. The oldest section of the house has an open front hipped-roof verandah, supported on the north end by two lathe-turned columns with ornamental brackets, and on the south end by two large wall brackets. There is also a shed-roofed verandah on the north side. Much of the foundations are the original brickskirting wall. The house is clad in wooden drop siding and there are decorative fish-scale shingles in the front gable.

Layritz Family Photo, c.1912 [Saanich Archives 1985-008-008a]

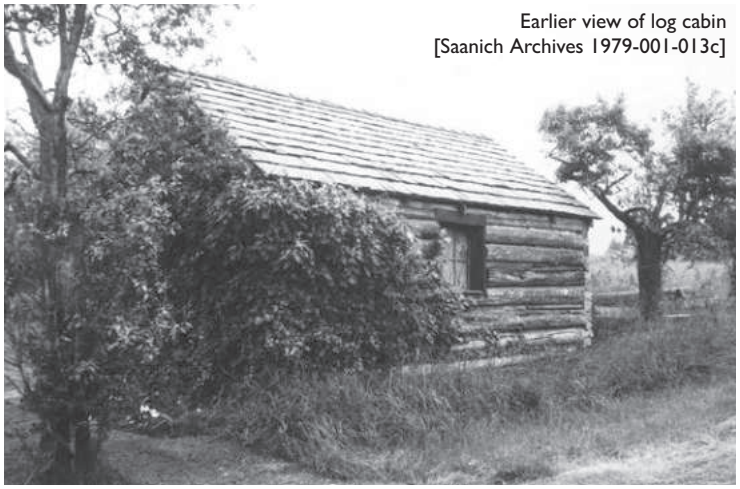
BOVILL RESIDENCE
4412 Wilkinson Road
Owen & Minna Bovill, Owners; circa 1911

Barr Photo 1990

Owen Vallance Bovill worked a fruit grower in the Mount Newton area before he bought this property circa 1911. He was married to Minna Todd Bovill, and the voters' lists for 1913 and 1916 give his occupation as rancher. For a time during the 1920s, this house became a boys' school, run by Francis Ashley (John) Sparks (1882-1942). He established the boy's school known first as Victoria Preparatory School and then later as St. Aiden's an Anglican preparatory school. In 1926 Sparks moved the school to Langford.

In 1931, the property was acquired by Colonel Gerald Bassett Scott (1875-1964) as a retirement property. Scott, whose first wife was Blanche de Caen, was born in Dublin Ireland, and after a 35 year career as an Indian army officer, bought this property with his second wife, Mary Brigid (Patsy) Scott (née Lyons, 1905-1964). He was involved in real estate as a partner in Victoria Homes & Gardens. When the Dutch bulb market collapsed during WWII he grew commercial quantities of flower bulbs on the farm and then he and G.Vantreight went on to form the Saanich Bulb Growers' Association. Scott sold the property in 1961 and moved with his family to nearby Royal Oak.

LINDSAY LOG CABIN
4420 Wilkinson Road
George & Margaret Lindsay, Owners; circa 1873


Earlier view of log cabin
[Saanich Archives 1979-001-013c]

George Lindsay (1839-1910) and Margaret Nicholson (1838-1918) emigrated separately from Ireland with their families by way of Cape Horn. George arrived in 1850 and he and Margaret were married in Ontario. They had their first child, Thomas, in 1862 before coming to Victoria later that year. George Lindsay was first listed as a Lake District resident and farmer in the Victoria District directory of 1868; that year their son, Frank, was born on *Broadmead* farm. In 1874 the B.C. voters' list shows George as a farmer, resident at *Broadmead*, the only voter listed there. This is an early use of the name later made famous by the farm established in 1889 by R.P. Rithet. From 1875 to the early 1890s, the name of the Lindsays' farm is given as *Millstream Farm* in voters' lists. The Lindsays had ten children between 1862 and 1882, and Lindsay Road was named for the family.

In 1870 George Lindsay was appointed a Lake District School Trustee, a position he resigned from in 1880. The Lindsays appear to have acquired Section 97, on which the log cabin sits, by 1873 (it wasn't registered at Land Titles until 1882, but a notation on the title states that it was entitled under the will of Matthew Forsyth, April 10, 1873), and presumably built their log cabin soon after. The Lindsays later built a two-storey house as the family increased in size, and the log cabin became a shed. In April 1883 the Lake District School burned down. According to the November 19, 1883 minutes of the trustees meeting, they had been using the "Lindsay old house" as the school house since the fire, but it was now in bad condition and they had to move elsewhere. It is assumed that "Lindsay old house" was the cabin.

William Carlyle (1881-1969) and Bessie Mabel Matthews (née Burgess) bought the property in 1919, and members of the family still owned the property during the 1990s. They removed the second storey from the old house in 1952. *Research by Kathryn Bridge*.

This vernacular log cabin is notched at an angle at the ends of the logs. The gables are clad in board-and-batten and the roof in cedar shakes. The south wall was shingled and Bessie Matthews grew ivy over the building, as she didn't like log cabins. The cabin was put on a cement foundation in the 1920s.

QUICK RESIDENCE
4512 Wilkinson Road
William & Esther Quick; circa 1913

William John Quick (1868-1952), born in New Zealand, came to Victoria with his family in 1890. He and his brother Frederick George Quick took up farming in the Royal Oak area and were the first on Vancouver Island to own a purebred herd of Jersey cows. Frederick and William campaigned to have the Saanich Municipal Hall built in the Royal Oak neighbourhood (see 4512 West Saanich Road). Frederick Quick served as Reeve of Saanich in 1908 and 1909. William Quick married Victoria-born Esther Tandy Carmichael (1890-1987) in 1909 in her parents' house (see 944 Walema Avenue). In 1911, William and Esther were instrumental in convincing local residents to build the Royal Oak Community Hall (see 4516 West Saanich Road). Esther Quick was a founding and lifetime member of the Royal Oak Women's Institute. In 1969, Saanich municipality purchased 33 acres of the Quicks' land, known as Quick's Bottom, and it is now a wildlife sanctuary.

This hipped-roof Edwardian Arts and Crafts bungalow has paired brackets under the eaves. The structure is symmetrical, with boxed bay windows in the centre front and on each side. There are inset verandahs on both corner of the front façade, the north verandah acting as the entrance porch. The foundation has cedar shingle cladding, and the main floor and dormer have double-bevelled siding outlined with corner boards, watertable boards and a frieze.

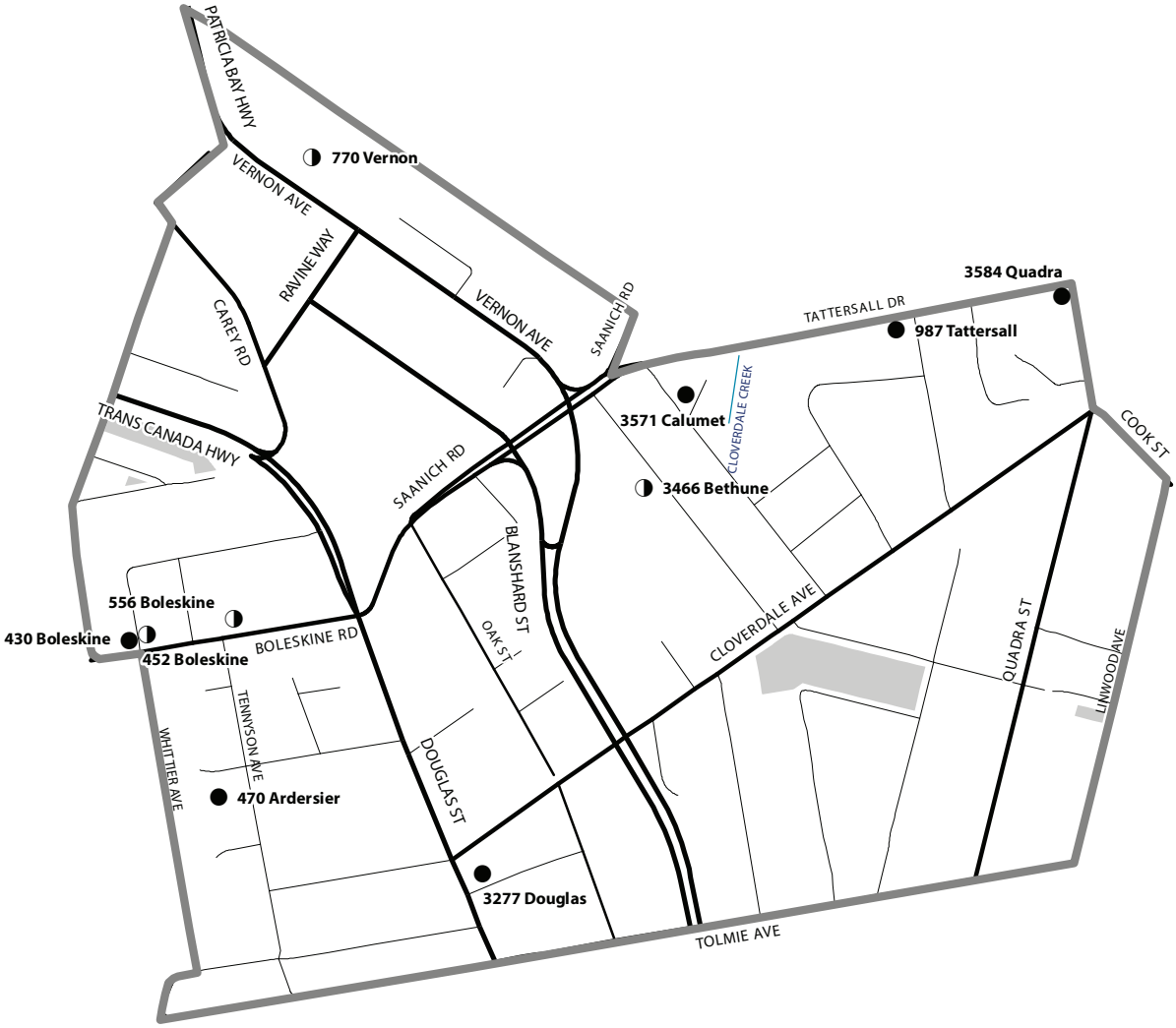
c.1910s [Saanich Archives 1980-007-009]

W.J. Quick at the Royal Oak Inn, c.1900
[Saanich Archives 1980-007-008]

Saanich Core

Saanich Core is directly north of downtown Victoria, and is now the administrative heart of Saanich municipality. In the late 1850s, most of the land in Saanich Core was part of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie's 1100-acre Cloverdale Farm. Tolmie was a prominent local surgeon, Hudson's Bay Company officer, politician and major early landowner. Subdivision of his land began in 1890 with one-acre parcels south of Cloverdale Avenue. Some of the earliest public buildings were built on land donated by the Tolmie family. The original Tolmie School was built in 1892 adjacent to Boleskine Road, and St. Mark's Church was constructed at 3395 Tennyson Avenue across from the school in 1892 (demolished in 1993). The land boom of 1910-14 accelerated the development of residential lots, associated services and community institutions. The first businesses were established near the Quadra-Cloverdale intersection, and the redevelopment of the area south of Cloverdale Avenue for apartments started in the late 1970s.

Municipal Hall interior, 1965 (detail).
[Saanich Archives 1981-007-004]



LEGEND

- REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
- DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
- REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
- PARKS

ROADS

- Highway
- Major
- Collector
- Residential

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

HOME LUMBER OFFICE
470 Ardersier Road
Jawl Industries Limited
Arthur Erickson, Architect; 1972

[Collection Donald Luxton]

Widely renowned as Canada's most talented and famous modern architect, Arthur Erickson has achieved national and international prominence for his designs of Simon Fraser University, the Vancouver Law Courts, and the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia. This is one of his most successful small-scale commissions, and is a logical outgrowth of earlier pavilion projects such as a cabana designed for Dal Grauer in Vancouver, and the Filberg House in Comox. A cohesive expression of simple lines and ultimate transparency, this structure reduces the idea of West Coast post-and-beam modernism to its most simplified and refined elements. Erickson expressed the function of the building as an office that is comfortable, light and efficient, based on a strict geometry inspired by Indian architecture. The square floor plan is gridded on a three-foot module throughout, with each roof section laid out on a nine-foot module. The large pyramidal glass skylight hovers above the cantilevered timber roof structure, illuminating the open-plan interior space. Formal siting on an elevated terrazzo podium provides a visual and spatial balance with the overhanging eaves. The finely-detailed vertical columns taper from 12 inches square to 8 inches square, symbolizing the trees on which the company's business is based.

Arthur Erickson, September 11, 2004
[Collection F. D'Ambrosio]

LEAHY RESIDENCE
3466 Bethune Street (designated)
Robert & Dorothy Leahy, Owners; 1912

Robert Andrew Leahy (1884-1950), a carpenter, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to Victoria in 1909. In 1911 he married Dorothy Maud Martin (1893-1947), born in Devonshire, England, and they built this house in 1912. Dorothy's father, Henry Martin, applied for water permits for the building in July of 1912.

The Collins family acquired this property in 1945 and owned it for many years. William Collins (1891-1964) immigrated to Victoria from London, England in 1928 and married Finnish-born Elsa Sofia Lindholm (1895-1981) that year. William was a stationary engineer, and also served for many years with the Customs Service in China. Elsa's son Stephen, daughter Kathleen, and son-in-law William Boughey inherited the property after her death in 1981 and owned it for several years.

With tapered stucco columns supporting an arched verandah opening, this front-gabled one-storey California bungalow retains its rustic charm. Under the roof overhangs are exposed rafter tails and triangular eave brackets. The house has retained many of its original features including an authentic colour scheme with dark-stained cedar shingles and lighter-coloured trim.

AXHORNE RESIDENCE
430 Boleskine Road
Benjamin & Rosette Axhorne, Owners; 1899

Benjamin Axhorne (1864-1936), a native of Tiverton, Devon, England, came to Victoria in 1889 and spent a number of years on sealing schooners, including the *Mary Taylor*, *Labrador* and *Agnes McDonald*. During the Klondike Gold Rush, he served on ships on Lake Bennett and the Yukon River. About the time he built this house, he had begun working for the British American Paint Company (BAPCO), where he remained for 30 years. Benjamin was also a member of the Thermopylae Club and of the Sons of England. In 1898, he married Rosette Speed (1871-1950), a daughter of Thomas William Speed, whose house around the corner at 3342 Whittier Avenue was moved to Pender Island in 2003. Thomas Speed came to Victoria in 1863 on the *Helvetia*, farmed in Saanich and retired to Boleskine Road. His other daughter Ellen married Josiah Bull Senior (see 4201 Quadra Street).

This two-storey vernacular structure has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof and is the oldest house in the Boleskine cluster (422 Boleskine Road was built in 1903). The central front-gabled wall dormer is reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style, popular a generation earlier in Eastern Canada. The front porch is shed-roofed, has a triangular gable over the side entrance, and is supported on chamfered columns. The house is clad in wooden drop siding, with decorative shingles in the gable peaks. The double-hung wooden-sash windows are tall and narrow, with horns on the upper sashes.

GRAHAM RESIDENCE
452 Boleskine Road (designated)
William Graham, Owner, Designer & Builder; 1913

The original owner/builder of this modest Edwardian vernacular bungalow was William Herbert "Bert" Graham (1886-1960), a locally well-known painter and decorator and second-generation Saanich resident. His father, William Graham, was one of the earliest settlers in the area and served on Saanich Council several times from 1918 until 1928. His mother was Agnes Louise H. Graham (née Mitchel, 1864-1946). In 1887, William petitioned the provincial government for a school in the area, with the result that William Fraser Tolmie donated a small piece of his estate, *Cloverdale*, for the school. When St. Mark's Anglican Church was built nearby, the first baptism was for William and Agnes' son, Mark Cloverdale Graham. In 1913, Bert was working at James L. Forrester's paints and wallpaper shop at 1304 Douglas Street. Bert married Harriet Annie Norrish (1893-1975) in 1917.

Situated on a corner lot at the intersection of Boleskine Road and Whittier Streets, in a mixed commercial and residential area, the Graham Residence is notable as an elaborate combination of stylistic features. The form and scale of the home's plan is typical of a one-storey classic bungalow, but applied to this basic plan are Craftsman-style details such as square, chamfered verandah supports and decorative and exposed eave brackets, and Neoclassical style details such as dentil mouldings, paired eave brackets, a panelled front door with elliptical-shaped bevelled glazing and a cornice above the front entrance. It is a typical pattern book plan, with the front façade balanced by a half-width verandah on one side and a semi-octagonal bay window on the other. There is another bay window on the side of the house. The original wooden-sash windows include single and triple-assembly double-hung sash, beautiful stained glass windows with a floral motif in the transoms and entrance sidelights, and a stained glass panel in the entrance foyer. Original interior features include wooden trim and floors, and plaster walls.

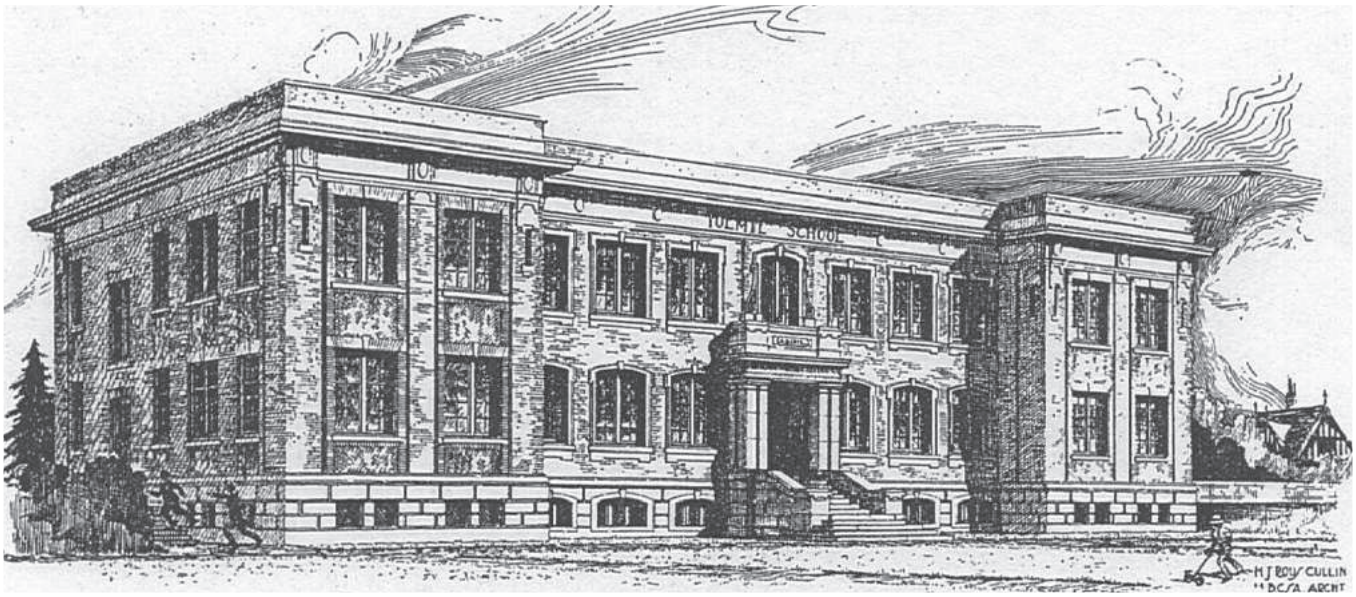
TOLMIE SCHOOL
556 Boleskine Road (designated)

Greater Victoria School District
Harold J. Rous Cullin, Architect; 1912-13
Luney Bros., Contractors

Tolmie School has been used for educational purposes since it opened in 1913. The building housed the first Saanich High School in the lower four classrooms. There were various additions in 1947 and 1963, and the building was most recently renovated in 1982 to accommodate the offices of School District #61. The original part of the school, which faces Boleskine Road, is a symmetrical two-storey Neoclassical Edwardian-era structure designed by architect Harold Joseph Rous Cullin (1875-1935) in 1912. Cullin, for a number of years, was the appointed architect for the Saanich School Board; he designed at least seven schools, including Tolmie School, Cedar Hill School and its Manual Training Hall. At eleven rooms, Tolmie School was the largest of these designs. As a prominent member of the British Columbia Society of Architects, Cullin was on the Grand Council of the provincial body and on the Executive Council of the Victoria Chapter. He was a member of the Island Arts and Crafts Club, conductor of the Saanich Choral Society and choirmaster of St. Luke's Anglican Church. He was also a superb athlete and an army man: as Commanding Officer of the 88th Regiment Victoria Fusiliers when the First World War began, he closed his architectural office. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and authorized by the Federal Government to recruit to full war strength. In May 1916 Cullin led the battalion of 1050 men to the European battlefield. However, in 1917 he was invalided out of war service, and suffered from chronic ill health for the rest of his life.

The prominent firm of Luney Brothers were hired as the contractors for this handsome structure. The foundation stone was laid on April 13, 1913. The main floor and basement-level windows of the central portion have segmental-arched openings, while the upper floor windows are square-headed. The balcony over the central entrance porch is supported on paired square columns. The basement level is faced in terra cotta and the upper two levels are clad with red Clayburn brick with a terra cotta trim. A herringbone design was used in the spandrel panels, and the double-hung windows were used in paired assembly. The interior floors were made of "racolith" and the lavatories are tiled.

Above: Harold J. Rous Cullin.



Rendering, January 1913, Architect, Builder & Engineer.

McADOO RESIDENCE
3571 Calumet Avenue
Roberta McAdoo, Owner; David H. Bale, Designer & Contractor; 1919

Roberta Donnell McAdoo, the widow of Lyndhurst McAdoo, was a cousin of John McAdoo Wark (Work), the nephew of John Work, who was related by marriage to the family of William Fraser Tolmie. While Lyndhurst McAdoo was in active service in Europe during the First World War, Roberta and her four daughters lived at Cloverdale, the Tolmie family stone residence located north of the present Cloverdale Avenue. Lyndhurst was wounded during combat and died in Kingston Military Hospital in 1918. Roberta built this house on land she obtained from John Work Tolmie. For a number of years she supported her family by running a boarding house. She returned to Ireland in the late 1920s.

Prominent contractor David Herbert Bale (whose own house stands at 1402 Stadacona Avenue, Victoria) designed and built this house. There are several extant examples of Bale's refined version of the Edwardian Vernacular Arts and Crafts house, the earliest built in 1907, and one at 1017 Catherine Street in Victoria West from 1913, now designated heritage. The main level has an inset front verandah with Bale's distinctive three square posts at the corner on one side balanced by a cut-away bay window on the other. There is a dentilled frieze running around the building and a dentilled stringcourse halfway up the front gable. Most of the siding is cedar shingle, except in the front gable, which is partially half-timbered.

DOUGLAS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
3277 Douglas Street
First Baptist Church, owner; 1910-13

The Douglas Street Baptist Church, built over a three year period between 1910-13, is associated with one of British Columbia's first Baptist congregations. During the 1880s, the Calvary Baptist Church (now First Baptist) started the Burnside Baptist Mission and met in private homes in the area. In 1893, a small building was constructed at the corner of Kelvin Road and Tennyson Avenue, but by 1910 the congregation required larger premises. John Leander Beckwith, a wealthy businessman, initially purchased this corner property on Douglas Street. Beckwith was a trustee of First Baptist Church and the mayor of Victoria in 1912. Burnside Mission formed a building committee, chaired by Alfred Few. Most materials and labour for the new church were donated. Henry Wilson loaned the building fund $700, to be repaid when their Tennyson Avenue property was sold. The new church's first services were held in the building in 1910, as soon as the first portion was completed. On September 12, 1912, the organizational meeting was held for the new Douglas Street Baptist Church. There were 44 charter members.

In order to reduce costs, a cheap alternative to the traditional church material of stone was chosen, an imitation-ashlar concrete block, which was readily available at the time. These concrete blocks could be manufactured with stamping machines that used moulds to provide different surface textures. The design of this building employs a variety of traditional elements including half-timbered gables and crenellated parapets, combined with paired classical columns on the wooden entrance porch. The front upper level retains its original wood-framed leaded windows. In 1971, George T. Cooper designed a rear extension built of modern concrete block. By 1980, the congregation had outgrown the building, and architect Pamela Charlesworth was retained to design the new Baptist church at 898 Royal Oak Avenue. This church was then sold to the Ukrainian-Canadian Cultural Society, which still uses it today.

GILL RESIDENCE
987 Tattersall Drive
Albert & Lillie Gill, Owners; circa 1913

This modest dwelling was built circa 1913 by or for Albert Victor Gill (1887-1959) and his wife, Lillie Gill (née Davey, 1888-1966). The popular Craftsman influence is demonstrated in the coursed cedar shingle siding, notched bargeboards and prominent multi-paned windows. In 1917, the property was listed on Blenkinsop Road, west of Savannah, and by 1921 was addressed as 987 Blenkinsop Road. Between 1924 and 1929, the street name changed to Tattersall Drive. Albert Gill was a gardener, born in Surrey, England and in 1901 by the age of 13 he was an errand boy in Warfield, Berkshire. He came to the Saanich area in 1910 and married Lillie, who had just emigrated from Devon, England in 1913. They were members of the Victoria Gospel Hall for many years. After the Gills' deaths, the house was passed on to their daughter Muriel Kathryn Gill, who owned it until 1997, when it was purchased by the present owner.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING
3584-86-88 Quadra Street
Ted Hawkes, Owner; circa 1935

This building, with its Mission-style false front, transom windows and stucco walls, is a rare surviving early commercial structure in Saanich. Over many decades it has housed numerous local businesses, and is typical of the roadside stores that grew up in response to the booming automobile industry that created a demand for local service centres. The first owner was Ted Hawkes, who served with the 72nd Battalion during the First World War. He married his first wife, Irene Smethurst in 1920, and during the 1920s ran his shoe repair business out of his home at 3582 Quadra Street. Hawkes moved his business to this building when it was completed. By 1936, the Quadra Meat Market, proprietor Arthur V. Green, was also located here. Shortly afterwards, they were joined by I.W. Percy Jackson, Confectioner. During the late 1930s, Hawkes continued to operate both the Saanich Shoe Repairing Depot and the Saanich Realty Office from this location. Ted Hawkes died in 1950 at the age of 51.

The second owners of the property were Christopher and Elizabeth Montague, who bought it in 1946. In 1946, Quadra Dress & Dry Goods Shop owner Leonard G. Wilkinson lived behind the shop with wife, Irene. In 1949, Arthur G. Barnes of Art's Confectionery was living behind his shop. The property was inherited by the two Montague daughters in 1972, who sold it in 1979. The third owners were William Kwong Chui Tam and Tan Tsui Ping, who still owned it in the 1990s. This building has housed the Dog World Beauty Shop for many years.

SAANICH MUNICIPAL HALL
770 Vernon Avenue (designated)

The Corporation of the District of Saanich, Owner
Wade, Stockdill, Armour & Partners, Architects; 1964-65

This modernist civic building symbolizes Saanich's distinct identity as a progressive municipality, that was growing in the 1960s from a semi-rural community to a more densely populated urban centre. This reinforced concrete structure was designed to create a timeless and authoritative impression, yet its elaborately landscaped gardens and fountains helped provide an open and welcoming atmosphere. Architecture, interior design and landscaping were considered to be of equal importance in this distinctive, dynamic structure.

After the end of the Second World War, the old Saanich Municipal Hall (see 4512 West Saanich Road) could not accommodate the growth of the municipal administration. In 1947, Hubert Savage was commissioned to design an addition and alterations to the old hall. Ten years later an additional 9,000 square feet of space was required. A Municipal Hall Reserve Fund By-law was passed in 1959, which set aside funds for a future new hall. It was decided that a more central location than the Royal Oak neighbourhood would be more appropriate for the new hall. In 1961-62, the new Police-Fire Hall building was constructed on Vernon Avenue. The following year, Clive Campbell designed the Health and Welfare building on an adjacent site.

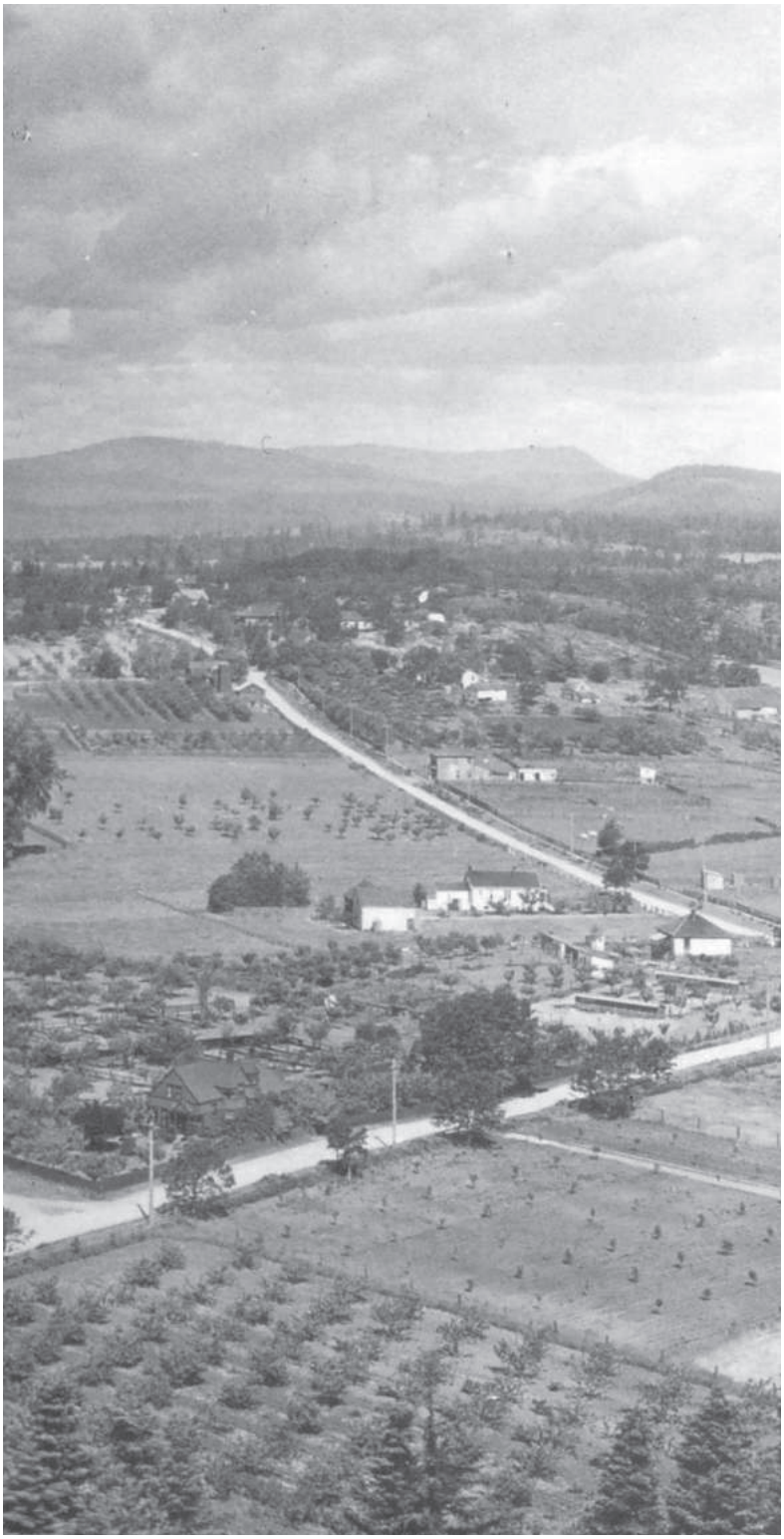
In 1963, Wade, Stockdill, Armour & Partners were appointed as architects for the new Municipal Hall. John W. Armour (1927-1986) was in charge of administration and Peter Blewett (1932-1999) was responsible for design. Originally formed as a partnership between John Wade and Dexter Stockdill, this firm was one of the most influential in the development of modernist architecture in British Columbia. The design of the new hall was influenced by the Brutalist architecture of Swiss architect Le Corbusier, who used exposed, board-formed concrete as a plastic medium to define zones of function within a building through sculptural and structural interventions. His influence is reflected in the Municipal Hall by the stairwells on the centre front and the south end, which are placed inside articulated towers. The front tower is part of the ceremonial entranceway to the centre of the interior public space. Original features include a huge skylight that serves two galleried floors and the ground floor, flooding the main public areas with evenly diffused daylight. Interior designer Lorne V. Nielson was hired to plan the interior spaces. The main floor was designed as the main public area, with ceilings that are higher than the other floors, creating an inviting atmosphere for civic functions. A stairway inside the front of the building ascends to a cantilevered deck designed for ceremonial occasions. The concrete interior walls are relieved by the colour and warmth of teak panelling in the council chamber, teak on the balustrades and walls in the public area, terrazzo floors, and designs incised in the concrete of the public area. Original furnishings include teak and black leather benches.

In July 1964, George H. Wheaton Limited (with a bid of $611,616) was hired as the construction firm. Philip Tattersfield & Associates designed the landscape to complement the modern architecture of the building. Of particular interest is the circular pond and pathway at the front entrance, which repeats the organic form of the ceremonial entrance. At the back entrance is a terrace with lush landscaping and a water feature, overlooking Swan Lake Nature Park, that creates an inviting and welcoming atmosphere for the public. Lieutenant-Governor George R. Pearkes officially opened the new hall on December 1, 1965. The final cost, including furnishings, was about $800,000.

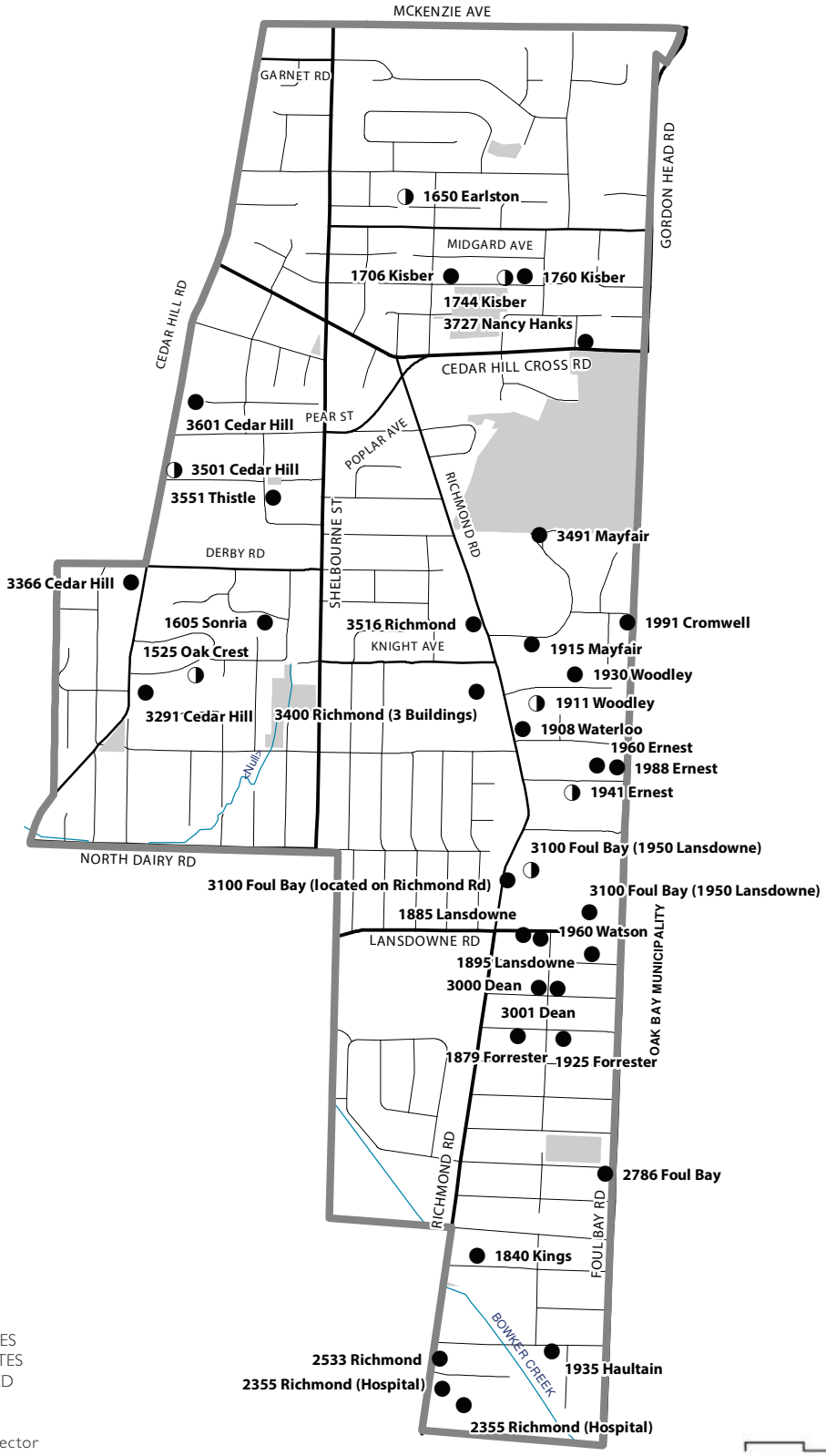
Over time, the Saanich Municipal Hall has been recognized as a very significant local example of Modern architecture, and the municipality demonstrated a commitment to its protection through heritage designation in 1991.

Shelbourne

Shelbourne is bounded on the east and south by Oak Bay and Victoria, with Mount Tolmie as the major landmark on the east. On the north it is bounded by McKenzie Avenue and on the west by Cedar Hill Road. The area was first developed as farms, which were gradually subdivided for residential and commercial use. Gore-Peace Memorial Park, on Shelbourne Street south of Cedar Hill Cross Road, was dedicated in July 1919 and was the first war memorial in Greater Victoria. In 1921, Shelbourne Street was planned as a "memorial avenue," and American Mountain Ash and London Plane trees were planted along the street north to Mount Douglas. The trees were planted by municipal representatives and visiting dignitaries to honour the war dead of British Columbia. The boulevard was rededicated in 1961 to include those fallen during the Second World War and the Korean War, and a number of the trees remain north of Feltham Road. The neighbourhood is also home to several large institutional complexes such as Camosun College and St. Michael's University School.



Shelbourne, 1906-1908 (detail)
[Saanich Archives 1980-020-009]


MCKENZIE AVE
GARNET RD
GORDON HEAD RD
1650 Earlston
MIDGARD AVE
1706 Kisber
1760 Kisber
1744 Kisber
3727 Nancy Hanks
CEDAR HILL RD
CEDAR HILL CROSS RD
3601 Cedar Hill
PEAR ST
POPLAR AVE
3501 Cedar Hill
3551 Thistle
RICHMOND RD
SHELBOURNE ST
3491 Mayfair
DERBY RD
3366 Cedar Hill
1605 Sonria
3516 Richmond
1991 Cromwell
1525 Oak Crest
KNIGHT AVE
1915 Mayfair
1930 Woodley
1911 Woodley
3291 Cedar Hill
3400 Richmond (3 Buildings)
1908 Waterloo
1960 Ernest
1988 Ernest
1941 Ernest
Null
NORTH DAIRY RD
3100 Foul Bay (1950 Lansdowne)
3100 Foul Bay (located on Richmond Rd)
3100 Foul Bay (1950 Lansdowne)
1885 Lansdowne
1960 Watson
LANSDOWNE RD
1895 Lansdowne
3000 Dean
3001 Dean
OAK BAY MUNICIPALITY
1879 Forrester
1925 Forrester
RICHMOND RD
2786 Foul Bay
FOUL BAY RD
1840 Kings
BOWKER CREEK
2533 Richmond
1935 Haultain
2355 Richmond (Hospital)
2355 Richmond (Hospital)
LEGEND
REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
PARKS
ROADS
Highway
Major
Collector
Residential
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

McRAE RESIDENCE
3291 Cedar Hill Road
Christopher & Mary McRae, Owners; circa 1907

Born in Nicola Valley, British Columbia, Christopher John McRae (1880-1947) was the son of the McRaes of 1525 Oakcrest Drive. He came to Saanich with his parents when he was five. Christopher became a farmer, like his father, but later sold Pontiac cars. In 1907, he married Mary Victoria Jameson (1888-1961), born in Whitby, Ontario, whose family owned a coffee and spice importing firm on Broughton Street.

This cross-gabled Craftsman cottage originally had a shed-roofed sunroom looking out to the Olympic Peninsula which was removed in the 1990s. The main floor has cedar shingle cladding, with an open porch and a cantilevered boxed bay at the front. There are Craftsman-style triangular eave brackets and half-timbered gables. The architectural features of the house along with its position on a curve near the top of a long hill make it a landmark house in the area.

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-036a]

CLACKMANNAN
3366 Cedar Hill Road
George and Alice Sellars, Owners; 1940-41

George Sellars (1891-1974) built this landmark house on Cedar Hill Road. Born in Lancashire, England, he came to Saanich in 1913 with his wife, Alice (née Lord, 1892-1983), and worked for Moore & Whittington Lumber & Construction Company as a cabinetmaker.

Clackmannan is a Period Revival cottage with a very steeply-pitched gabled roof. The decoratively half-timbered gables, with paired brackets under the jetties, project over the stuccoed main floor walls. The windows are composed of small vertical panes over one large pane. The front porch, with its Tudor-arched opening, is set diagonally in the join between two cross gables. Garry Oaks and terraced landscaping provide a beautiful setting for this storybook cottage.

CLAXTON RESIDENCE
3501 Cedar Hill Road (designated)
Frederick Claxton, Owner (assumed); circa 1896

The Claxton Residence is a one and one-half storey plus basement, wood-frame house with elaborate Gothic Revival detailing. It is an excellent example of vernacular design from the late Victorian era. The use of Gothic Revival as a residential style was unusual at this time, as its popularity had peaked several decades earlier. Although modest in form and scale, the decorative detailing gives the house a substantial appearance. The house was renovated in the Edwardian era, including the addition of the wraparound verandah, shingle siding over much of the original drop siding, and a rear lean-to addition. The result is a harmonious blending of stylistic influences that has been preserved in very intact condition.

From 1892-99, Frederick Claxton, a real estate agent, owned the property where the house was originally constructed. The original house stood at the southeast corner of Cedar Hill Road and Pear Street. George McMorran (1855-1928) and Isabella McMorran (née Stark, 1859-1940), came to Victoria from Bruce County, Ontario, in 1890 and around 1904, used a team of Clydesdale horses and rolling logs to move this house to its present location. The McMorrans owned this house until 1911. Their son George Stark McMorran later moved to Cordova Bay (see 5109 Cordova Bay Road). Percy Edward Barraclough (1883-1970), a civil engineer and later contractor, was born in Derbyshire, England and came to British Columbia in 1903. In 1919, he married 28-year-old Victoria native Shirley H. Offerhaus and they purchased this property, which they owned until 1964. In 1939 Arthur Lahmer developed the landscaping for the Barracloughs including the rockwork at the back of the house. William and Pauline Curry purchased the house in 1965 and spent several years renovating it before selling it in 1969.

The house sits on a large double lot on a prominent rocky outcrop, with a landscaped yard and a view from the rear yard to Mount Tolmie. The associated landscape includes a Garry Oak that is listed as a Significant Tree, various fruit trees and herbaceous woody perennials.

McMORRAN RESIDENCE
3601 Cedar Hill Road
George & Isabella McMorran, Owners; 1908

George McMorran (1855-1928), a farmer, was born in the village of Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario, where he married Isabella Stark (1858-1940). The McMorrans built this British Arts and Crafts house in 1908. Located in an agricultural valley near Mount Tolmie, the house features a simple high-pitched side-gabled roof and complementary front and rear saddlebag dormers. Exposed rafters under a wide eave, large multi-paned windows at the back of the house and bay windows at the front add a homey feel to this quaint farmhouse. The house was constructed on a rubble granite foundation with granite porch pillars, likely fieldstone gathered from the property. George and Isabella were long-time residents of the Cedar Hill district, and they had six children–three boys and three girls. During the summers, the McMorran family would vacation at Cordova Bay. Their son, George, opened the successful Cordova Bay store in 1919, which later developed into a thriving seaside business, the McMorran Resort-Motel.

HANNAH RESIDENCE
1991 Cromwell Road
Hazel & James Hannah, Owners; 1944

James Paterson Menzies Hannah (1887-1963), born in Dunblane, Scotland, built this Period Revival, Storybook cottage towards the end of the Second World War. James Hannah immigrated to Canada from Scotland in 1913, and married Hazel Myrna Greenlay (1902-1960), of Manitoba, in Vancouver in 1927. They moved to Victoria in the mid-1930s, and James worked for the provincial Police Department. By 1945, he was Deputy Superintendent of the provincial Motor Vehicle Branch, until he retired in 1952. They owned the house for about 20 years. After Hazel passed away in 1960, James married Clara Alma Ptolemy (1893-1971) and they lived in Oak Bay until they died.

This stuccoed house has a steeply-pitched gabled roof with a large gabled front dormer above the smaller gabled front entrance. Only the entrance has half-timbered detailing–two dramatic curves that extend from the bottom of the door up into the gable. The monumental external brick chimney on the front wall balances the two front gables. The front windows are diamond and square-paned leaded glass. The cozy domestic feel of the house stands in stark contrast to world events at the time it was constructed.

GOUGH RESIDENCE
3000 Dean Avenue
John Gough, Owners; 1931

John Gough (1903-1980), born in Leeds, England, was a teacher at the Provincial Normal School (see 3100 Foul Bay Road). From 1942 to 1946, he was the Municipal Inspector of Schools for Saanich. When the school boards amalgamated in 1946, he became Assistant Inspector for the Greater Victoria School Board, and from 1953 until 1966 was Superintendent of Schools. He was the author of several geography books, which became standard texts in schools. In 1932 John Gough married Dorothy Mounsey Morton (1906-1980), born in Edmonton, Alberta. This house is still owned by the Gough family.

The house is a fine example of the Period Revival cottages that were popular in the years between the two world wars. Loosely combining elements of Tudor Revival and British Arts and Crafts, the exterior was stuccoed, with half-timbered gables and weatherboarding in the peaks. The second-floor windows have shed-roofed hoods, and several of the main-floor windows have shutters with decorative cutouts. The front entrance projects several feet from the façade and has an open Tudor-arched entry.

OSBORNE RESIDENCE
3001 Dean Avenue
Leslie & Walleta Osborne, Owners; 1934-38

Leslie Follett Osborne was a newspaperman and agent for the *Vancouver Province*. He was born and grew up in Saanich. He married Walleta Besant Thompson at the Empress Hotel in Victoria in 1937. Leslie Osborne ran as the Conservative candidate for Saanich in the 1937 provincial election but was defeated by the Liberal candidate.

This Norman Revival cottage, with its roughcast stucco walls and parged chimneys, is a good complement to 3000 Dean Avenue and other houses in the neighbourhood. Its distinctive round entrance tower with a conical cap, and three small arched windows in a diagonal line, distinguishes this as a very rare style of house in Saanich. The main windows and the entry arch have round-arched tops.

GALE RESIDENCE
1650 Earlston Avenue (designated)
William & Hannah Gale, Owners;
William Gale, Designer/Builder; 1947-49

William Alexander Gale designed and built this house in his spare time, with his brother Frank's help. William Gale, born in Lakefield, Ontario, worked for Murphy Electric as a chemical engineer. He married Hannah Evangeline Phillips, a bookkeeper, in Vancouver in 1926: they were both 28 at the time. The Gales sold the house to George Randall in 1949; at that time the interior was still not completed. Randall sold it to Gerald and June Udal in 1950; Gerald then finished the interior of the house.

The house is a strikingly pure example of the Moderne style. The cubic forms are defined by sharp edges and unadorned planar wall surfaces. The window patterns further emphasize the horizontality of the design. An early example of a split-level or "bench-cut" house, it is one storey at the front and two storeys at the rear. It was sheathed with four-foot-by-eight-foot composite board covered with cement shavings, then coated with stucco, as was the brick chimney. The house has a tar and gravel roof and metal flashing on the raised parapets. There is a sharp-edged, cantilevered canopy at the entry over the front door and living room windows.

OAKDALE
1941 Ernest Avenue (designated)
Claude & Ethel Lytton, Owners
Edward James Merrett, Builder
and likely Designer; 1912

Leonard "Claude" Melville Lytton (1879-1948) who was born in London, England, worked for 37 years with the Canadian Pacific Railway, as assistant land agent for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. He came to Victoria in 1908, after serving ten years in the British Imperial Army in Hong Kong, Singapore and India. One of his first jobs in Victoria was as a musician: he played at the opening of the Empress Hotel. He later worked as an accountant. In 1912, he married Ethel May Bradshaw (1889-1951), a member of the Bradshaw family who lived at 3701 Palo Alto Drive. Her family came to Saanich from Placentia, Newfoundland in 1907. Leonard and Ethel Lyttons' daughter, Evelyn, married Reginald Wenman (see 2144 Wenman Drive). Edward James Merrett (1880-1953), whose own home at 1696 Cedar Hill Cross Road was demolished in 1987, built both the Wenman and Lytton houses.

Merrett is believed to have also designed *Oakdale*. The house is a side-gabled Craftsman cottage of one-and-one-half-storeys with cedar-shingled siding and a fieldstone foundation. The verandah balustrade and columns, the front step balustrades, and the front wall are also built of fieldstone. The front roof has both a gabled dormer–over what was originally a sleeping porch–and a shed-roofed dormer, the latter a later addition by the Lyttons. Other Craftsman features include triangular eave brackets in the gables and many diamond-paned leaded windows.

CRAIGVIEW
1960 Ernest Avenue (designated)
Peter & Annie Le Rossignol, Owners; 1911

Peter Le Rossignol, (1860-1937), a farmer, came to the Victoria area from Jersey, in the Channel Islands, in the late 1870s. In 1903 he married Victoria native Annie Deans (1861-1926) of the Saanich pioneer Deans family (see 1885 Lansdowne Road).

Craigview is a handsome example of a one-and-one-half-storey, Edwardian Vernacular Arts and Crafts house with its asymmetrical main floors and symmetrical upper façade. Cedar shingles are used to clad the basement level, the front steps and the gables, and double-bevelled siding is used on the main level. The front-gabled roof has large gabled dormers on both sides. There is a full-width inset verandah with a projecting bay window at the front.

BURNEY HEIGHTS
1988 Ernest Avenue
James & Matilda Phillipps, Owners
J.T. Phillipps and E.J. Merrett, Builders; 1912

Contractor James Trethaway Phillipps (1857-1942) built this house with the help of E.J. Merrett (see 1941 Ernest Avenue). The two of them built 1970 Ernest Avenue in 1911, and Phillipps built many houses in the Mount Tolmie area.

Born in Cornwall, England, James came to Canada in 1880 and likely lived in Ontario, the province where his wife, Mary Matilda (1867-1952), was born. They were living in Nanaimo by 1901, and were in Victoria by 1909.

Burney Heights is a side-gabled Craftsman house with an inset verandah on one side of the façade and a gabled sleeping porch in the gabled dormer. The entire house, with its square verandah columns and closed balustrades, is clad in cedar shingles. Many of the wooden-sash windows are multi-paned.

ARCHIBALD RESIDENCE
1879 Forrester Street
William & Elizabeth Archibald, Owners; circa 1914-16

Original owners Elizabeth Janet Archibald (1851-1925) and William Archibald (1850-1924), a merchant, were born and married in Nova Scotia, where they raised their two sons and three daughters. They came to Victoria in 1906 with at least three of their children. After Elizabeth's death in 1925, the house was sold to Gerald Charles Pinhorn (1872-1951) and Olive Norah Susan Pinhorn (née Cholmondeley, 1872-1951), born in Dorset, England, and Dublin, Ireland, respectively. Gerald was a Dominion veterinary inspector in Alberta before settling on Vancouver Island in the mid-1920s. The Pinhorns lived in this cross-gabled house until 1950.

Featuring a prominent front gable with an external brick chimney rising through the eaves, this comely one-and-a-half-storey Arts and Crafts bungalow is also distinguished by an asymmetrical recessed front porch, shielded by a shed roof supported by knee braces. There are a variety of windows, including a small piano window at the front.

COTON RESIDENCE
1925 Forrester Street
Mabel & Horace Coton, Owners; 1914

This commodious front-gabled house displays features of the Arts and Crafts style, including bellcast cedar shingle siding, half-timbering and stained-glass windows. The asymmetrical front porch gable is supported by simple, square columns. A one-storey bay with stained glass in the upper window sash projects from the front facade.

Original owners Horace Herbert Coton (1884-1956) and Mabel Edith Coton (née Skerry, 1885-1946) came to Canada from England in 1904 and 1910, respectively, and married in 1914, the year they purchased this house. Horace was an accountant, and later an assessor with Saanich Municipality.

MAJOR RESIDENCE
2786 Foul Bay Road
G.C. Major, Owner; 1913

The first recorded owner of this expansive Arts and Crafts house was G.C. Major in 1913; however, information on Major remains elusive. The next known owner of the house was Lewis Mathew Rosevear, born in Cobourg, Ontario in 1874. He lived in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan for some time before coming to Victoria in 1924 with his wife. The Rosevears purchased the house in 1929 and owned it until 1946, but didn't live in it. Lewis was the proprietor of a real estate and insurance business, which continued for some time after his death in 1935.

The house features an elegant open verandah on the front façade. Brick was used for the piers and stair cheeks at the entrance. Typical of the Arts and Crafts style are the tapered verandah columns, open eaves with exposed rafter tails, multi-paned windows and a hipped roof with a hipped front dormer.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL (now CAMOSUN COLLEGE)
3100 Foul Bay Road (designated)

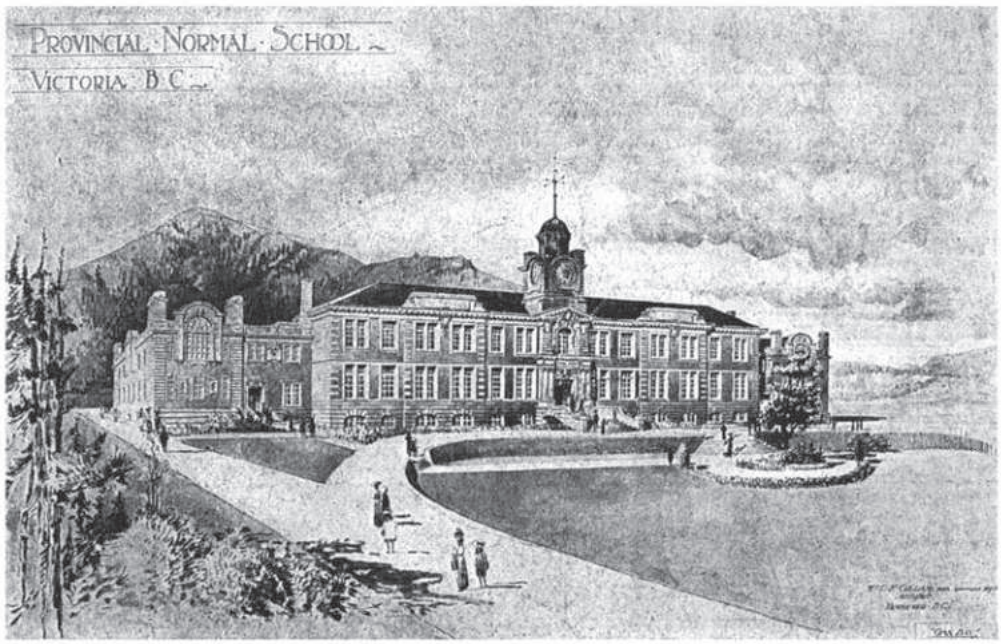
His Majesty the King in Right of the Province of British Columbia, Owner
W.C.F. Gillam, Architect; 1913-14
Luney Bros., Contactors

The Provincial Normal School conveys a sense of dignity and academic achievement through the use of formal and imposing architecture and a formal landscaped setting. The School was established in compliance with a provincial act mandating formal training for British Columbia's elementary and high school teachers. At the time of the opening the principal was Donald L. MacLaurin and the head of the model school was Mr. McLean. The Young Building, the school's main building, was named after Honorable Dr. Henry Esson Young, Provincial Minister of Education, who was responsible for reforms to the education system. The school drew its students from the islands and the mainland east of Hope and north of Powell River. Teacher-trainees from the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley attended the Provincial Normal School in Vancouver.

Apart from a short stint (1942-1946) as a military hospital during the Second World War, the campus has been used as an educational facility since it opened in 1915. After the war, the campus was shared by the Normal School and Victoria College. They were united by statute in 1955 as Victoria College, later forming the basis for the establishment of the University of Victoria. Camosun College took over this building in 1970.

Vancouver architect William Charles Frederick Gillam (1867-1962), a specialist in the design of schools, was chosen as the architect. Luney Brothers of Victoria constructed the building at a cost of approximately $400,000. Although first designed in brick and terra cotta, the provincial government requested that brick and stone be used, to ensure local employment and the use of local materials. Whitworth & Stewart of Vancouver undertook the masonry work with sandstone from the quarries of the Denman Island Stone Company. The roof slates were from a Welsh quarry. The interior finishes include terrazzo flooring and white glazed wall tiles, and the original auditorium retains its original plaster ceilings and steel-framed leaded windows

Gillam's design demonstrates the far-ranging influence of British architecture at a time when patriotism was at a fever pitch. There was a strong resurgence of classicism during the Edwardian era throughout Britain, reinterpreted in what is known as the Edwardian Baroque style. The more florid examples–including many institutional buildings–were also influenced by the more formal, academic Beaux-Arts tradition, as seen here in overscaled decorative elements and the use of paired columns. The façade is symmetrical, with wings flanking the long horizontal mass of the main block, set on a sandstone base. The formality of the structure, situated on the southern slope of Mount Tolmie, is accented by the classic landscaping which includes a grand avenue of European Beeches leading from Lansdowne Road and is intended to convey the notion of civic virtue. The tall central clock tower is an area landmark and is visible for miles across the city. In the 1990s, a huge restoration project was undertaken with the provincial government.



Architect's drawing, 1913
[*Architect. Builder & Engineer*]

DUNLOP RESIDENCE
3100 Foul Bay Road
(located at 1960 Lansdowne)
James & Annie Dunlop, Owners
Samuel Maclure, Architect; 1928

James Lyle Dunlop (1881-1958) was a purchasing agent for the provincial government liquor board. His wife was Annie Millicent Dunlop (née Dickson, 1882-1980). Their house was built on a rocky outcrop on the Lansdowne Heights escarpment at the northwest corner of Foul Bay and Lansdowne Roads, overlooking the City of Victoria. The terraced gardens are set among natural rock outcroppings, and are surrounded by mature Garry Oaks. The Dunlop family owned the property for 30 years. After James died, the property was sold to the adjacent Victoria College. The house has been used as a restaurant for Camosun College's Hospitality program since 1974.

This eclectic house was one of Samuel Maclure's last commissions. Maclure had a profound influence on the development of British Columbia architecture, and while a departure from his earlier trademark Arts and Crafts and Tudor-Revival buildings, the Dunlop Residence illustrates his meticulous attention to detail, and indicates a popular shift towards Period Revival residential designs in the 1920s. Its symmetrical façade with a bellcast hipped roof and modillions under the eaves illustrates the influence of the Colonial Revival style. The entrance portico has slender columns and a heavy cornice and is flanked by bay windows. The sunroom on the west is built over an attached garage. Interior features include a central staircase, leaded windows, and millwork such as bookshelves, fireplaces, display cabinets and oak floors with mahogany inlay. A Greek key motif is repeated throughout the interior and exterior of the house.

RICHMOND ROAD STREETCAR SHELTER
3100 Foul Bay Road
(located on Richmond Road)
British Columbia Electric Railway Company; circa 1920s

This is one of two structures that are the last remnants of the Number 10 Mount Tolmie streetcar line. The National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company inaugurated the Victoria and district streetcar system on February 22, 1890 with a four-car, two-line service. Victoria was the third city in Canada to have streetcars. After several financial and physical disasters, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited bought the system on April 3, 1897. The expanded system operated until July 3, 1948, when the streetcars made their last runs.

The Number 10 streetcar made just two trips a day from about 1910 until after the 1930s. Its main business, initially, was to take University School boys to school in the morning (see 3400 Richmond Road) and to bring them back downtown in the afternoon. The streetcar ran from Douglas Street out Fort Street and up Richmond Road. Its terminus was at the Mayfair Drive comer, where passengers waited in an open-sided shed with benches. This has now gone, but further south, two shelters remain.

Both of the surviving streetcar shelters are simple rectangular structures with hipped roofs, cedar shingles, wooden gutters, and columns and brackets that support the roofs. One of them was relocated in 2001 on the Royal Jubilee Hospital site, and is now within the City of Victoria. It is still used by bus passengers. This second, more elaborate, shelter is located on the edge of the Camosun College grounds, and faces Richmond Avenue, just above the junction with Lansdowne Road in Saanich. A low wall encloses each end. A long flight of steps behind the shelter leads to the main level of the landscaped grounds of Camosun College.

ETHERINGTON RESIDENCE
1935 Haultain Street
Annie & George Etherington, Owners; circa 1915-16

George Williams Etherington (1888-1972) was born in Toronto and came to Victoria in 1907. In 1912, he married Victoria native Annie Violet Gravlin (1891-1969). George was a shoe salesman for over 30 years and retired in 1958. The house remained in the family until George's death in 1972.

This house was completed during the time of the First World War, and its straightforward, unembellished construction reflects wartime constraints and shortage of materials. The first floor of this Foursquare-style, two-storey, hipped-roof house is clad with lapped wood siding, the second floor walls with bellcast cedar shingles. The single and double-assembly double-hung windows are framed with simple casings. A recessed corner entrance porch creates a welcoming appearance.

PHILLIPS RESIDENCE
1840 Kings Road
Joseph & Susan Phillips, Owners; 1912

Joseph Retallick Phillips (1874-1946) was born in Cornwall, England in 1874 and came to Victoria with his family in 1881. Joseph, a monumental stonecutter and finisher, was proprietor of Phillips Stone Works at 1502 Fairfield Road, near the Ross Bay Cemetery. In 1911, he married Susan Esther Rive (1876-1965), born in Jersey, England.

This front-gabled Craftsman house is built of rough-dressed, random-coursed granite to the top of the main level. The house has granite windowsills, headers and battered verandah columns. Granite rackets support the bay window. The corners of the house, window and door openings are all quoined. The front gable is clad in half-timbering, and frames a segmental-arched inset sleeping porch. Symmetrical saddlebag dormers have cedar-shingled walls. There are two chimneys–one of granite, and the other brick.

SMITH RESIDENCE
1706 Kisber Avenue
George Smith, Owner; circa 1894

Since 1869, the Anglican Synod Diocese of British Columbia owned this property called *Church Farm*. Henry King (see 3851 Cedar Hill Cross Road) leased and ran the farm from the 1860s. Realtor James Harrison Brownlee acquired the property in 1890 and in partnership with Henry E. Croasdaile, formed the Mount Tolmie Home Building Association to subdivide and market the property. They printed an enthusiastic newsletter called *The Mount Tolmie Herald*, advertising lots for sale at 9 a.m., Monday, September 21, 1891. The lots did not sell as quickly as they had hoped; only two houses in the area appear to have been built in the 1890s. In 1893, George Henry Smith, born in 1845, a farmer, acquired six of the lots, totaling one acre. On the other five lots, he planted an orchard, which was quite mature by the First World War. His wife was Irish-born Victoria Smith (1846-1903).

From 1907 to 1913, Englishman William Richard Gosling (1856-1920), a bachelor at the time of his occupancy, owned the property. From 1913 until 1955, it was owned as a rental property by Captain William Davidson Hunter (1845-1932), his wife Mary Jane (née Reed, 1841-1922), and daughter Maud. For many years, Maud Hunter ran a corner store at Shelbourne Street and Cedar Hill Cross Road.

This house has had several additions since it was built around 1894. The front verandah appears to have been added later, as its columns differ from those of the older inset side verandah, which has gingerbread brackets. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung sashes with horns. There are Victorian decorative panels below the front pairs of windows and the cladding is wooden drop siding, with decorative strapwork in the gable peak. The front gable is jerkin-headed, a feature associated with the British Arts and Crafts movement.

MONTGOMERY RESIDENCE
1744 Kisber Avenue (designated)
Donald & Minnie Montgomery, Owners; circa 1914-17

Donald Montgomery, a master stonemason from Stornoway, Scotland, bought the stone for this house from the blasting site of the Provincial Normal School and hauled it home in a wheelbarrow. The granite for the quoining, the window headers, and the verandah piers was bought with special permission from Skeene Park. Donald included a cornerstone in the house containing a capsule with the plans of the house and coins of the time. He married Minnie Courtney (1884-1968), born in Bracebridge, Ontario, in 1912. In 1927, Joseph Rooney (1873-1942), a dairyman and Dorothy Rooney (née Burnett, 1890-1957) bought the house from the Montgomerys. They owned it until 1985.

The house is a handsome addition to the Kisber Avenue cluster. The gables above the stonework are shingled. On the west side, there is a parged brick chimney, which shows only above the masonry level.

HOLLY LODGE
1760 Kisber Avenue
William Robertson (?), Owner; circa 1901

A search of land titles and assessment rolls revealed no conclusive evidence as to who originally owned this turn-of-the twentieth century house. William Robertson (1849-1933), a marine engineer, was the owner from 1901 to 1911, and it is possible he was the first owner. Ann Robertson (née Smillie, 1853-1932) was his wife. James Dowker (1857-1937), a loan inspector, and his wife Julia Ellen Blanche (née Mercer, 1862-1955), owned it through the 1920s; from that time, and perhaps earlier, this house was called Holly Lodge. William Wood (1861-1934), a merchant, and his wife Dorothy Wood owned the house during the 1930s.

This two-storey house has many intact original features. The main front gable and a triangular eyebrow dormer on the west side have sunburst detailing, typical of the Late Victorian Queen Anne style. There is also a wall dormer on the west side. An open verandah with lathe-turned columns stretches across the front of the house, with a gable over the entry. An open sleeping porch above has a turned column and a gable over an arched opening. The house is clad in wooden drop siding and the windows consist of two-over-two double-hung sashes with horns.

SUNNYBRAE FARM
(later *OAKDALE FARM*)
1885 Lansdowne Road
George and Elizabeth Deans, Junior &
John Feargreave Deans, Owners; circa 1900

In 1858, Scottish natives George Deans, Senior and his wife, Annie (née Abernathy) settled Sunnybrae Farm (later Oakdale Farm). They arrived in 1853 on the Norman Morison with George's brother James Deans to work for Kenneth MacKenzie on the Puget Sound Agricultural Company's Craigflower Farm. Unhappy working under MacKenzie, they were relieved to reach the end of their five-year apprenticeship with the company. James Deans bought a farm he called Oakvale just north of his brother's, along Mount Tolmie Road (as Richmond Road north of Lansdowne Road was then known). As James was more interested in anthropology and archaeology than farming, his nephew John F. Deans eventually took over the management of his farm. James excavated Native burial mounds at Cadboro Bay in 1871, and travelled around Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands, where he became an expert on the Haida Indians. Organizers of the 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago commissioned him to produce a Haida exhibit. In 1899, his contributions to American Antiquarian were republished in two volumes. James died in 1905 at the age of 78. George Senior died in 1879 at 46, and Annie Deans in 1890 at 57. Their eldest son, George Deans Junior (1859-1935) with his wife, Elizabeth Smith (1854-1931) assumed management of their farm; his brother John Feargreave Deans (1866-1941) retained part ownership. The Deans brothers sold the property in 1906. Dean Avenue was named after them when the property was subdivided. Unfortunately, through a clerical error, the name was misspelled.

In 1912, Helen and Geoffrey Walton bought 3.74 acres of the farm, containing the farm buildings. Geoffrey Hitzler Walton (1878-1951) was born in Barbados. His father was George O' Donnell Walton, an M.D. in Barbados, educated at Harrison College. Geoffrey originally worked in the sugar cane business in British Guiana. In 1898, he came to Canada and farmed near Winnipeg. He started a real estate and contracting business in Winnipeg in 1903 called G.H. Walton & Company. He came to Victoria in 1912 and in 1917 he started the Sydney Lumber Company, shipping 40 million feet of lumber a year all over the world. In 1906, he married Helen Josephine Lyon (1878-1961), whom he met in Winnipeg. They had at least two sons and three daughters. Geoffrey was very active in many community events.

The Walton family still owns the one remaining Deans farm building–the barn. The original barn was demolished about 1900 and a new one built on the original granite foundation. The animal stalls still exist in the lower level, inside the stone foundation, and the upper level has been a residence for a number of years. Additions have included a stuccoed front entrance porch, two large dormers, and a breakfast nook and studio on the back. The studio has belonged to Peggy Walton Packard, a noted local sculptress, for many years.

Barn & Farmyard, c.1912
[Walton Family Photo]

ROBERTSON RESIDENCE
1895 Lansdowne Road

Charlotte & Dr. Russell Robertson, Owners
S. Patrick Birley, Architect; 1939

S. Patrick Birley [Birley Family Photo]

Architect Studley Patrick Birley (1904-1962), a notable and accomplished modernist architect, designed this house in 1939. Birley, born in Swinton, Lancashire, England and educated at Trinity College Cambridge, was appointed Mathematics Master at Brentwood College in Victoria upon his immigration to Canada. He had established his own architectural practice in Victoria by 1934, and worked on a number of strikingly modern designs such as the Sussex Apartment Hotel, (1937-38), and the Athlone Apartments, (1940). His clients for this commission were Dr. Russell Butler Robertson (1888-1962), an obstetrician who practised in Victoria for 38 years and was reputed to have delivered half the babies in Victoria, and his wife, Charlotte Christina (née Jack, 1889-1961), a homemaker and humanitarian; both were born in Quebec. Apparently, Charlotte brought her husband's patients into the house to recuperate. Today, the house is surrounded by beautiful gardens, and a Himalayan cedar planted in 1939 thrives on the property. There were over 200 fruit trees on the original property before it was subdivided. Russell's intern, Dr. Godfrey Paul, who lived with the Robertsons for some time, eventually bought the property from them.

This grand two-storey house is complex and multi-gabled. The main roof is gable–on–hip with second-storey overhangs, clad with cedar siding on the second storey and stucco on the first. Many of the multi-paned front windows are in bays with brackets beneath. The chimney displays the influence of the Art Deco, a modern touch to an otherwise traditional interpretation of the Arts and Crafts style.

Plans, S. Patrick Birley, 1939 [Owner's Collection]

THORDIS
1915 Mayfair Drive
Thory & Mary Thorburn, Owners; circa 1908

Thordis was most likely the first house built on the flanks of Mount Tolmie. Voter's lists from this time identify Thory Vincent Thorburn (1860-1946) as a "retired stock broker." His wife was Mary Thorburn (née Mason, 1859-1920); their son Hector, born in 1899 in Nanaimo, attended University School before and during the First World War. After Mary passed away in 1920 the house was sold to James Roberts Sykes (1871-1937). He and his family owned the house from 1921 until 1949. James' grandson, Rodney Sykes, was later the Mayor of Calgary.

This house is an early example of the Craftsman style. The side-gabled roof flares out over front and rear verandahs, now enclosed. There are shed-roofed dormers on both the front and rear of the house. The large front dormer has a roof deck with a shingled balustrade. The front steps have been altered in style and direction.

WALKER RESIDENCE
3491 Mayfair Drive
John & Clare Walker, Owners, Designer and Builder; 1948

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-244e]

John Walker designed and built this dramatically-sited Streamline Moderne house, which is situated between two roads, one of which is the steep southern road leading up to the Mount Tolmie lookout. John was a branch manager for Robert Walker & Sons, which dealt in stationary boiler settings and did marine brickwork. John and his wife, Clara M., owned the property for ten years.

The house is divided into three stepped and projecting levels. Decks are visible on the roofs of the two lower levels. The decks have tall, slender columns in sets of three that support the stepped roofs above. On the east side, a wide brick chimney rises from the roof of the lower level, cutting through the top two ledges. The walls, with their curved corners, are clad in stucco, the windows are wooden, and projecting ledges have metal coping.

WILLIAMS RESIDENCE
3727 Nancy Hanks Street
Allon Williams for Agnes Williams, Owners; 1926

In 1907, Captain Sidney Williams and his family settled in their new house *Kelvin Lodge* (now demolished) on the east end of Kisber Avenue. He was a Provincial Land Surveyor who came to British Columbia from England in 1886. After he died in 1920, his son Allon Edmond Williams became executor of his estate, along with Sidney's brother, John T. Chawner Williams of Vancouver. Allon had this smaller house built for his mother, Agnes Amelia Williams (née Shepard, 1871-1956), and his youngest sister Julia. He sold the property after his mother's death in 1956.

This late Craftsman shingled house has jerkin-headed side gables. The windows are multi-paned, and the front steps have closed, shingled balustrades. It retains its contrasting period colour scheme of dark siding with light trim.

TWIN OAKS
1525 Oak Crest Drive (designated)
Ronald & Catharine McRae, Owners; 1892-93

Built 1892-93, Twin Oaks is a prime example of the elegance and sophistication of the Queen Anne Revival style, prominently situated at an elevated site with the front of the home enjoying an unobstructed view south over Victoria to the Olympic Peninsula. Built as a farmhouse, this house is also significant as a reminder of the area's agricultural past. The exterior is in notably original condition, and missing elements have been sympathetically restored. Two-and-one-half-storeys in height, the house has an asymmetrical plan with a picturesque hipped and gabled roof. The foundation walls are the original brick. Gabled wings on the south and west sides have lower level bay windows joined by a wraparound verandah, with lathe-turned columns, scroll-cut gingerbread brackets and spindles in the frieze. The elaborate exterior has wooden drop siding, fish-scale shingle siding in the attic gables, coursed shingled banding and window surrounds with cornice and sills. The doors, with multi-paned glazing, nine-paned attic windows, and single and double-assembly wooden-sash windows are all original. There are two early, one-storey additions at rear that face the street. Associated landscape features on the lot include mature specimen trees such as sequoia, cedars, willows and poplars and perennial herbaceous species.

The pioneering McRae family owned this house for over 100 years. In 1875, Ronald Christopher McRae (1844-1928) emigrated from Scotland to farm in the Nicola Valley. Catherine Ann McDonald (1849-1911) was from a family of United Empire Loyalists in Glengarry, Ontario. She came by caravan across the plains and through the mountains to marry Ronald at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Victoria on July 15, 1877. After farming in the Nicola Valley for 11 years, the McRaes moved to Saanich in 1887, started a dairy farm they called Twin Oaks, and lived in an old house on the property. A contractor began building their new house in 1892, and they moved in on October 6, 1893. They bought the furnishings for their home from Weiler Brothers in Victoria. Their son Christopher settled near them after he was married in 1907 (see 3291 Cedar Hill Road). Though now surrounded by low-density suburban development, Twin Oaks was surrounded by farmland for much of its history, with their large property extending to Richmond Road. The land was subdivided first in 1907 with a portion sold to the University School (now St. Michael's School, see 3400 Richmond Road) and a final time in the early1950s when 4.5 hectares were sold for the adjacent development of Oak Crest Drive. Christopher McRae's daughter Thyra and her husband, Ernest Gyles, continued the McRae family tenure of the house from 1938 to the 1990s. (The Ronald McRaes were not related to the George McRaes of 1445 Ocean View Road).

South & West façades with members of McRae family, c.1895 [McRae Family Photo]

ADANAC SERVICES, ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL
2355 Richmond Road
Canadian Red Cross, Owner
William Frederick Gardiner, Architect; 1946-47

Unusual and striking in its modernist design, this rambling, low-slung one-storey building retains its stucco and wood finishes. Random ashlar granite has been used in the entrance. A projecting ledge and banding emphasize the overall horizontality of its tightly-arranged composition. Semi-circular cutouts in the main entrance doors and glass-block detail highlight its Streamline Moderne styling. Formerly the Red Cross Lodge, it was designed by Vancouver-based architect William Frederick Gardiner (1884-1951), After he left England in 1907 to start a new life in Vancouver, he started looking for work by knocking on doors in the West End and introducing himself to whoever answered. From this humble beginning, he developed a thriving architectural practice, and produced the designs for numerous institutional and commercial projects and estate residences. "Bill" Gardiner was one of the charter members of the AIBC and served as President from 1937-39. Through his involvement with the RAIC he maintained many national contacts, and in 1950, he made a trip to *Taliesin*, Frank Lloyd Wright's home and studio in Wisconsin.

MEMORIAL PAVILION, ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL
2355 Richmond Road
Government of Canada
Mercer & Mercer, Architects; 1947

This rambling structure was originally built as the Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital, and reflects the post-war response to the provision of medical care for returning servicemen, especially important in Victoria where many of them were demobilized. Executed in poured concrete, the cladding has been detailed with horizontal banding above and below horizontally mullioned windows, corner windows and incised cornice detailing. The horizontality is balanced with the careful design of prominent vertical elements. A prolific designer of hospital commissions, Andrew L. Mercer of the Vancouver-based firm Mercer & Mercer, provided the institutional, modernistic design.

Born into a very strict Presbyterian family in Ayr, Scotland, Andrew Mercer was red-haired and known for his quick temper, and could not wait to get away from Scotland. Despite a growing family and career, by 1911 had settled in New Westminster, where he entered a partnership with Frank Gardiner, the brother of William Frederick Gardiner. The firm was extremely successful, and by the mid-1930s had shifted from the pursuit of general architectural work to a specialization in brewery work and hospital design, including landmark additions to St. Paul's Hospital, 1931-36, and the design of St. Vincent's Hospital, 1939, both in Vancouver. Instrumental in the formation of the AIBC, Andrew Mercer filled out Application #1 for membership and served as its first President from 1920-22. In 1940 Mercer ended the partnership with Frank Gardiner so that he could go into business with his eldest son, John "Jack" Mercer. The first large contract for the Mercer & Mercer partnership was the "million-dollar contract" for Shaughnessy Hospital in 1940, a very large project at that time. The firm continued to design hospitals, often adding on to large medical complexes, such as their continuing commissions at Shaughnessy Hospital.

WARREN / de SAUSMAREZ RESIDENCE
2533 Richmond Road

Martha Warren and Cyril de Sausmarez, Owners
E.E. Green, Architect;
Bungalow Construction Co. Ltd.; 1912-13

Cyril A. de Sausmarez [Warren Family Album]

Family on front steps [Warren Family Album]

This house is identical to several others in Victoria designed by Elmer Ellsworth Green and built by the Bungalow Construction Company Limited (see also 2847 Dysart Road). Green was originally from Minnesota, and from 1895 to 1903 was the manager of the Giant Powder Company works in Telegraph Bay (see 3965 Telegraph Bay Road). By 1907 he was working as an architect in Seattle, and from 1912 to 1915 maintained a secondary architectural office in Victoria. This house features several of Green's distinctive signature design elements, including subtly notched bargeboards with heavy support brackets ending in diamond-points on the bargeboards. This detailing is carried through at the three tapered columns, which support the half-timbered gabled roof over the deeply-inset verandah. Large triple-assembly multi-paned windows at the front have distinctive upper sash muntins.

The first owners of this house until approximately 1922 were Martha Jane Heath (nee Boyer) Warren (1863-1954), homemaker, and Cyril Algernon Wentworth de Sausmarez (1872-1934), who was born in Trinidad in the West Indies, served overseas with the second Canadian Mounted Rifles in WWI, and was a post office employee. Living with Martha were four of her five children from a previous marriage; the family had immigrated from Cheshire and lived in Manitoba for some years, and her husband Edward Harry Warren had remained there. Martha's eldest son, Edgar "Cecil" Warren, enlisted as soon as war was declared in August 1914 – he joined the Fort Garry Horse in Winnipeg, became a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, and died in a battle near Vimy Ridge on May 3rd, 1917, at the age of 29. Son Herbert Edward "Bert" (1889-1977) married Sarah and worked with the BC Electric Railway until retirement. Son Percy Frederick "Pete" (1891-1968) was likely married when he came to Victoria in 1912; he joined up in 1917 but returned from WWI and lived in Central Saanich for the rest of his life; he was a Central Saanich Councillor 1953-1963, and Police Commissioner for the district from 1966 until his death. Daughter Winifred died suddenly in the mid-1920s while on a visit to her father in Manitoba. Martha's youngest child, Dorothy Eva (née Warren) Worsley, was born in Chester, England, in 1901 and died in Victoria in 1994. Martha, Cyril, Bert and Dorothy moved to the Maclure-designed house at 1606 Belmont about 1922. In 1928, Martha went to Arras in France as a guest to witness the unveiling of the War Memorial to the unknown soldiers who died in that section during the last years of WWI.*

The second owners (circa 1924 to 1938) were Lilian Isobel Pattinson (née Dealtry) and Harry Pattinson. Lilian was born in London, England in 1884, came to Canada about 1906, and was living in North Vancouver when she died in 1972 at the age of 87. *See also pages 10 & 11, bottom photos.*

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
(now ST. MICHAEL'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL)
3400 Richmond Road
University Schools Limited, Owners
Hooper & Watkins, Architects, 1908-09 buildings;
later additions in 1911 and 1924

The University School was founded in 1906 by Reverend William Washington Bolton, whose vision was to provide a traditional British-style education for sons of the local gentry, with an emphasis on sportsmanship and academics. Founded through a 1906 amalgamation of three boys' schools, this is now one of the oldest private schools in British Columbia. The school was moved to its present location on the southern slopes of Mount Tolmie in 1909. Bolton was an Anglican clergyman and schoolmaster who first came to the Victoria area in 1887 as rector and, later, headmaster of St. Paul's in Esquimalt. He co-founded the school with James Clark Barnacle, who ran a private boys school in Richmond Court, at the corner of Richmond Avenue and Oak Bay Avenue. Bolton moved his own private school nearby and they amalgamated, forming a company with many prominent citizens as shareholders and directors, in order to acquire land and build a school. In 1908 Captain Robert Valentine Harvey joined them in the enterprise. Bolton acted as school warden, and Barnacle and Harvey shared the duties of principal. The company purchased 15 acres in the Mount Tolmie area with wide, flat fields for playing grounds, as sport was considered a very important part of school life.

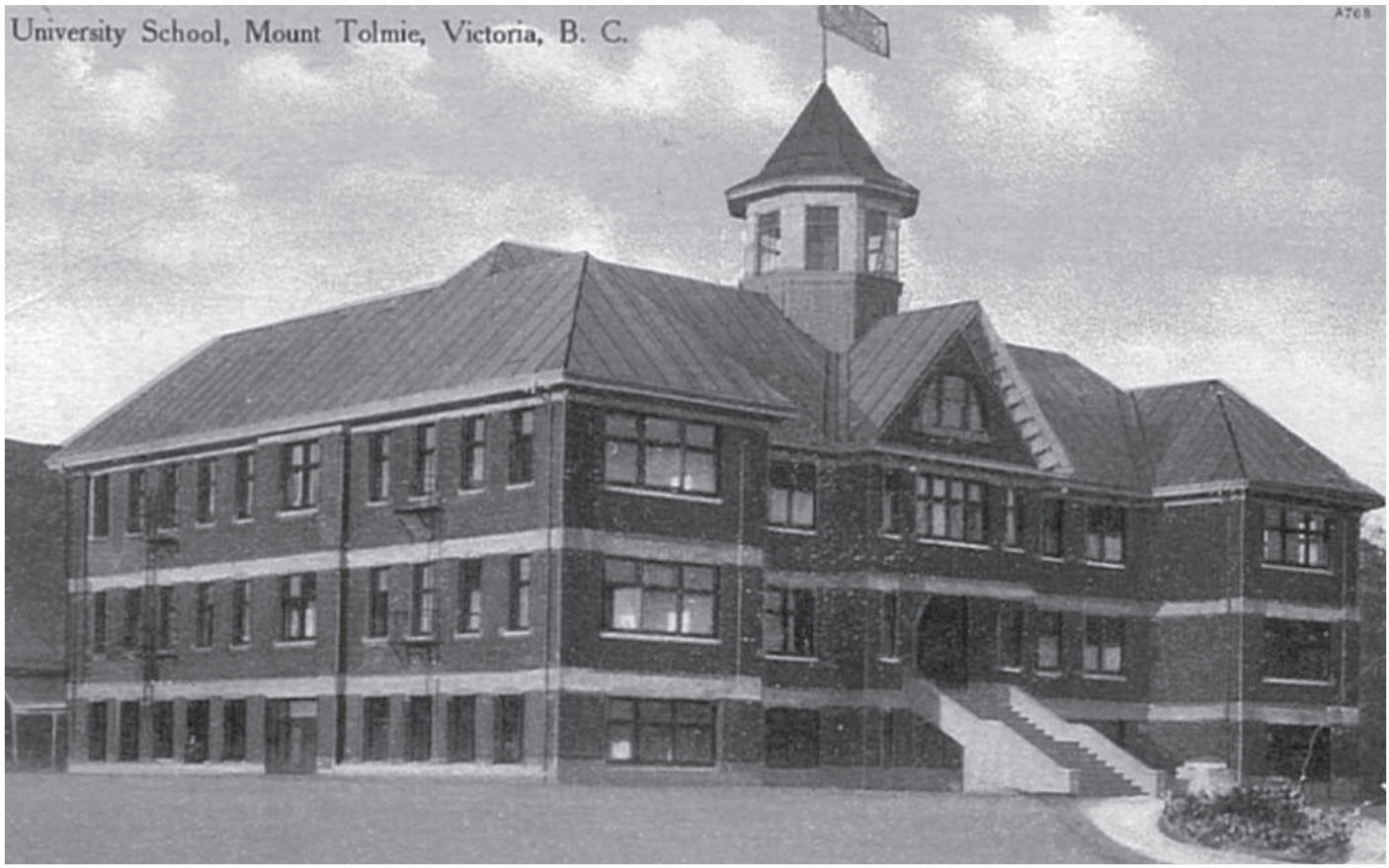
Hooper & Watkins, one of British Columbia's most prominent architectural firms, designed the campus, and the main building, School House, was constructed to their plans. As the physical embodiment of the values of the school, the campus was planned to convey a sense of dignity and academic achievement through the use of solid and imposing architecture. The buildings were planned around an open space to provide for daily circulation and create an identifiable centre, which could also serve as a place for ceremony. Picturesque views were created by the southern orientation of the buildings. Premier Richard McBride laid the cornerstone on October 7, 1908. The School House is a three-and-one-half-storey brick building. The design was a simplified version of institutional buildings like those built by the French-Canadian Catholic Orders and demonstrates a preference for symmetrical planning and open architecture. When the school opened in 1909, enrollment was approximately 80 students. A later two-and-one-half-storey brick building, later known as the Challoner Block was built in 1911. Architect John Wilson designed the east dormitory, later called Harvey House, which was also built in 1911, and has since burned down. School House and Harvey House are red brick buildings,

with hipped roofs and many shingled dormers. The headmaster's house was built away from the main campus, close to the school's central entrance. Originally known as Gate House (now Reynolds House), it was built about 1924, and is an eclectic British Arts and Crafts bungalow with Tudor Revival influences, stuccoed and has half-timbering in the gables. It has a jerkin-headed roof, gabled dormers rolled roof edges and round-arched windows. Original landscape features such as an impressive blue atlas cedar at the front entrance's circular drive, and the ivy on the side of the main building help to recreate the environment of established British private schools.

New structures have been built over the years, as funds permitted and higher attendance required. One of the most interesting was the chapel which was completed in 1962, after eighteen months of planning and work by masters and schoolboys, who built the chapel themselves. The art master, A.L. Greenbank, designed the building.

In 1971 University School amalgamated with St. Michael's School, which had been founded in 1910 by Kyrle Charles Symons. In 1975 St. Michael's University School began offering the International Baccalaureate Program, and in 1977 the school became co-educational.

Reynolds House



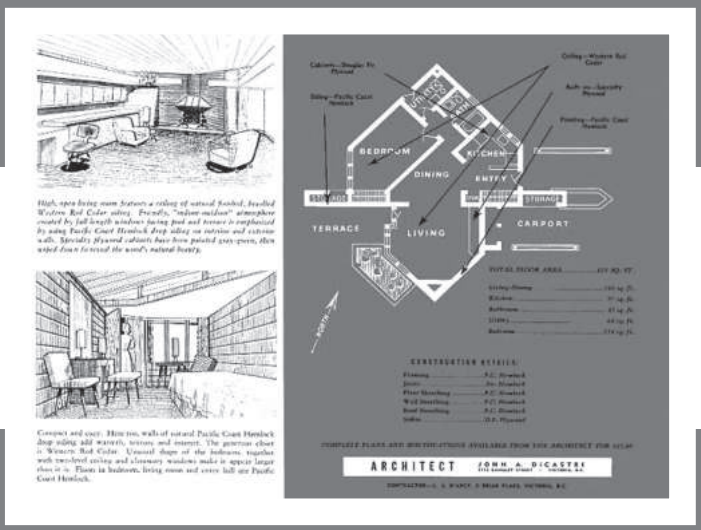
[Ron Greene Collection]

TREND HOUSE
3516 Richmond Road
Gwendoline Cash, Owner
John A. Di Castri, Architect; 1954

The "Trend House", commissioned by Gwendoline Cash and sponsored by the British Columbia Coast Woods Trade Extension Bureau in 1954, is one of the finest examples of the national "Trend House Program." The program, on behalf of Western Canadian lumber interests, subsidized the building of eleven houses across Canada to demonstrate the viability and versatility of British Columbia lumber as a building material for the production of modern, technologically advanced, and affordable housing. British Columbia was unique for having two Trend Houses, one in Victoria and one in North Vancouver. The Saanich Trend House, the smallest of the eleven houses, best encapsulates the creative edge of the modernist movement and generated the most public interest, both plaudits and criticism. John A. Di Castri, who trained with Frank Lloyd Wright disciple Bruce Goff, designed the house. The innovation of this house is seen in the diamond form roof trusses, the polygonal floor plan, and huge plate glass windows, executed in hemlock wood framing. The interior layout of the house, with high lapped red cedar plank ceilings, wooden partitions, a large fireplace with a copper hood, and open-plan living and dining areas, is significant as it was planned to provide a showcase for the height of 1950s interior design styles provided specifically for the Trend House program by Eaton's and the National Industrial Design Council of Canada. The massive chimney on the south end is pale brick and the gable is stuccoed, to contrast with the wood. Canada's eleven Trend Houses influenced the design and architecture of middle class houses for many years after their construction.

John Di Castri (1924-2005) was a highly individualistic architect. Hired at the age of 16 as an apprentice at the Department of Public Works, he received his education by correspondence. At the age of 25, after a brief stint in the office of Birley, Wade & Stockdill, he left Victoria to study at the University of Oklahoma under Bruce Goff, Frank Lloyd Wright's maverick protégé. He returned to Victoria in 1951, and throughout his career remained dedicated to expanding his interpretations of Wrightian forms and was a key figure in establishing modern architecture in his relatively small and conservative native city.

Gwendoline Cash (née Goldsmith 1888-1983) was one of Canada's first female general reporters. Born in England, she came to Vancouver during the First World War with her mother. She graduated from Stockwell Teachers Training College in London, England, and upon discovering that she needed to attend Normal School before she could teach in Vancouver, she decided to change careers. She started with the Vancouver Province newspaper in 1917, the year she married Bruce Southam Cash (1884-1948). The Cashes moved to Washington State for a time, and upon their return to B.C., Gwen became the publicist for the Board of Trade and the B.C. Teachers Federation. She would later go on to write three books, including her autobiography, Off the Record. She also worked for ten years as the publicity director for the Empress Hotel during the 1940s, and as a freelance writer. Cash owned the house until 1971 and died in 1983 at the age of 95.



Trend House brochure. Left: Front. Right: Back

STEWART RESIDENCE
3551 Thistle Street

Evelyn & Charles Stewart, Owners
Charles Stewart, Designer & Builder; 1919

Charles Edward Stewart, Junior, (1886-1966) a carpenter, designed and built his own house. In the early 1930s, he added the large shed-roofed dormer, which covers the entrance porch. Charles came to the Victoria area in 1918, when he married 20-year-old Evelyn May Maneely, who was born in Kenora, Ontario, and moved to Victoria from Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

The house is a one-and-one-half-storey, front-gabled Tudor Revival cottage. The main floor, basement level and entrance porch are clad in double-coursed cedar shingles. The gable and dormer are stuccoed and half-timbered, and the windows have multi-paned upper sash.

RAWLINGS RESIDENCE
1605 Sonria Place

Edith & Leon Rawlings, Owners; circa 1929

The first owners of this modest, symmetrical stucco bungalow were Leon Hugh "Harry" Rawlings (1878-1965) and Edith Rawlings (née Mayoh, 1884-1958). Edith was born in Liverpool, came to Canada with her family in 1888, and was living in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan by 1901. Harry was born in London, England, came to Canada in 1905, and moved to the Prairies where he married Edith in 1906. They relocated to British Columbia by 1912, and to Victoria by 1929, when they moved into this new house. Harry was a road contractor for 16 years, and became a general contractor when he came to this city.

In 1939, Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. Robert Humphry (1878-1945) and Sonria (née Alexandre) Humphry, who had just moved to Saanich from England, acquired the house. Its large property was subdivided in 1955. The house was originally addressed as 3344 Shelbourne Road, and the road built as part of the subdivision was named after Sonria Humphry.

SPURGIN RESIDENCE
1908 Waterloo Road

Ann & Major Karl B. Spurgin, Owners and Architect
H.R. Brown, Contractor (attributed); 1928

Architect Karl Branwhite Spurgin (1877-1936) designed this British Arts and Crafts cottage for his second wife Ann Isobel (née Buss, 1893-1980) and their family. Spurgin was a native of Cumberland, England, who trained and practised architecture in England before serving in the Boer War. He came to Victoria in 1911, served overseas during the First World War and, afterwards, with the army of occupation. On his return to Victoria in 1919, he was made the superintendent of the Soldiers' Housing Scheme, and also designed the Saanich War Memorial Health Centre, 1920 (see 4353 West Saanich Road). Ann was the widow of Lieutenant William Paterson, who died from spanish influenza in 1919 on his way home after the First World War. She was Headmistress of St. Margaret's School, for which Karl designed a number of additions and alterations, from 1928 until 1934. The Spurgins, who were married in December 1928, bought this property, located at the corner of Waterloo and Richmond Roads, from Colonel Wilby, the owner of 1911 Woodley Road.

This design, called by Spurgin a 'Sussex Bungalow,' typifies his ideas about residential design, and survives in very intact condition. It is cross-gabled, with a main side gable roof with a large front-gabled wing and a gabled dormer facing the front. Diamond-paned leaded wood-sash windows are used throughout. The walls are clad in stucco, with half-timbering in the gables. On the west end, there is an octagonal sunroom with a second-floor verandah above, and there is an attached garage. A wide, parged-brick chimney runs up the wall of the front wing, and moulded terra cotta plaques have been applied on the walls and the chimney. The attached garage has a dovecote on its roof. Located on a rocky outcropping, the dramatic landscaping includes large trees and mature plantings.

Far left: Karl Spurgin, August 1936
Left Right: Rendering, 1928
[Robin Spurgin Photos]

PORTER RESIDENCE
1960 Watson Street
James & Florence Porter, Owners; 1940

Built during the Second World War, this Period Revival cottage is clad in brick with half-timbered gabled dormers, and a jettied section at the rear. The windows are multi-paned except for the picture window in the hipped-roof bay on the front. The roof of the inset front porch is supported with adzed timbers and brackets.

James Montague Porter, who was originally a mechanic, was later president of the local Cords Piston Ring Company. Porter was 26 when he married his first wife Elsa May (née Young), aged 21, in Vancouver in 1928. In September 1939, he married his second wife Florence Louise (née Anderson) in Vancouver. The family owned the property until 1957.

JONES RESIDENCE
1911 Woodley Road (designated)
Maggie & Charles Jones, Owners
Samuel Maclure, Architect; 1913-14

Charles Bentley Jones was a civil engineer and contractor, and partner in the firm of Jones & (G.T.) Rant, Limited The company started as fence contractors and expanded their business to include construction of roads, water works, and drainage. Jones had previously been in business with Norman W.F. Rant (see 830 Lily Avenue) in Atlin City, during the Klondike Gold Rush. He served a number of years as Saanich School Trustee, Saanich councillor, and, in 1919, as Reeve of Saanich. Charles married Maggie Susannah Blackbourn in Victoria in 1903. In 1921 he and his family emigrated to New Zealand.

Architect Samuel Maclure designed this one-and-one-half-storey bungalow in the British Arts and Crafts style. The main floor walls, shed-roofed dormers and front porch balustrade are clad with brown cedar shingles. The upper level of the front porch is half-timbered and has heavy beams, bargeboards, brackets and a drop finial. Windows are a mixture of multi-paned double-hung and casement, leaded and stained glass wooden-sash. Many interior features, including wood floors, and wooden trim and detailing, date from the original construction. The roof was originally covered with tiles from the Sidney Rubber Roofing Company (Jones had business connections with the company), but as the roof leaked, the tiles were soon replaced with cedar shingles. In the late 1960s, the house was stuccoed over the original shingle siding.

In 1977, Sheila and James Colwill purchased the house. They have painstakingly restored the house inside (stripping the painted woodwork) and outside (removing the stucco, rebuilding the window surrounds). Saanich Heritage Foundation grants assisted the Colwills with some of the exterior restoration of this designated heritage house. They received The Hallmark Society's Award of Merit in 1989 for their restoration work. James Colwill designed the stone-faced garage and some of the stained glass windows in the house.

1911 Woodley Road, c.1914-1920
[Jim & Sheila Colwill Collection]

WESTWARD HO
1930 Woodley Road

Edwin & Olive Tomlin, Owners
C. Elwood Watkins, Architect: 1922-23

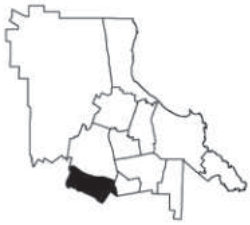
C. Elwood Watkins, Architect
[Watkins Family Collection]

In 1923, when this house was built, Edwin Tomlin (1884-1944) was the Director-Treasurer of the British Columbia Cement Company Limited; Robert Pim Butchart was the President. Edwin emigrated from Kent, England in 1907, worked nine months for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and then joined the Vancouver Portland Cement Company. That company merged with the Associated Portland Cement Company of Bamberton in 1919. Tomlin became Managing Director in 1927, a position he held until his death in 1944. His son Nigel then assumed the same position. Olive Agnes Tomlin (née Wilson), born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, married Edwin in Victoria in 1911. She owned this property until 1958.

Architect C. Elwood Watkins designed Westward Ho. Two-and-one-half-storeys in height, it has a high concrete foundation and is clad in stucco. Forty tons of green roofing tiles were imported from Spain. The Tomlins planted Virginia creeper to cover the walls of the house. D. England designed the beautiful landscaping.

Plans, front elevation, 1922, C. Elwood Watkins, Architect [Owner's Collection]

Tillicum



Bounded by the salt water of Portage Inlet, the Gorge Waterway to the west and south, the Trans-Canada Highway to the north and Victoria city limits to the east. Tillicum provided shelter and a food source to First Nations people prior to European contact, and was developed as an agricultural area during colonial times. With its proximity to downtown Victoria, Tillicum became one of Saanich's earliest residential areas. The Gorge was a popular summertime recreational destination from the 1890s to 1940s. Portage Inlet and Gorge Waterway provided substantial fishing and marine recreational opportunities, and in 1923 were designated as part of the Victoria Harbour Migratory Bird Sanctuary. During a single-family housing boom prior to the First World War, Victoria's water services were extended to the area. Over time, the dramatic rise in the recreational use of automobiles created a demand for roadside tourist facilities such as motels, guest houses and service stations. Until the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway, Gorge Road was the primary access route to up-island communities.

Cragflower Grocery, intersection of Gorge and Admiral (detail) [Saanich Archives 1982-010-019]

LEGEND

- REGISTERED HERITAGE SITES
- DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES
- REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED
- PARKS

ROADS

- Highway
- Major
- Collector
- Residential

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

ADAMS RESIDENCE
2803 Adelaide Street
Daniel & Adelaide Adams, Owners; circa 1878

Daniel Fowler Adams (1831-1905) left his home in New Brunswick in 1852 for San Francisco, where he joined one of the first Vigilante groups in 1856. Two years later he travelled to Victoria and became a builder and contractor. In 1862 he ventured to the Cariboo Gold Rush and spent four years in the goldfields. Adams nearly lost his life in 1866 in Death's Rapids near Big Bend on the Columbia River when a Hudson's Bay Company boat overturned and only four of the 20 men were pulled out alive. Afterwards, he returned to Victoria and resumed his contracting business. Daniel constructed many privately and publicly owned buildings and bridges in Victoria and around the province, including the Duck Block on Broad Street, and the fourth bridge over the Gorge. He also owned and operated the Craigflower Grain Mill and the Columbia Sawmills on David Street. Daniel's wife Adelaide Eliza (née McKiel, 1836-1919) was also from New Brunswick. In 1878, when their son John "Jack" Benbow Adams (1876-1964) was two, the Adams moved to ten acres on the Gorge. Jack, his three brothers and one sister went to Craigflower School (see 2755 Admirals Road). Jack trained as an assayer and worked in Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush. He later became Provincial Assayer and built 758 Gorge Road West on his family's property. Another son, Charles E. Adams, was killed at Vimy Ridge in 1917. Adelaide was living with her youngest son, George D. Adams, in Langley Prairie, B.C., when she died. She and Daniel are buried in Ross Bay Cemetery. The family retained the property until 1945, when it was subdivided and Adelaide Street was developed.

This Queen Anne house has lost much of its original decorative detail, but is still an imposing structure, and is one of the oldest houses remaining in Saanich. In the 1970s or 80s it was clad in vinyl siding. The original two-over-two double-hung sashes have been replaced, however, the unusual fretwork frieze on the side (now front) verandah has been retained.

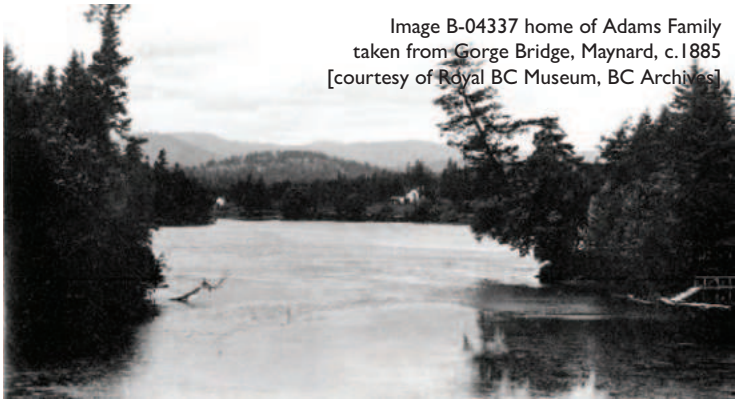


Image B-04337 home of Adams Family taken from Gorge Bridge, Maynard, c.1885 [courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives]

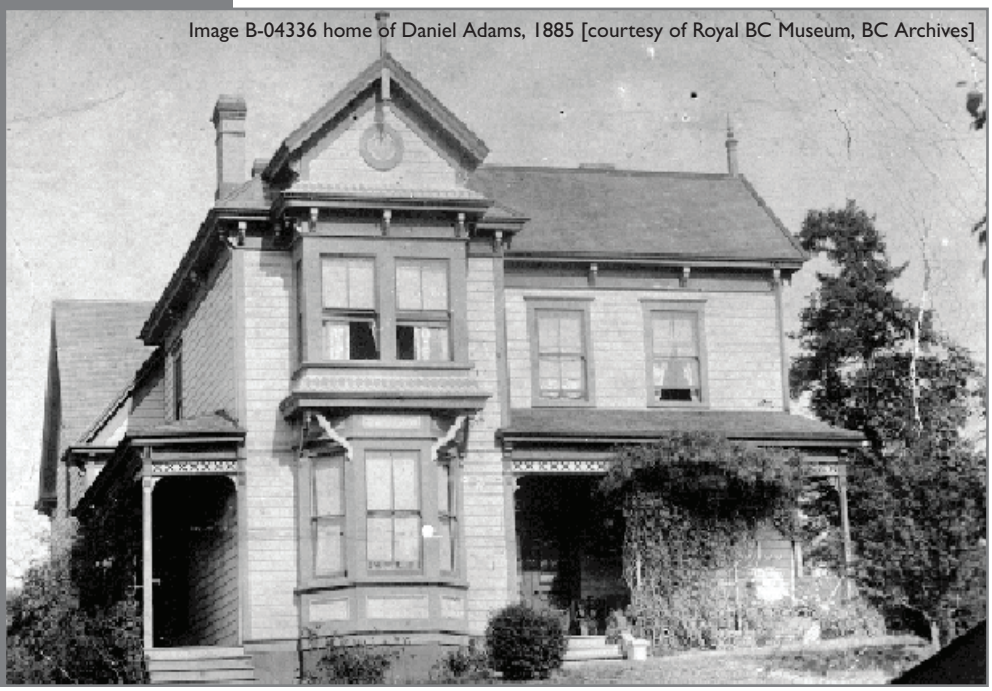


Image B-04336 home of Daniel Adams, 1885 [courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives]

CRAIGFLOWER SCHOOL
2755 Admirals Road (designated)
Puget Sound Agricultural Company; 1854-55

Craigflower School (originally called Maple Point School), the oldest surviving school building in Western Canada, was constructed on orders from Kenneth MacKenzie. He came from Scotland with his family in 1852, on the Hudson's Bay Company ship Norman Morison, to establish a farm for the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was resolved in 1853 that a school should be built for the children of farm employees and new arrivals to the area. A five-acre school preserve was set aside at Maple Point, opposite Craigflower Farm.

The school was built with local labour, led by HBC carpenter, Gideon Halcrow. The workmen began construction on Monday, August 21,1854, and when the framing was completed on September 23, 1854, it was noted the "whole company was in general notoriously drunk." Lumber was sawn in the farm's mill, and rafted to the site; other components of the building, including the glass, hardware, and foundation bricks–stamped Stourbridge–were imported from England. The construction of the school was completed on Friday, February 23, 1855, and the same week a ship's bell from the steamer Major Tompkins, wrecked off Macaulay Point, was hung in the yard. The total cost for the two-storey building, with its one school room and six rooms for the teacher, his family and student boarders from the western communities, was about $4,300.

This simple, side-gabled structure has brick chimneys at both ends, and reflects the HBC's favoured Georgian Revival vernacular. There is a large fireplace in the schoolroom and another in the teacher's quarters. The 14-inch-thick walls are composed of sawn wooden siding applied to diagonal sheathing over standard Hudson's Bay Company log construction (pièce-sur-pièce). Square-hewn horizontal logs were slid down from the top between notched vertical uprights, the joists hewn and sawn, and the roof timbers sawn. It was set on a concrete foundation in 1929. The landscaping includes a number of significant specimens including English holly, early apple trees, Cornice and Bartlett pear trees and a Cascara Buckthorn.

In 1856, the first Craigflower Bridge was built linking the school to the Craigflower settlement. The building became a focal point for social and religious events and was used as a school until 1911, when the new Craigflower School was built across the road (superseded by a third building in 1964). The old school was vacant until it was converted to a museum, run by the Native Sons & Daughters of British Columbia from 1931 until 1975. The provincial Historic Parks and Sites Branch then acquired the property, restored it and reopened it as a school museum. In 2003, when the provincial government devolved the management of its historic sites, Craigflower School, along with Craigflower Manor, were placed in the care of The Land Conservancy of British Columbia.

Image D-03648 First class of original Craigflower Schoolhouse with parents and families, c.1855 [courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives]

Image A-02665 South facade of Craigflower Schoolhouse, c.1900 [courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives]

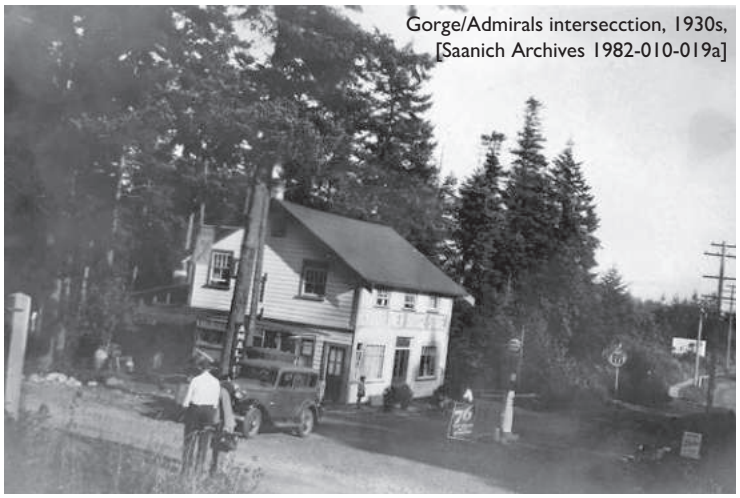
CRAIGFLOWER BRIDGE STORE (later BROOKMAN'S GROCERY & FLOWERS and SAANICH AUTO REPAIR)
2803 Admirals Road / 998 Gorge Road West

Annie & Arthur Brookman, Senior; Arthur Brookman, Junior
1930 (original building); 1949 (garage and two adjacent buildings); 1952

This commercial complex overlooks the Gorge waterway near the Craigflower Bridge. Students from Craigflower School have used this commercial complex as a tuck shop for decades and summer visitors to the Gorge have found the facilities convenient for their supplies. The service station–one of the last neighbourhood garages in Saanich–was originally built as a marine shop, and retains its overhead hoists. Located at a prominent intersection, the store and service station front onto Gorge Road West and are set back from the lot line to provide parking and a forecourt. The apartment / retail building faces Admirals Road.

The two-storey Craigflower Bridge Store opened February 9, 1930. Typical of owner-occupied businesses, there is a residential suite on the second floor. The first owners were William Stephen "Arthur" Brookman (1875-1951), born in Bath, England, and his second wife, Annie Margaret (née Bellamy, 1901-1977). Arthur emigrated from England to Ontario, settling in Saanich by 1928 where he became a well-known businessman. The Brookmans built and ran the store and a gas pump for many years. Arthur's first wife, Emily Jane Brookman (née Horder, 1877-1925), was born in Bristol, England. Arthur Senior died in 1951 and Annie, who later married postmaster Sidney Scholey (1885-1972), continued to run the store until 1971. The Brookman family owned the property into the 1990s.

In 1949, a two-storey apartment / commercial block and a marine shop were built for the Brookmans' son, Arthur "Art" Brookman Junior. These two structures were the first local use of the prefabricated 'Pan-Abode' log construction system of engineered Western Red Cedar logs. Pre-cut logs were supplied in shipments that could be assembled into simple low maintenance cabins and cottages, and were often used for remote mining camps, government agencies and resort areas. This unique system allowed the building to be constructed without the use of nails. Established in 1948, the company was incorporated until 1951 under the name Pan-Abode (1951) Limited; the founding partners were Doc Steiner and Aage Jensen, a Danish carpenter who was responsible for developing the interlocking system still offered today by Pan-Abode International, located in Richmond.



Gorge/Admirals intersecction, 1930s, [Saanich Archives 1982-010-019a]

SHARP RESIDENCE
3062 Admirals Road
George & Ellen Sharp, Owners; circa 1930

George Arnold Sharp (1888-1941) was a shipwright from Sheffield, England, and worked as a welder for Yarrows Limited. His wife Ellen Davies Sharp (née Jones, 1886-1938) was born in Liverpool, England. The Sharp family lived in the garage while they built the house. Son Cyril George Sharp and his wife Ruth continued to live in the house for several years after the deaths of his parents; they both died in Victoria in 1982. From 1943-1966, the owners were John Duncan Gillis and Rhona Clare Gillis. Gracia Celia Seal (née Griffiths), a secretary, and William Terence Seal (1932-1981), a Petty Officer with the Canadian Armed Forces from Calgary, Alberta, bought the property in 1966. William died in 1981 and Gracia still owned the house in 2003.

This picturesque, asymmetrical cottage reflects the late influence of the British Arts and Crafts movement. The main section of the house has a hipped roof and a projecting front-gabled wing. A curving catslide roof over the Tudor-arched entry is supported by a battered column. The fenestration is composed of banked wooden-sash casements with diamond-paned leaded lights. A wide shed-roofed dormer on the main roof is clad in irregularly coursed cedar shingles.

BIRD RESIDENCE
3108 Albina Street
Arthur & Louisa Bird, Owners; 1912

In 1898, English-born prospector Arthur Bird was enticed from his home on the Prairies by the Klondike Gold Rush. During a short break from prospecting, he built this house for his family, as well as another house at 3110 Albina Street as a source of rental income. Once completed, he returned north and for the next twenty years, until his death, he prospected for mineral riches in the Northwest Territories. In August 1934, he set out on an expedition to explore the region around Great Bear Lake and his remains were never found. His wife, Louisa Ann, born in 1875, lived in the house until her death in 1939. It then became the home of one of her five children, daughter Grace W., who later married Peter McI. Foulkes, a janitor with the provincial government. Arthur and Louisa's son Alexander William Bird (1913-1978), who worked at Victoria Machinery Depot, bought the house from another owner in 1965. After Alexander's death, his wife Grace P. (née Easton) Bird lived in the house until at least the late 1980s.

This modest one-and-a-half-storey house, with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and projecting gabled extension, retains many of its original architectural details, including the corner entry porch and a front window with a transom with crossed muntins.

TILLICUM SCHOOL
3155 Albina Street

Saanich School Trustees, Owners
C. Elwood Watkins, Architect;
Williams, Trerise & Williams, Contractors; 1916-17
Hubert Savage, Architect, 1921 & 1929 additions

Tillicum School is a two-storey wood-frame school designed by Saanich (and Victoria) School Board architect C. Elwood Watkins (1875-1942) and built by local contractors Williams, Trerise & Williams in 1916-17. A Victoria native, Watkins served as the apprentice, and later partner, of prominent architect Thomas Hooper. By 1912, after he had established his solo practice, Watkins became architect to the Victoria School Board. When H.J. Rous Cullin went to war, Watkins also became the Saanich School Board's architect. In 1914 he completed his major commission, the Beaux Arts-style Victoria High School. Watkins worked closely with the school's principal, who was also his brother-in-law, Samuel J. Willis.

Tillicum School was budgeted in mid-1914 at $45,000 for site and building, but construction was delayed because of the First World War; water was not connected to the site until 1916. Watkins used the same plan for two virtually identical schools; the other, Cloverdale School on Quadra Street in Victoria, has since been demolished. In 1921 and 1929 architect Hubert Savage designed additions to Tillicum School.

The main floor is lit by banks of multi-paned wooden-sash windows with multi-paned transoms. The cladding is cedar shingles and there is a full basement. Columned porticos provide shelter at the entries. For seismic safety a rolled metal roof replaced the original slate roof. It has been used continuously as a school since its construction.

CHASTON RESIDENCE
2836 Austin Avenue

Katherine & Charles Chaston, Owners; 1913

Built in 1913, this elegant Edwardian era house has a full front verandah and an upper balcony with an Arts and Crafts balustrade. The front-gabled roof and gabled dormers have decorative turned finials. Narrow lapped wooden siding is used for the main body of the house, with cedar shingles at the foundation level and in the gable peaks. It was owned for twelve years by Katherine Agnes Chaston (née Chignell, 1881-1953) and Charles Henry Chaston (1869-1951), a merchant, both of whom were born in England. The Chastons had three sons and a daughter. Charles James Wilson, a widowed lawyer, lived in the house from 1940 until his death at age 76.

RESIDENCE
415 Boleskine Road
Reverend Frederick Tapscott, Owner; 1914

Reverend Frederick T. Tapscott (1857-1942) born in Port Hope, Ontario, received his B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1884 and his M.A. from McMaster University in 1897. He came from Sault Ste. Marie to Victoria in 1905, with his wife Minna Maria (1874-1964), to assume a pastoral position at Calvary Baptist Church in Victoria. Tapscott later worked in several of the local Baptist parishes, and retired in 1912 from the Tabernacle Baptist Church. The Tapscotts lived at 3342 Whittier Avenue, which was moved to Pender Island in 2003 and is now the Nosey Point Inn. As a source of income, Tapscott bought a number of lots in the Tillicum area and built rental houses such as this one. Owing to financial problems in the early 1920s, he lost the properties.

This one-storey, front-gabled cottage has double-bevelled siding on the main level and lapped wooden siding at the foundation level. The windows of the main rooms are wooden-sash casements with transoms above. The front entry porch is supported by two square columns. The working-class houses at 415 and 423 Boleskine Road are part of a small neighbourhood cluster which includes Tolmie School and houses on the north side of the road, which are in the Saanich Core neighbourhood.

CROWTHER RESIDENCE
423 Boleskine Road
George & Mary Crowther, Owners; 1911

Born in Victoria, the first owner of the house, George Thomas Crowther (1872-1920) worked as a paperhanger and painter. He married Mary Elizabeth Cotell (1876-1956) in 1903. She was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, and came to Victoria as a young girl in 1881. She retained the property until her death in 1956.

This bungalow is a vernacular type common during the Edwardian era and frequently found in the Greater Victoria area. There are several similar bungalows on Harriet Road, in an area where commercial development threatens to engulf the neighbourhood. This well-cared-for example has a bellcast hipped roof and its original colour scheme of brown-stained cedar shingles and cream trim (watertable, frieze and soffits, window sash and door surrounds, porch columns and top of the balustrade). The panelled wooden front door retains its original stained and varnished finish. There are two corbelled brick chimneys and a hipped front dormer which allows light into the attic space.

HANCOCK RESIDENCE
286 Burnside Road East
Rhoda & John Hancock, Owners; 1905

The first owner of the house was John Parker Hancock (1859-1925), a painter and glazier, who later moved to Oakland, California, where he died in 1925. His wife, Rhoda Hancock (née Abbott, 1863-1941) was born in Neath, Wales and emigrated to Saanich in 1890. In 1921 the Hancocks sold the property and moved to 280 Burnside Road East, where Rhoda lived until her death in 1941.

This one-and-one-half-storey Edwardian era residence has a front-gabled roof and a gabled side wall dormer. There are two boxed bays on the side, and another on the front. The hipped-roof front porch features chamfered pillars on top of a shingled piers, and square balusters. The wall are clad with cedar shingle at the foundation level and in the gable peaks, double-bevelled siding on the main floor, and roughcast and half-timbering in the gables.

O'KELLY RESIDENCE
2826 Colquitz Avenue
Hattie & Herman O'Kelly, Owners; 1911

Hattie (née Sheffard, 1854-1922) and Herman Reed O'Kelly (1853-1930) were farmers originally from Virginia and Kentucky. They moved to the Victoria area shortly before they built this house, and later lived at 2814 Holland Avenue.

This Edwardian vernacular bungalow is similar to others located nearby on Boleskine Road. It was a standard builders' type. Owners could choose details like the double-bevelled siding on this one, the shape of bay windows (this has a rectangular bay on the side, while the side bay of 423 Boleskine is semi-octagonal) and the number and size of dormers. The wide dormers on this bellcast, hipped roof have bellcast, hipped roofs. A semi-octagonal front bay window balances the inset front porch, which has chamfered square columns set on a closed balustrade.

BUTCHER RESIDENCE
2828 Colquitz Avenue
Thomas Butcher, Owner; 1913-15

Born in England, Thomas Butcher (1868-1941) was a labourer and contractor for the City of Victoria. He was living with his wife, Ellen (née Brown, 1874-1956) at 2031 Hulton Street when he built this house. Thomas built several houses in the Saanich area over the next 15 years or more. It is unknown who the residents of the house were until 1918, when Edward Wilkinson (1879-1961) and Elizabeth Emily Wilkinson (née Earnshaw, 1880-1965) bought the property. Edward was a grocer.

This house is a simplified version of the adjacent bungalow at 2826 Colquitz. The hipped roof is bellcast but has a much lower pitch, and lacks attic dormers. The boxed bay at the side is built on both sides of the brick chimney. The front façade has an inset verandah, but no projecting bay window.

EAKET RESIDENCE
2833 Colquitz Avenue
Charles & Agnes Eaket, Owners; 1914

Charles Eaket (1861-1927), born in Jamestown, Ontario, moved to Boissevain, Manitoba as a young man, and later took up farming. He married Agnes Darling (1863-1942), born in Bruce County, Ontario, in Winchester, Manitoba in 1898. The Eakets moved to Saanich in 1911. The 1916 voters' list has Charles Eaket as a retired farmer. However, in the 1920s Saanich voters' lists he was recorded as selling milk, and owning one cow and a barn. His youngest daughter, Ellen Amelia (1901-1982), and her husband Harold Charles Martin retained the property until 1979.

This one-and-one-half-storey, side-gabled house displays a number of the classical details that were popular during the Edwardian era, such as pedimented gables, paired columns on the sleeping porch, and paired flat eave brackets. The main floor has four pairs of columns flanking an inset verandah on one side of the central entranceway, and an inset bay window on the other side. The verandah balustrade is closed, while that of the sleeping porch is open, and the house is clad in double-bevelled siding, with a water table almost to the ground.

HAUGHTON RESIDENCE
2850 Colquitz Avenue
Malcolm Haughton, Owner; 1912

Malcolm H. Haughton was a local builder who bought lots to build and sell houses. He bought several lots in the area from John Cowper Newbury (see 2895 Colquitz Avenue). From 1915 until 1932, Herbert John Pope (1877-1963), an assistant blacksmith, and Laura Ann Pope (née Mounce, 1878-1969) owned this house. Herbert was born in London, England and immigrated to Ontario in 1893, where he met and married Laura Ann. They moved to British Columbia in 1912.

This side-gabled Craftsman bungalow has a large front gable over the verandah. The house has the typical features of the Craftsman style such as bargeboards with cut ends, triangular brackets under the eaves, exposed rafter tails, and shingled porch columns. Between the main and upper floors there is a belt course with dentil moulding. Typical features of the Craftsman style that have been retained are the siding of brown-stained cedar shingles, and the cedar shingle roofing.

DESJARDINS RESIDENCE
2887 Colquitz Avenue
Romeo & Margaret Desjardins, Owners
John A. Di Castri, Architect; 1955

In January 1955, Romeo and Margaret C. Desjardins commissioned architect John A. Di Castri to design this modern-style stucco house. It is set on a concrete foundation with concrete steps to the upper level. The flat roof is tar and gravel, the fascia is plywood and the windows have wood frames. Due to the slope of the lot, the front of the house is at grade and the back is three feet below ground-level.

Frank Lloyd Wright's work exerted a strong influence on Di Castri's innovative style. This two-storey structure has a strong horizontal massing, emphasized by the wide fascia and the cantilevered canopies that project over the doors and windows. The dark colours of window glass and painted wood provide contrast to the lighter colour of the stucco.

KOBBLEHURST
2895 Colquitz Avenue (designated)

Cowper & Willemetta Newbury, Owners;
David H. Bale, Designer & Contractor; 1911

Victoria natives Cowper William Newbury (1866-1930) and Willemetta Jane Newbury (née Morley, 1875-1972) married in 1901. Cowper's parents, William and Jane Newbury, arrived in Victoria in 1863, after a five-month journey by way of Panama and San Francisco. Willemetta's parents arrived in Victoria in 1853 on the second voyage of the Norman Morison. William was a saddler and harness maker with a shop on Yates Street. Cowper's brother, John Cowper Newbury (1862-1934), was the first British Columbia recipient of the Governor-General's medal when he graduated from Victoria High School at the age of 14. In 1878, John became a teacher at Craigflower School (see 2755 Admirals Road), where he remained for five years. His parents, brother Cowper, and four sisters lived with him in the school house. John left the school, entered the customs service, and was Collector of Customs for Victoria from 1904 until his retirement in 1922. About 1910, John bought 20 acres of land north of the Gorge, originally the Thomas Richard Porter farm. He subdivided the land into residential lots and named two of the streets on the property Newbury Street and Cowper Street (after his mother's family). John built a house at 2835 Colquitz Avenue (now demolished). In approximately 1922, he and his wife Emma sold that house and built a new one at the corner at 800 Gorge Road West, which still stands.

Cowper Newbury bought four of the lots from his brother in order to retire to the "country." He had worked more than 20 years in the Victoria Post Office, but ill health forced him to retire in 1908 at the age of 42. At that time, he was living at 133 South Turner Street, just behind his brother's house, 140 Government Street in James Bay (both houses have been designated heritage by the City of Victoria). After they moved to Kobblehurst, Cowper and Willemetta cultivated a fine garden and exhibited at horticultural shows. They won many prizes for their sweet peas and dahlias. Cowper also bred goats, had a prize herd of Saanens, and was an active member of the British Columbia Goat breeders Association. He died in 1930. Willemetta owned the property until her death in 1972.

Kobblehurst is one of Saanich's best examples of a Craftsman bungalow. One-and-one-half-storeys in height, it has a low-pitched front-gabled roof, with large gabled dormers on each side. The verandah foundation, piers, and two chimneys are built of fieldstone. The main body of the house is cedar shingled, while the broad gables are half-timbered. The front verandah has a low-pitched gabled roof set on columns supported by two types of heavy brackets. Members of the Newbury family believe that it was designed and built by prominent home contractor David H. Bale.

[Newbury Family Album]

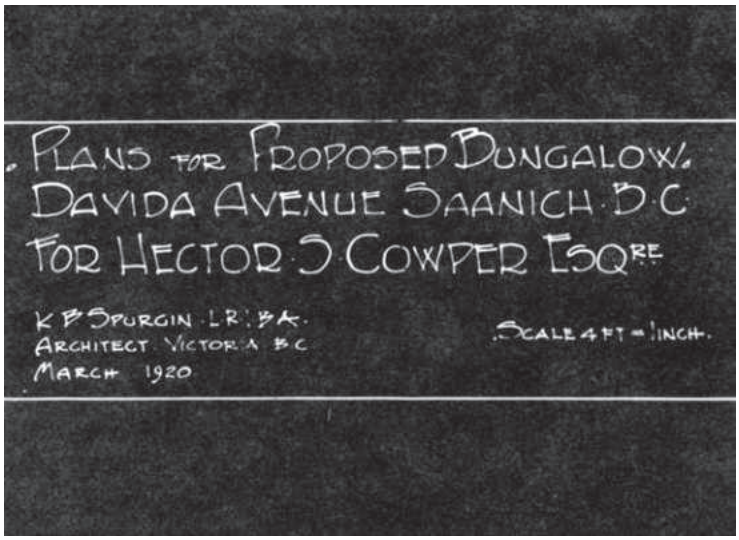
LYNWOOD
523 Davida Avenue

Hector & Henrietta Cowper, Owners
Karl B. Spurgin, Architect; 1920

English-born Hector Spencer Cowper (1877-1966) was Saanich Municipal Clerk from 1914 to 1923 and also became Controller and Treasurer for Saanich and Secretary to the Saanich School Board. He was married to Henrietta Elizabeth Cowper (née Hood, 1877-1964). In January 1923, it was discovered that he had been embezzling municipal funds over a period of seven years. Within eight days of the discovery, he had been arrested, tried and convicted of the crime, and received a sentence of two years in the penitentiary. At his trial, he received glowing character reports from Saanich Reeve G.F. Watson (see 1775 Barrie Road), Alderman A.E. Todd (see 3927 Cadboro Bay Road) and former Reeves George McGregor and Frank N. Borden. As part of the restitution of the funds, Cowper turned over all his properties including this house on Davida. He moved to Vancouver, and was a City accountant until retiring in 1945.

Architect Major K.B. Spurgin (see 1908 Waterloo Road) designed this house for the Cowpers. Following the First World War, Cowper dealt with Spurgin as the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Housing Scheme and as the designer of the Saanich Memorial Health Centre. Cowper had his house built by the Co-operative Contract Company Limited. In his statement at his trial in 1923, Cowper revealed that he had bought $100 worth of shares in this company, had signed a bond for a loan for the company, and had to make good when the company collapsed. Previously, the company's estimate of $5,200 to build the house had fallen far short of the final $8,000, thereby putting Cowper further into debt.

This handsome bungalow demonstrates the pervasive influence of the British Arts and Crafts movement. Compact but highly sophisticated, it has a tall hipped roof, stuccoed walls and chimney, and multi-paned leaded casement windows. The small front porch has medieval-style columns and brackets and a round leaded window with a brick surround. Originally comprised of six lots, the large property originally had its own tennis courts. The Watson & Sewell Trust (G.F. Watson and Municipal Clerk Richard Redwald Fenn Sewell, who succeeded Cowper in January, 1923) held this property for five years. In 1928 it was sold to Frederick Ernest and Winifred Alma Boulter, whose descendants still own the property. The Boulters called the house *Lynwood* after their house in England. They later sold some of the property on Obed Avenue to St. Martin-in-the-Fields to accommodate the church hall and parking lot.



Plans, 1920, Karl B. Spurgin, Architect [Saanich Archives]

PAYNE RESIDENCE
2847 Dysart Road
Caleb Payne, Owner;
Bungalow Construction Co. Ltd., Designers & Contractors; 1912

Caleb Payne, C.E., was a City of Victoria assistant engineer; he designed the 1913 Gorge Bridge in reinforced concrete. The Bungalow Construction Company Limited, (see also 2533 Richmond Road) built this house in 1912. The company specialized in five- and six-room California or Craftsman-style bungalows built at a cost of $2,500 to $5,000. They charged 10% on occupation of the completed house and the balance was paid in monthly installments at a 7% or 8% mortgage. A number of the company's houses remain, especially in Fairfield in Victoria.

This stylish example of a California bungalow has a low-pitched gabled roof and oriental-style bracketting on the verandah. The gables have bargeboards with cut ends, brackets and open timberwork screens. The double-coursed cedar shingle cladding emphasizes the overall horizontal proportions. The windows are paired, single-paned casements with multi-paned transoms. Stubby square columns on battered piers support the verandah roof. A distinctive pergola structure on either side of the front entry gable, which contributed greatly to the oriental-style of this California bungalow, was unfortunately removed after 1990.

McKIE RESIDENCE
2867 Dysart Road
Ernest & Selina McKie, Owners; 1912

Welshman Ernest Percy McKie (1870-1962) was a civil engineer with the City of Victoria. Before emigrating in 1911, he had worked in England as a draftsman on many waterworks projects and on the London underground railways. He married Selina Jane (née McKie, 1869-1963) in Wales. Ernest later worked in the Water Powers Investigation Branch of the Provincial Lands Department.

This front-gabled California bungalow has roughcast-parged chimneys and verandah piers, and is clad with single-coursed, dark-brown stained cedar shingles. Two courses of shingles outline the arched openings of the verandah, which are round-headed on the sides and segmental at the front. The bargeboards, now removed, had shaped ends and are supported on unusual flat, paired brackets. Typical of the Craftsman style, the rafter tails are exposed.

HORSPOOL RESIDENCE
321 Gorge Road West
Matilda Horspool, Owner; 1933
Caleb "Jack" Horspool, Builder (attributed)

Rear façade

Matilda Horspool (née Gadd, circa 1878-1952) was born in Leicester, England came to Saanich with her husband Caleb (1870-1932), a cement contractor, and their two sons in 1912. Their son, Caleb Henry "Jack" Horspool (1905-1983) was a bricklayer and contractor and presumably built this house for his mother and himself after the elder Caleb passed away. Jack's wife was Edith Ruth Horspool (née Geddes).

This cottage is located on the north shore of the Gorge Waterway, which was a summertime recreational destination from the 1890s to the 1940s. It is a fine example of the late influence of the Craftsman-style, and is one of the few brick-clad residential heritage buildings in Saanich, affording it a sense of permanence and prominence on the waterway. The hipped roof has a projecting front gable and a gabled dormer, with half-timbering; the back is similar, but has no dormer. The wooden windows have multi-paned sashes and there are several large picture windows. As part of its original landscaping, a formal garden was laid out that originally ran down to the water's edge. Both the Horspool Residence and the adjacent Hamilton Residence are now owned by the District of Saanich.

HAMILTON RESIDENCE
355 Gorge Road West (designated)

Richard & Alice Hamilton, Owners
Samuel Maclure, Architect; 1923

The Hamilton Residence is a valued part of maritime recreational history in Greater Victoria. Originally designed as a family home, this house and its relationship to the Gorge Waterway have provided the ideal location for a succession of boating-related businesses and organizations since its construction in 1923. Prominent local architect Samuel Maclure designed this home for Richard "Eric" Hamilton and Alice Stewart Hamilton (née McCreath 1887-1982), who were married in January 1917. With its Craftsman styling, as evidenced in the broad side-gabled roof and gabled dormers, this building represents a departure from Maclure's usual Arts and Crafts style.

Eric's father, R.J. Hamilton, was the proprietor of the Causeway Boat House, which ran a water-taxi from Wharf Street to the Gorge Park. After they moved to the Gorge about 1920, Eric and Alice built the Gorge Park Boat House and later installed a gas pump. Eric and Alice had this new house built in 1923. The following year, they sold the boat launch business, including the Causeway Boat House, and their property to Richard Gilman Lyster Rodd (1858-1945), a wine shipper who came to Victoria in 1924. (Rodd Hill was named after a relative, Admiral John Rashleigh Rodd). His wife was Mabel Winnifred (née Smith, 1870-1976). Richard's five sons were boat builders and cabinetmakers. They established a shop at 357 Gorge Road West and built a number of motor yachts and auxiliary sailing vessels. The Rodds owned the property until 1947.

According to Maclure's original plans, this house was intended to have roughcast stucco cladding and half timbering in the gables; instead, it was constructed with double-bevelled siding and cedar shingling. The double-hung windows, placed in double and triple assembly, have multi-paned upper sashes. Facing the Gorge, there are sets of four glass doors on both the lower deck and the upper sleeping porch. At the rear, two large plate-glass windows have replaced two banks of four "Hofman Casements," shown in the plans, and there is a shallow sleeping porch facing the water. The interior retains its original room layouts and historic finishes.

Water side view, c.1923 [Collection Kelso Hamilton Reed]

[Saanich Archives 2006-015-275c]

MILLER RESIDENCE
500 Gorge Road West (designated)
James & Ellen Miller, Owners; 1912

James Carrick Miller (circa 1851-1927), a native of Glasgow, Scotland, settled north of Brandon, Manitoba, to farm in 1882. In 1887 he married Ellen Arminia Lewis (circa 1862-1919), born in Bath, Ontario. They retired to Saanich in 1912. The family owned the property until 1947.

This two-storey, hipped-roof house is an Edwardian era example of a Foursquare design, symmetrical in massing but with an offset entry. It features second-floor bay windows, jetted outward from the front corners, and hipped-roof dormers. The main floor and basement levels are clad in double-bevelled siding, and the upper level and dormers in cedar shingles.

THE LAURELS
516 Gorge Road West (designated)
James & Margaret Kellie, Owners; 1913

James M. Kellie (circa 1853-1927), was born in Coburg, Ontario, and mined quartz in the Kootenay area. In 1890 he moved to Revelstoke, where he founded the Miners Association to protest the provincial government's mining regulations. When Premier John Robson went to Revelstoke on his electioneering tour, Kellie and friends "kidnapped" him to try and convince him of their views. The ruse worked and after James won the West Kootenay seat in the Legislature, Robson appointed him as one of two men to frame the new Mining Act. James was re-elected in 1894 and 1898. He retired from political office in 1899 to run his extensive mining and lumber businesses, which included British Columbia Timbers, Limited. In 1910 he married widow Margaret Adela Smith (née Banting, 1865-1949), another Revelstoke pioneer. They moved to Victoria in 1913. James was active in many business concerns until his death in 1927.

Gunnar and Asta Christensen bought this house in the 1950s and rented it out to various tenants. Taking an interest in the house, Gunnar compiled a complete history of it. In the 1970s, he decided to convert the house back into a single family dwelling for him and Asta, and also added two basement suites. He painstakingly restored the house with various elaborate details, including an elaborate fireplace from Finland, stained glass windows in the front door from number 500 Gorge Road West, and exterior wrought-iron fire escapes from the Beverly Hotel on Yates Street, circa 1912, installed in 1987. The Christensens had this house designated a municipal heritage site in 1985.

The Laurels is a landmark Gorge residence noted for its two-storey verandah with a distinctive criss-crossed balustrade. Some exterior details, including verandah piers and columns, and window surrounds, have been replaced with more decorative, "Adamized" features such as garlands over the windows and doors. A Palladian dormer has replaced the original shed-roofed dormer.

MORROW RESIDENCE
566 Gorge Road West
Harry & Margaret Morrow, Owner
David H. Bale, Designer / Contractor; 1920

Ontario native Harry Francis Morrow (1889-1950), who resided at the Strathcona Hotel, was a clerk in Campbell's Drug Store. He commissioned contractor David Herbert Bale to design and build this house. His wife was Victoria native Margaret Eleanor (née Jennings, 1890-1945).

William George Bird (1876-1960), born in England, and Mary Ellen Bird (née Corless, 1877-1949) owned the property from 1921 until 1960. William was a purchasing agent for Yarrows Limited. His second wife was Florence Eveline Victoria Bird (née Teffer, 1887-1962), a nurse.

This one-and-one-half-storey house has a steeply-pitched, front-gabled roof. Clad in double-bevelled siding, there is half-timbering in the gable end, and multi-paned leaded casement windows. It also has a *porte-cochère* (called a "covered portico" in the original plans), which is unusual for this size of house. A horizontal frieze or belt course with crown moulding and dentils runs continuously above the main floor, around the house and the portico.

WOODWARD RESIDENCE
(later the *GORGE ROAD GUEST HOUSE*)
590 Gorge Road West
George & Beatrice Woodward, Owner; 1913

In 1912, George Woodward, foreman of the City of Victoria Waterworks, had the water service connected to this property, and lived in a tent while the house was being built. Taking advantage of its location, after the end of the Second World War it was used as the Gorge Road Guest House, run by Violet Altham. On Saturday, December 6, 1947, at 3 p.m., the fully furnished house was put up for auction through Maynard & Sons, as Altham was entering into another branch of the tourist business. It boasted a four-roomed owner's suite, a glassed-in front verandah, three large bedrooms and a two-room suite in the basement. Summer revenue was noted as being $25–$30 per day.

Enlivened with Arts and Crafts detailing, this house is front-gabled and has shed-roofed wall dormers on each side. The enclosed front verandah has distinctively patterned sash, and the open sleeping porch has flat balusters with cutouts that are also used on a rear upper deck balustrade. The property retains its low fieldstone wall.

MUNRO RESIDENCE
702 Gorge Road West
(designated)
Hadie & George Munro, Owners; 1903

George Edmund Munro, born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in about 1863, came to British Columbia in 1885 and worked as a purser on the *Boscowitz*, which operated between Victoria and the Skeena River. He settled in Victoria as a commission merchant with his offices at 5 Yates Street. In 1891 he married Hadie Elizabeth Mugridge, born in 1867 in Victoria. In 1903, the Munros moved to this house on the Gorge, set on a 25-acre property. In 1910 they retired to Vancouver.

This one-and-one-half-storey, front-gabled house is a well-preserved and very early example of an Edwardian Vernacular Arts and Crafts house common in the Victoria region (see, for example, 3571 Calumet Avenue and 3965 Telegraph Bay Road). The inset verandah is offset and balanced by the sweep of the shingled diagonal staircase balustrade. The east dormer is gabled and the west dormer is hipped. It sits on a masonry foundation, with cedar shingle siding above. The lower two-thirds of the front gable is half-timbered. The verandah has square columns and balusters. An unusual feature is that the upper sashes of the double-hung wood windows are smaller than the bottom sashes. The basement windows are multi-paned six-over-six sashes.

CASEY RESIDENCE
900 Gorge Road West
Joseph & Irene Casey, Owners
H.R. Brown, Contractor; 1940

1990 [Saanich Archives 2006-015-052b]

Joseph William Casey (1894-1974) and Irene Mary Pridham (1898-1955), both born in Victoria, were married in 1917. Joseph was a Line Superintendent for the British Columbia Electric Company. In 1946 he was first elected to Saanich Council. He later served as Reeve of Saanich from 1950 until 1955 and again as a Councillor from 1961 to 1964. He was a key figure in the debate that opposed amalgamation with the City of Victoria. For his 15 years of work on the Royal Jubilee Hospital Board, he was the first to be honoured with the title of "senator."

Contractor Herman Rupert Brown (see 3895 Hobbs Street) built this Moderne-style house. The curved upper front deck projects over the entranceway to form a canopy. The walls of the house are stuccoed and the top is edged with metal coping. The windows are arranged in bands of wooden casements, three sets of which are corner windows. The decorative insignia on the upper front wall and the cascading front steps are notable modernistic features.

HAMPTON HALL
274 Hampton Road (designated)
Burnside Lawn Bowling Club, Owners; 1927

Hampton Hall is a significant part of social and recreational history in Saanich. It is a simple one-storey field house with a verandah that overlooks a well-manicured bowling green. The interior space is suited to community gatherings and social events. It was constructed on land donated in 1923 by George Vallance (1871-1942). George left England in 1906 and moved to Chicago, where he entered the printing business. He married Elsie Francis Collins (1882-1962), whom he had known while he lived in England. George lived in Chicago only briefly before moving west to Washington State. George and Elsie eventually arrived in Victoria about 1913, and bought seven lots on Hampton Road. George worked at the Interurban Shoe Company, and built their house at number 286 Hampton Road, now the location of Saanich Silver Threads Society. George's brother David Vallance was a carpenter and built a number of houses in Victoria.

The Burnside Lawn Bowling Club raised money for construction within the community, and club members constructed the hall themselves, completing it in 1927. It has been home to the club since then, but has also been used as a neighbourhood hall for a variety of community and recreational events. *Hampton Hall* is now owned by the District of Saanich. In 2003, Ada Bone, a long-time Saanich resident, applied to have this building designated as a municipal site; this was accomplished in April 2003.

STODDART RESIDENCE
3251 Harriet Road
Walter Stoddart, Owner & Builder; 1895

Born in London, England, and a carpenter by trade, Walter Rowland Stoddart (1866-1939) came to the Victoria area circa 1890, and presumably built this house himself. George Alexander Cook Stoddart (likely a brother) also lived in the area many years. Both Walter and George were carpenters. In 1899, George Stoddart paid the tax on this property. In 1910, Walter married Hannah Fogg Critchley (1879-1959), born in Yorkshire, England, and they lived until 1911 at 225 Montreal Street in James Bay, now a registered heritage house. When Walter died at 73, he was living at 2045 Kings Road with Hannah and their sons Fred and Jack.

A subsequent owner, Matthew Botterill (1831-1921) came to Victoria from Yorkshire, England in 1860 and worked as a butcher for the Hudson's Bay Company briefly before opening his own business; he later entered into a partnership with Fred Reynolds. In 1862 he took up gold prospecting in the Cariboo. He retired from butchering in 1874 and moved to Maple Bay, Duncan. He stayed there for several years after his wife Mary (née Peacock, 1830-1900) died, and then returned to Victoria in 1907. He lived at this residence with his unmarried daughter Minnie Louise (1870-1964) until his death; Minnie Botterill retained ownership of this house until 1950.

This vernacular, Late Victorian, front-gabled house has wooden drop siding, corner boards, a frieze and a moulded cornice. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sashes, with cornices above and scroll-cut aprons. The bay window has diagonal tongue-and-groove panels below the windows. The half-round window on the north side was added in the 1980s.

JOHNSON RESIDENCE 3261 Harriet Road (designated)

Svon (Swan) & Annie Johnson, Owners; 1913

Swan Harry Johnson (born in 1889) and Annie Dakers Johnson (born in 1893) were married on Christmas Day, 1913. Johnson was a plumber and the son of Icelanders Skuli and Dora Johnson, who lived at 3256 Harriet Road. Skuli was a saddler, harness maker, and a builder. According to voters' lists, he lived in the area from 1894.

The low-pitched gabled roof on this house shows the influence of the California bungalow style. One heavy battered pier supports a short column at the corner of the small verandah. The low balustrade has flat slats for balusters. Triangular eave brackets and exposed rafter ends are also typical Craftsman features. The house has two beautiful stained-glass windows, and bevelled glass in the front door.

HADFIELD RESIDENCE 3354 Harriet Road

Thomas & Annie Hadfield, Owners; 1916

Thomas Hadfield (1889-1985) started as an engineer with Yarrows Limited in 1916 and later became the firm's foreman engineer. During the Second World War, he helped construct ships for the Dutch government as well as the installation of propelling and auxiliary machinery in escort vessels for the Royal Canadian Navy. In 1944 he was given the Silver Fleet award by Yarrow Limited president Norman Yarrows, on behalf of the workers in occupied Netherlands. When Hadfield sold this property in 1933, he had already moved to Esquimalt, where he served for many years on the Municipal Council. In 1944 he was declared, by acclamation, Reeve of Esquimalt and served for three years. He and wife Annie Thompson (1891-1967) married in 1913.

This front-gabled Craftsman house displays the eave brackets and bargeboards typical of the style. Double bevelled siding is used to clad the upper floors and the verandah piers, with wooden drop siding at the foundation level. The watertable, corner boards and frieze outline the planes of the walls. The balusters have Arts and Crafts-style cutouts.

FULLBROOK RESIDENCE 2852 Inez Drive

Elizabeth & James Fullbrook, Owners; 1913

James Walter Fullbrook (1861-1938) was the proprietor of Fullbrook Stationery Company, successor to Standard Stationery Company, located at 1220 Government Street. After leaving London, England, he resided on the Prairies for 25 years before coming to Victoria in 1913. By the mid-1920s, Fullbrook appeared in voters' lists as retired. He and his wife, Elizabeth Jeanette (née Albert, 1863-1942), owned this house for nearly 30 years.

This house has a very wide wraparound verandah on the east and south sides, with a conical cap over the rounded corner section. The verandah's columns and balustrade are not original. Until the 1980s, the sleeping porch had a solid cedar-shingled balustrade with rounded corners, and it is possible that the verandah had similar detailing.

JOHNSON RESIDENCE
2896 Inez Drive
Selma & Charles Johnson, Owners
Charles Johnson, Builder (attributed); 1913

Charles W. Johnson was a carpenter by trade and likely built this Edwardian era Arts and Crafts house. It is front-gabled with symmetrical saddlebag dormers. The verandah has a shallow hipped roof, with columns that are panelled and sit on battered, shingled piers. The upper floor sleeping porch has multi-faceted and panelled columns. The cladding is double-bevelled on the upper floors, with wooden drop siding at the foundation level.

HARRIS RESIDENCE
2828 Inlet Drive
George Harris, Owner; circa 1916
George Harris, Builder (attributed)

A connection to the Saanich water lines occurred in 1916, most likely the date of construction for this house. A July 1914 land title was issued to George Wilfred Harris, a carpenter. Unusual for having been built during wartime, the house displays fine detailing in the Craftsman-style, including a broad side-gabled roof with a projecting gabled-front wing, an inset corner verandah, cedar shingle siding and half-timbering in the gable ends. The bargeboards, window casings, watertable, multi-paned casement windows and porch columns are also typical features of the style.

MATTHEWS RESIDENCE
3229 Irma Street
John Matthews, Owner; 1895

John Matthews, born in 1862, was a sealer. In the 1901 city directory, he was listed as a mate on the steamer *Etta White*. John sold the property in 1907 to Scottish natives Henry Hastie Scott (1872-1935) and Matilda Gordon Scott (née Gordon, 1884-1972), who immigrated to Canada in 1906 and owned this property until 1941. Henry Scott was a labourer and a teamster.

This well-preserved Italianate cottage is one of the few in Saanich that has survived in relatively intact condition. Notably, its original siding remains uncovered and its windows have not been replaced. It is one-storey in height, with a shed-roofed dormer at the front that has opened up the attic space. Typical Late Victorian era features include an open front verandah and a projecting front semi-octagonal bay window. The verandah has lathe-turned columns and an upper screen. The roof is hipped, and has brackets–some paired–under the eaves. Wooden drop siding is used as cladding and there are decorative panels of vertical tongue-and-groove siding above and below the bay windows.

RESIDENCE
195 Maddock Avenue
Mariana Massey, Owner; 1938

This picturesque brick-faced cottage with its massive chimney is a landmark at the corner of Maddock Avenue and Donald Street. The brickwork is enlivened with a random pattern of projecting bricks. All the windows have segmental arched wooden frames, set within a flat-headed brick surround. Typical of the period, the garage door leads into the basement of the house. The rain catchment system includes large, ornate downspout heads. From directories and voters' lists of the time, there is no evidence that Mariana Massey ever lived in this house. By 1939, John B. and Lilley Taylor were listed as residents. John was a dealer for Electrohome products.

RIDOUT RESIDENCE
3011 Milgrove Street
Ethel & Edgar Ridout, Owners; circa 1914

Born in Dorset, England, Edgar John Ridout (1875-1944) came to the Victoria area prior to 1900. In 1906, he married Ethel May Daley, born in Victoria in 1886. Edgar was a taxi operator for about 20 years. From 1920 until 1932, retired farmers James Lewis (1865-1948) and Jane Wyllie Jacob (née Ferguson, 1861-1932) owned the house. Benjamin and Betty Hinds owned the property after 1932.

This side-gabled Craftsman house has a gabled dormer and a shed-roofed full-length front verandah. The square verandah columns sit on closed, shingled balustrades. The windows have multi-paned upper sash, with three vertical panes. The walls are clad in cedar shingles, and with wooden drop siding at the foundation level.

MITCHELL RESIDENCE
2830 Murray Drive
Dr. Sidney & Laura Mitchell, Owners; 1940

Dr. Sidney Robert Mitchell (1906-1946), a dentist, and his wife Laura owned this house originally. Laura was a member of the prominent Dunsmuir family. Located on the Gorge waterway, this house reflects a simple use of modern design, unusual for its date of wartime construction. During the Second World War, when Victoria was a naval defence centre, there were severe restrictions on civilian construction, and housing was increasingly scarce. Doctors and health care workers were desperately needed, and in a number of cases, such as this house, exceptions were made to allow them to build their own homes. The two-storey house has a full basement, and features an asymmetrical design with a low-pitched hipped roof and one and two-storey bay windows. The first storey of the house is stuccoed while the second storey has wide lapped wood siding. The windows are a mixture of plate glass with flanking multi-paned casements. The entrance is tucked in a corner under an overhang, reached by a dramatically curving staircase.

POOLE RESIDENCE
331 Obed Avenue
Isaac & Alice Poole, Owners; 1913

Owners Isaac Poole (1852-1941) and his wife Alice Poole (1854-1947) married in a parish church in Wiltshire, England, in 1876. Isaac left England shortly thereafter and went to Rhode Island to work. In 1885, joined by his wife, he acquired a 640-acre homestead in Manitoba and began farming wheat, with little success. At Alice's wise suggestion, he converted his land into mixed farming and as a result, became quite successful. When their son married in 1908, the Pooles gave him their farm and moved to British Columbia. The Pooles moved into this house in 1913. Surrounded by extensive fruit, flower and vegetable gardens, it was in the possession of the Poole family until 1942.

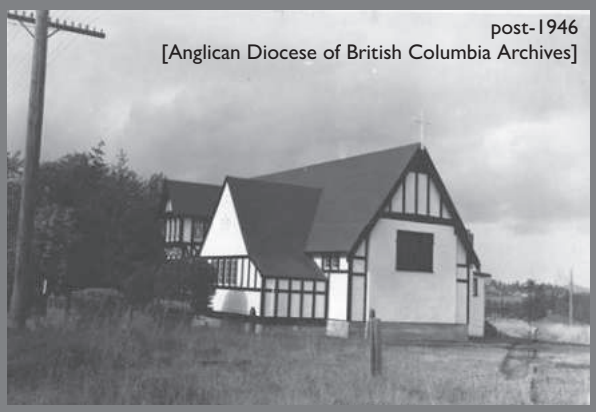
A modest British Arts and Crafts influence is evident in the open front verandah with its slightly tapered piers, diamond-paned transoms and roughcast and wood half-timbering. The vertical spindlework frieze at the base of the overhang and the porch balustrade echo the vertical half-timbering on the front gable. The house is accented by three types of cladding; dark shingles at the base, bevelled siding on the main floor and half-timbering in the front gable. At the side of the house there is a projecting bay with diamond-paned transom windows. The house is very similar to others in the area and was likely constructed by a local builder from stock plans.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS ANGLICAN CHURCH

550 Obed Avenue

Anglican Synod Diocese of British Columbia, Owner
J.C.M. Keith, Architect & Edward G. Laycock, Designer; 1926; Additions 1946 and 1962

1946 [Anglican Diocese of British Columbia Archives]



post-1946
[Anglican Diocese of British Columbia Archives]

This dramatic British Arts and Crafts-style church was built to serve the rapidly growing Tillicum neighbourhood. Volunteers commenced building an Anglican church (originally named the Church of St. Jude) in 1914; its name was officially changed to St. Martin-in-the-Fields in 1923, derived from the famous London church of the same name in Trafalgar Square. A new, larger church was designed by Edward G. Laycock and built in 1926 across the street, and the original church was then used as a parish hall. Laycock was a priest, who worked on this design with prolific architect J.C.M. Keith, who designed numerous churches including Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria (1929) and the Cathedral Church of the Redeemer in Calgary. A piece of St. Martin's in London, which was damaged by the London bombings during the Second World War, hangs as a plaque inside the church. A front-gabled tower added in 1946, when the church was extended to the west, houses a bell; other additions to the church were made in 1962.

The church features a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof, and is clad in stucco trimmed with dark half-timbering. The windows are multi-paned wooden casements in multiple assembly. The bell tower addition, at the location of the original main entry, features half-timbered and bracketted detailing and a multi-coloured stained-glass window in a Tudor arched frame. Ribbon windows with cross-muntins are also used in the upper floor of the bell tower.

pre-1946 [Anglican Diocese of British Columbia Archives]

SEWELL RESIDENCE
576 Obed Avenue
Harriet & Richard Sewell, Owners; 1919

Simple in massing and detail, this one-and-one-half-storey cottage has cedar shingle siding and a steeply-pitched gabled roof. A prominent wall dormer sits at the side and there are shed-roofed additions at the rear. The windows are a variety of single, double and triple-assembly double-hung windows. Diamond and straight leaded glass panels provide a decorative element.

The original owners were Harriet Eva Sewell (née Carpenter, 1884-1961) and Richard Redwall Fenn Sewell (1883-1961). Richard was born in Yarmouth, England, and came to Victoria with his family in 1889. He married Harriet–who was born in South Dakota–in Victoria in 1913. Richard was Saanich Municipal Clerk for 26 years until he retired in 1951. The house was in the Sewell family until approximately 1991.

BLYTH RESIDENCE
2930 Qu'Appelle Street
Elsie & Alexander Blyth, Owners
E.E. Green, Architect;
Royal H. Green, Contractor; 1913

Elsie Blyth (née Andrew, 1860-1927) and Alexander Blyth (1865-1941), both born in Scotland, were the recorded owners of this house in 1920. They came to British Columbia in 1893. Alexander was an optometrist who spent 25 years in the profession.

The house was built by contractor Royal H. Green and designed by his brother, Seattle architect Elmer E. Green, who had an office in Victoria before the First World War. Green's distinctive style is easily recognized, and this house is no exception. Side-gabled with two large parallel front-gabled projections, the low-pitched roofs project over a large inset front verandah which features crisscross ballustres. The tapered columns, notched bargeboards and diamond-pointed eave brackets are details typical of Green's designs. The house also features tall, corbelled red-brick chimneys.

PEERS FAMILY SUMMER COTTAGE
1111 Skeena Place
Brenda Peers, Minna Peers, Elise Crause, Maria N. Lupton, Owners; circa 1900

The four women who originally owned this house were the daughters of Hudson's Bay Company chief trader Henry Newsham Peers (1821-1864) and Eliza Peers (nee Yale, 1830-1865), who married in 1851 at Fort Langley. Eliza and Henry Peers' daughters, Brenda, Minna, Elizabeth (Elise) and Maria were very young at the time of their parents' deaths in 1864 & 1865 and did not inherit this house until 1899. Elise, born in 1858, married Percy Crause, who was born in 1872. Maria's (1861-1938) first husband in 1889 was Louis Edgar Lupton. In 1904 she married her second husband Alexander McNaughton, a labourer with the city's electrical lights department, born in Perth, Scotland. Brenda (1858-1943) was a dressmaker who never married. This house probably began as a small summer cottage. In a very early photograph taken from across the water, it is the only building visible on the north side of Portage Inlet.

The Peers settled Colquitz Farm in the 1860s in the area where Wilkinson Road and West Saanich Road now cross (see 4580 and 4635 West Saanich Road). Eliza Peers was the eldest daughter of HBC chief trader James Murray Yale (circa 1798-1871), for whom the town of Yale was named. James Yale joined the HBC in 1815. He was chief trader at Fort Langley from 1833-1859. James retired circa 1859 and lived near what is now the corner of Wilkinson and Burnside Roads at a home he built and called *Stromness*.

Side-gabled with saddlebag dormers, the house on Skeena Avenue has a later addition of a verandah facing the water, now enclosed with aluminum windows. A number of other windows on the house were replaced with aluminum windows. The house has cedar shingle siding and half-timbering in the gable peaks.

LLOYD RESIDENCE
574 Walter Avenue
John & Margaret Lloyd, Owners; 1914

John Richard Lloyd (1867-1924), a carpenter from Wales, and his wife, Margaret Elizabeth, were the original owners of this cottage. Margaret died in Quebec in 1953 aged 81. Eliza Anne Bridger (née Andrew, 1863-1950), a homemaker and Frederic John Bridger (1863-1943) a farmer, both from England, bought the house in 1921 and it was in their family until 1947.

This charming cottage is a remnant of the tail end of the western boom that preceded the First World War. While this dwelling's original verandah has been enclosed, the original bargeboards, complete with saw tooth detailing and finials at the gable peaks, survive. The house features cedar shingle siding, a picturesque roofline and a variety of windows including multi-paned double-hung and casement sash.

EDEN RESIDENCE
3115 Wascana Avenue

George & Evelyn Eden, Owners
Ralph Berrill, Architect; 1921

George Stanley Eden (1895-1976) immigrated to Victoria from Staffordshire, England in 1911. He married Evelyn Adela Buckler (1896-1985) in 1925. He worked with various paint manufacturing companies: Melrose Company Limited until 1938, Harte-Andrews Paints until 1955, and BAPCO Paint until his retirement in 1960. He served as a Saanich councillor in 1928 to 1930, 1934 to 1935 and 1952 to 1954. However, George is best remembered for his many years of service as a Saanich Police Commissioner from 1939 until 1974. Evelyn owned the property until she died in 1985.

Because of his service during the First World War, George obtained Canadian Government assistance with building his house through the Saanich Soldiers Housing Scheme (see 3390 Maplewood Road). The five houses last built with this funding were all designed by architect Ralph Berrill and built in 1921. This simple interwar cottage reflects the late persistence of the influence of the Arts and Crafts style. It features stuccoed walls, and roughcast and half-timbered gables. The front porch piers and balustrade are solid and stuccoed. The low-pitched, cross-gabled roof has narrow, pointed bargeboards. The windows have multi-paned upper sash.

GLOSSARY

Apse - a semicircular projection of a building, usually domed.

Ashlar - building stone cut into square or rectangular blocks and may be laid in random or regular courses. Faces of the blocks may vary from roughly hewn to smoothly finished or marked with vertical incisions.

Baluster - one of a row of vertical members supporting a handrail or supporting a protective capping on a parapet: such a row comprises a balustrade.

Bargeboard (vergeboard) - a plain or decorative board fixed beneath the eaves of a gable to cover the ends of the horizontal purlins.

Batten - a narrow strip of wood covering joints, as in board-and-batten siding.

Battered - a wall or pier that tapers from its base upwards.

Bay - structural subdivision of a building.

Bay Window - a projection from the face of a building, usually built from ground level but can be cantilevered or jettied. Can vary in shape - bow (curved), semi-octagonal, boxed etc. It may be one or more storeys.

Bellcast - the flared lower edge of a roof or wall surface.

Belt Course - see string course.

Belvedere - a small look-out tower or turret on a roof.

Bevel - a sloping surface, usually on an edge.

Board-and-Batten - building siding which consists of wide vertical boards nailed edge to edge, with the joints covered by narrow strips of wood (battens).

Bracket - a projecting support from a wall, column or post, may be plain or scroll-cut.

Cantilever - a projecting beam or other member supported only at one end.

Capital - the decorative (moulded, turned or carved) top of a column.

Casement - a window hung to a frame by hinges on one of its vertical sides.

Chamfer - a symmetrical bevel, with arrisses cut at 45°

Cladding - exterior wall covering.

Clerestory - an high-level window wall for light and ventilation.

Colonnade - a row of columns.

Column - a vertical member either designed to carry the weight of an upper level or used as a decorative element. Consists of a base, shaft and capital.

Coping - a protective capping of brick or stone on the top of a wall.

Corbel - a projection, usually masonry, built into a wall and projecting from its face.

Cornice - a projecting ornamental moulding along the top of a building, wall or arch.

Course - a continuous layer of horizontal masonry.

Cove - a concave junction between a ceiling and a wall, or an exterior curve.

Crenellated Wall - wall capped with alternating indentations and raised portions.

Cupola - a small, domed circular or polygonal rooftop structure; can be used to allow for ventilation and light to the interior of a building.

Dentil - a small block, used in rows (resembling a row of teeth).

Dentilled (dentilated) - the decorative use of dentils (as in cornices).

Dormer - a structure, usually containing windows, which projects from a sloping roof, has vertical sides, and a flat, sloping, gabled or other shape of roof.

Double-Bevelled Siding (bullnose siding) - wooden exterior wall cladding of boards which have horizontal, rounded edges, at the middle and on the bottom.

Double-Hung - a window in which both the upper and lower sash are counterweighted and moveable.

Dovecote - a structure originally used as a roost for pigeons or doves, the interior fitted with niches for nesting, and the exterior pierced with small openings; now mainly decorative.
Drop Finial - an ornamental feature placed below the apex of a gable.
Drop Siding - horizontal exterior siding with a vertical face and a deep groove on the top outer edge which fits into a slot on the rear lower edge of the board above.

Eave - the horizontal edge of a roof.
Entasis - a slight convex curve used on columns and structures to create an optical illusion and make the sides appear straight - sometimes exaggerated for decorative effect.
Eyebrow Dormer - a slightly arched projection from a roofline rising just enough to allow for a small window.

Façade - the "face" or elevation of a building.
Fascia - a horizontal board which covers the rafter ends at the eaves of a roof.
Fenestration - the architectural arrangement of windows in a façade.
Finial - an ornamental feature placed on top of a pinnacle.
Frieze - a decorative horizontal band.

Gabled Roof - a peak formed with a single slope on either side of the ridge.
Gambrel - a roof line which breaks the slope on either side of the ridge into two slopes creating a bell-shaped appearance.

Hewn - made or shaped with an axe, adze or other cutting tool.
Hip - the angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof surfaces.
Half-Hipped Gable (jerkin-headed gable) - a gable with the top ends shortened and sloped backward to the ridge.
Hipped Roof - a roof with surfaces sloping in four directions - can be pyramidal, ridged or have a flat deck on top.
Hood Moulding - a projection from a wall above a doorway or window to keep rain away from the opening.

Inglenook - the space on either side of a fireplace, or within the wide fireplace opening, with a seat.

Jerkin-Headed Roof - see half-hipped gable.
Jetty - the projection of an upper storey or other member of a structure over the part below.

Lintel - a horizontal member laid across the top of a door or window aperture to support the wall above.

Moulding - a decorative finishing strip.
Mullion - a vertical bar of wood, metal or stone dividing a window into two or more .
Muntin - an intermediate glazing bar within a window sash.

Newel - the principal supporting post for a handrail at the bottom or angles of a staircase.

Ogee Arch - a pointed arch with a compound curve of two parts, the top concave and the bottom convex.
Oriel - a curved or angled window, projecting outward from the wall and supported by brackets.

Parapet - a low wall around a roof or platform.
Parged - the covering of an exterior element with mortar or a form of stucco.
Pediment - a low-pitched triangular end or gable above a portico, door or window.
Pent Roof - a visor-like roof that protrudes from a wall.
Pilaster - a flat column against the face of a wall - usually built in and projecting no more than one-third of its surface breadth.
Pointing - the finishing of rough mortar joints in masonry work with fine mortar, shaped with special tools, and sometimes coloured to contrast with the masonry.
Porte-Cochère - the roofed area outside an entrance where passengers may enter or leave their vehicles.
Portico - a roofed space with at least one side open, usually with columns that support the roof.
Purlins - horizontal roof timbers.

Quatrefoil - a leaf-like motif with four lobes, or circular areas.
Quoin - the stone or other dressing of the external edges of a building or boundary wall.

Rafter - a sloping roof beam, run from eave to ridge
Roughcast - external plastering or stuccoing normally consisting of two coats in which pebbles are added to the second coat of plaster or stucco before it is thrown on.

Saddlebag Dormer - a symmetrical pair of low-slung, shed-roofed dormers, one each side of a roof ridge.
Sash - the moveable frame of a window that holds the glass.
Segmental Arch - an arch in which the curve is a segment of a circle and is less than a semicircle.
Shakes - split lengths of wood used as wall or roof cladding.
Shed Roof - a roof consisting of a single slope.
Shingles - sawn lengths of wood used as wall or roof cladding.
Sidelight - narrow windows on either side of an entry door.
Siding - exterior wooden cladding.
Soffit - the underside of a structural component such as the enclosed underside of an overhanging eave.
Stringcourse - the horizontal division of a building marked by a band of wood, brick or stone running across the face of the building; may mark the division between floors or the lower level of the windows.

Tripartite - composed of, or divided into, three parts.
Tudor Arch - a late medieval style of flattened arch with vertical sides, rounded shoulders and a point; a four-centred arch.
Turret - a small slender tower at the corner of a building.

Vernacular - a utilitarian style of architecture or decoration peculiar to a specific culture or locality.

Wall Dormer - a dormer whose face is integral with the face of the wall below, breaking the line at the cornice of a building.
Waney-Edged - sawn lumber with irregular, rounded lower edges that were part of the original outside curve of the log.
Watertable - a projecting band of wood, metal, stone or brick around a house between foundation and first floor levels, for the purpose of deflecting rain or snow away from the foundation.
Weatherboards - horizontal lapped wooden siding.

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335 Gorge Road West, 1920's [Collection Kelso Hamilton Reed]

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Orion Villa, Douglas Street, Richard Maynard Photo
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3670 Quadra Street, c.1938-1939
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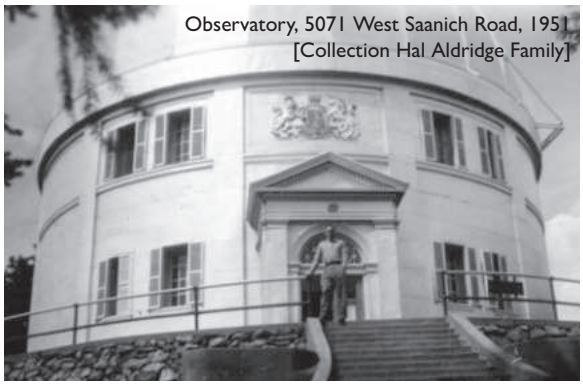

Observatory, 5071 West Saanich Road, 1951
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